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Monday, March 17, 1969
Phalguna 26, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 17, 1969/Phalguna 26, 1890 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Adichan—Absent.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Sir, this question may be taken along with Question No. 518.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, Mr. Adichan is not here. Therefore, that question does not arise.

Copper Depusits in Bihar

+

*512. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to develop the copper deposits in the Rakha area in Bihar ;

(b) the results achieved so far in this respect ; and

(c) whether any plan has been drawn up for the commercial exploitation of these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Hindustan Copper Limited has prepard a Feasibility Report (Phase I) which envisages a scheme to open a mine at Rakha to produce 1000 tonnes of copper ore per day, averaging 1·5% copper and would yield 3000 tonnes of copper metal per year. The scheme is under examination of Government.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में कौपर की बहुत कमी है, आजादी के 20 वर्षों के बाद भी क्या सरकार ब्रिटिश कौपर कम्पनी (राका कम्पनी) को लेने जा रही है या नहीं ?

दूसरे उड़ीसा और बिहार के दक्षिणी एवं उड़ीसा के उत्तरी इलाकों में बहुत से खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई सर्वेक्षण करने जा रही है कि इन इलाकों में कितना कौपर और अन्य खनिज हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATHRAO : It is true that there is acute shortage of copper in the country. Every year we are importing about 50,000 tonnes of copper from abroad. The Copper Corporation of Ghatsila is a private limited company and it is producing about 9,000 tonnes of copper per year, and by 1973-74 they are expected to expand production up to 16,000 tonnes of copper. Every attempt is being made to expedite the production of copper by the Hindustan Copper Limited. In Bihar, at several places copper deposits have been discovered, and we are trying to see that at Rakha the the work starts very soon.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था क्या सरकार उस ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The question does not arise. The company is doing well.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के लिए ताम्बे का बहुत महत्व है—इस बात को हम सभी जानते हैं। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राखा या अन्य स्थानों में जहां भी कौपर डिपाजिट्स हैं, उनके विकास के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ? और की है तो क्या उस योजना के पूरा होने की उम्मीद चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में है या नहीं ?

दूसरे - अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय यह काम फौरन कम्पनी के हाथ में है, आजादी के 22 वर्षों के बाद भी यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि यह काम अंग्रेज कम्पनी के हाथ में है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निकट भविष्य में आपने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि राखा को आप हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में दे सकें या अपने हाथ में ले लें ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I said earlier, the Copper Corporation of India at Ghatsila is doing very well and the question of taking over at this stage does not arise. Government are very anxious to develop the deposits of copper at Rakha in Bihar. The Government will take a decision very soon and the work will start very soon. In Bihar, the available data indicate that the Rakha copper prospects, comprising Rakha, Ramsidheswar and Tamaphar with a site length of 5.2 kms contain about 98 million tonnes of average 1.01 per cent copper up to a depth of 600 feet. We are anxious to develop this deposit to the best advantage of the country.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Questions 513 and 515 also relate to copper. In view of the answer given that there is dearth of copper in this country and they have to import copper, may I know whether large deposits of copper have been discovered by the Geological Survery of India in Agnikunda line in Guntur District ? In this morning's newspapers also, it has been said that there are large deposits in this area. May I know what efforts Government are going to make to utilise these huge deposits, so that the country may not have to import more copper year after year ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We are very fortunate that in Andhra Pradesh we have discovered deposits of very good copper in Agnikundalu, Bandalamuttu and Nallagunda in Guntur district. We are starting operation very soon this year at Agnikundalu.

SHRI SWELL : The hon. minister said that we are importing 50,000 tonnes of copper every year and that Government is doing every thing to step up the production of copper. I want to know wether in the last 20 years. Government have made any survey of the copper deposits in this country, if so, what are the potentialities and what is the national scheme he has evolved to increase the production of copper ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Geological Survey of India has taken up a survey of the mineral deposits all over the country. Because of this active interest taken by the Geological Survey of India, we could discover good deposits all over the country. In Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, etc. Government will try to exploit these deposits as early as possible.

SHRI SWELL : He has evaded my question. I want to know whether you have made any assessment, final or provisional, of the deposits of copper in this country ? In the last 20 years, you must have come to some sort of understanding about it. What is the specific scheme you have evolved, when you say that you are doing everything to increase copper production ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In the last 20 years, nothing was done. It is only recently that air-borne geophysical surveys have been conducted and we have come across good deposits in various States. We are anxious to exploit them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The demand for copper will reach 1.24 lakh tonnes per year in 1973-74. At present, our total production is only 16,500 tonnes by the Indian Copper Corporation and 31,000 tonnes by Hindustan Copper Limited. This is the installed capacity. May I know what is the actul production achieved during last year and this year ? How many applications for licence are pending for putting up copper projects ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Indian Copper Corporation at Ghatsila is producing only 9,000 tonnes, not 16,000 tonnes as the hon. member said. The production, is is hoped, will be stepped up to 16,000 tonnes by 1973-74. About the pendency of the applications for licence, I am not in a position to say anything. We want to do it in the public sector.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : During the last one year, Operation Hard Rock has made it possible to find out extensive and rich deposits of non-ferrous metals, including copper, in various States like Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, etc. May I know from the Government of India what specific programmes are they going to undertake as a result of the valuable findings and secondly, since the Government is considering to Indianise the Operation Hard Rock version by equipping their own aircraft, what is the progress achieved in this particular phase of investigation ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The airborne geophysical surveys have enabled us to discover valuable deposits of metals all over the country. What are called anomalies have to be worked and they have to be mapped in the maps. We are anxious to see that the deposits that have been discovered are worked out.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What about the second phase, Indianisation of the operation ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : That comes later, not at this stage.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड की स्थापना से लेकर आज तक उसमें सालाना क्या आपने यह ब्यौरा निकाला है कि चोरियों के कारण और अनियमितताओं के कारण कितनी आप को हानि हुई है ? यदि निकाला है तो उसका कोई आपके पास तखमीना है ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : That comes in the next Question.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की गृह-निर्माण सहकारी समितियां

*516. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहकारी गृह निर्माण के लिये भूमि आवंटित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों तथा केन्द्रीय सहकारी कर्मचारियों की, जिन्हें भूमि आवंटित की जायेगी, संख्या कितनी हैं;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक समिति को कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जायेगी तथा निर्णय के अनुसार ऐसी भूमि कहां-कहां आवंटित की जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों से भूमि का मूल्य पहले ही वसूल कर लिया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है; और

(च) इन समितियों को मकानों के निर्माण के लिये भूमि कब तक दी जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—366/69].

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : स्टेटमेंट में 23 बिल्डिंग सोसाइटीज के बारे में तालिका दी गई है जिसमें 10 कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को लैंड के एलाटमेंट के बारे में कुछ किया

गया। बाकी 13 के बारे में हालांकि करीब-करीब 2 करोड़ रुपया वसूल कर लिया गया है प्रीमियम के रूप में जैसा कि इसमें दिखलाया गया है लेकिन अभी तक लैंड का डीमार्केशन तक नहीं हुआ है और रीजन यह दिया गया है कि स्टे आर्डर कर दिया गया है इसलिये टाइम लगेगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि कितना टाइम लगेगा और अगर 5 या 10 साल का समय लगे तो क्या और किसी जगह यह एलाटमेंट जल्दी करने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

दूसरी चीज, एक तारा कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी भी है। उसके बारे में क्या चल रहा है ? क्या डीटेल्स हैं ? एलाटमेंट होगा या नहीं होगा ? प्रीमियम आ गया या नहीं, इसके बारे में कुछ बताएंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि फरवरी 1968 में आखीरी जजमेंट आ गया है। इसलिये अभी तो कोशिश जो अनएथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन है उसको निकालने की हो रही है। इसमें ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लगेगा।

तारा कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी जो मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट को है उसके लिए मैं दो-तीन महीने में उसकी कार्यवाही कर दूंगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं सरकार से यह तथ्य जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि बहुत सी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को भूमि आप आज इस कारण से नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि डेवलपमेंट करने पर आपका मतभेद है ? सरकार यह चाहती है कि भूमि को डेवलप कर के दिया जाय और धन कमाया जाय। इन्हीं कारणों से वह देरी लगा रही है जबकि बहुत सी सोसाइटीज ऐसी हैं जो डेवलपमेंट करने के लिये स्वयं तैयार है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट तैयार नहीं है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस स्कीम का समर्थन किया है कि गवर्नमेंट भूमि सोसाइटीज को दे दे और वह अपने आप डेवलपमेंट करके कालोनीज बसा लेंगे ? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को अनडेवलप्ड भूमि दे दे और वह डेवलपमेंट करके अपने आप कालोनीज बसा लें ?

श्री के० के० शाह : 284 सोसाइटीज सारी बनीं इनमें से 210 ने उस जमीन के लिये अर्जी दी। अर्जी के बाद आफर किया। आफर करने के बाद 147 ने पैसा जमा किया। 147 में से जो लोग पूरा पैसा जमा नहीं कर सके हैं उनको हम डेवलपमेंट करके इंडिविडुअल प्लाट देते हैं। जो पूरा पैसा जमा करते हैं वह खुद डेवलपमेंट कर दें, हमारा कोई झगड़ा उन के साथ नहीं है।

REHABILITATION WORK IN NORTH BENGAL

*517. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have provided a considerable amount for the work of rehabilitation in flood-affected districts of North-Bengal ;

(b) if so, the progress made in rehabilitation ; and

(c) the precautions taken to check the misuse of funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement based on the information received from the State Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—567/69]

(c) It is for the State Government to ensure that the funds allocated for relief and rehabilitation measure are praperly utilised. As far as the Government of India are concerned, accounts of Central assistance will be finally settled only on the basis of the figures of expenditure certified by the Accountant General.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The hon. Finance Minister is aware that many of these certified accounts do not give a true picture unless vigilance is exercised by the Central Government. May I know from the hon. Minister

whether he has reason to believe that certain individuals, who have been put in charge of this relief work, and through whom the funds have been channelised, have had a history of misappropriation of funds ? Were there any cases against such persons in the past ? If so, for an understanding of the financial central in this case, may I know whether the services of the Central Bureau of Investigation would be utilized in order to make sure that no further charges are made in future ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : We have not received any such complaints.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : My question was specific. Were there any charges in the past against these individuals through whom the funds were once channelised ? That does not deserve a curt reply.

THE DUPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : There is no question of any curt reply. The hon. Member has been told in the main reply that this is a matter for the State Government and the Central Government cannot always keep supervision in this matter. That has to be done by those who distribute the money. At the end of the year if we find that there is something wrong, then we will look into it. Before that, we cannot look into it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : In view of the reply, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there was a period during which it was the Central Government which was responsible for what was happening in Bengal and whether he is prepared to give an answer which relates to that period, because these floods took place and rehabilitation grants were offered during that period ? Some charges were made, and I have reason to believe them, that a portion of the funds given for relief work is Bengal has been misappropriated. May I know whether any investigation was ordered of the financial control which was exercised during the time the Central Government was responsible for Bengal ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Even during that time it was the Governor who was responsible and the State Government was functioning there. You cannot go on running the administration from here all the while. If we had received any complaints we would certainly have gone into them. We have received no such complaints.

SHRI UMANATH : At the time of floods the Prime Minister gave an assurance to this House that the question of money will never stand in the way of granting relief. The impression then given to this House was that the money will be given as a grant. Now we understand that the entire money, or a substantial part of it, given for relief is treated as a loan. They are not able to pay it back because it was spent on unproductive work. I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister whether he would rectify the violation committed by the Prime Minister in the matter of this assurance to this House or, at any rate, whether he would be prepared to convert the amount that were given for relief works from loan to that of a grant.

MR. SPEAKER : It is no doubt a very good question. But how does it arise out of the main question ?

SHRI UMANATH : The question is about money for a relief works.

MR. SPEAKER : It is about the misuse of funds.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member makes inference according to his own views. This government had made it very clear from the very beginning that this assistance is given to the States because they have no ways and means accommodation. That is the usual procedure. Of course, in certain cases we give them grants ; but a substantial part of it is given as loan. The State Government, in their turn, give them as house building loan and so on. So, these loans have to be recovered and given back to the Central Government. These loans cannot be converted into grants.

DR. RANEN SEN : After the floods the S. N. Roy Committee report clearly laid down the blame on the head of the government in that area. Later on, it was found that not only thousands but lakhs of people were victims of the flood because of official negligence. In view of all this, may I know why such a meagre help is being given to the

flood-afiected victims ? In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the number of families which were given agricultural land.

Sir, you will find that for Jalpaiguri district the figure given is 812 ; for Darjeeling district, it is 35. For other districts it is not known. The figures are not available. Thousands of peasant families have suffered. Lakhs of ordinary people have suffered untold misery. I want to know why this niggardly grant or loan is given to the agricultural labourers and other people when the Government of India made lavish promises before the election that lakhs of rupees will be spent ? Sir, the Government undertook the responsibility of building up Jalpaiguri and other affected areas. What is the reason for giving a miserly loan or grant ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Money has been advanced to the State Government. So far Rs. 17 crores and more have been spent by them up to the 10th March. It will be seen that sufficient money has been given to them. The question came earlier also. At present whatever money is given to them is given as advance. When money is spent at the end of the year the classification will be made. Which part of it will be loan, which part of it will be grant, whether loan will be larger or grant will be larger, it is difficult to say ; in some cases grant is larger ; in some cases loan is larger. On the whole I cannot say whether loan will be larger or grant will be larger.

DR. RANEN SEN : My question was specific. In the statement here they have given the information about the number of families given agricultural land. Thousands of peasants are all victims of this flood situation. Why is it that Darjeeling district 35 families have been helped and in Jalpaiguri district 812 families have been helped but there is no mention of the other districts ? It is stated that the figures are not available ? Why should there be this miserly attitude in this matter ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : It is for State Goverment. We have not yet received any report from the State Government.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, they cannot say that it was not their responsibility. It was their responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever information they have got from the Government, they have given.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I can understand that steps are being taken. But in certain places where the popular contribution has run into a considerable amount, the extent of destruction is also very large especially in the case of South Gujarat where vast destruction has taken place and where so many areas of land have been uprooted and five or six feet on sand has been deposited on lands. May I know whether Government will consider showing some leniency in this regard and whether the Government will be giving Central assistance to such areas where vast destruction has taken place ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is the difficulty, Mr. Patel.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is given on the same pattern. And we cannot make an exception for Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Bengal. I know you will ask about Gujarat. Anyhow, I allowed you.

श्री देवेन सेन : मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो सहायता दी गई है उस का वितरण किसके द्वारा होता है ? क्या यह बात सच है कि यह सारा रुपया कांग्रेस के हाथ में दिया गया और उनके द्वारा ही इसका वितरण हुआ ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यपाल महोदय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी सहायता की माँग की थी और क्या मौजूदा सरकार ने कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि कितने रुपये की जरूरत है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : This was given to the State Government. This was disbursed by the State Government. It is true that the Congress organisation also organised certain relief measures. That was also given.

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN : It is true that it is the responsibility of the State Government to spend the amount given by the Central Government. But may I know from the Minister if he has also taken periodical steps to find out if the amounts have been properly spent and whether the achievements have been obtained in regard to the utilisation of these amounts and also whether the Government has given any directive to take help from the voluntary orgainsations in this matter ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : No periodical checks are taken.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट यहां पर दिया गया है उसमें दो मदें हैं हाउस बिल्डिंग ग्रान्ट्स डिस्बर्स्ड और हाउस बिल्डिंग लोन्स डिस्बर्स्ड, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि ग्रान्ट जो है वह तो वैसे ही दी गई है लेकिन जो लोन के नाम से दिया गया है वह लोन ही रहेगा.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is the meaning of it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ये दो चीजें क्या हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जो ग्रान्ट है वह वसूल नहीं होगी ।

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : What was the total amount distributed in the flood affected area for the relief of the distressed people ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : About Rs. 17 crores and odd have been spent upto 10th March.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nambiar.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Will the amount be treated as grant ?

MR. SPEAKER : No second question. Shri Nambiar.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This was an unprecedented natural calamity particularly for unfortunate people of that part of West Bengal. Since the entire country was very much worried about the situation and since the Prime Minister gave a categorical assurance in this House that relief will be given to them, why should Government treat any part of that as loan. Because the Government of West Bengal have no funds at their disposal to repay the loan, this will stand in the way of further development of that State. May I know whether the Government will reconsider the question and make it a grant ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : The total amount incurred by the State Government till 10th March is Rs. 17.21 crores while we have advanced an amount of Rs. 17.50 crores...

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already replied to that.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : It is not a fact that in the West Bengal Advisory Committee, we were given to understand that the West Bengal Government demanded Rs. 60 crores for rehabilitation and other works in West Bengal and, if so, why it has been reduced from Rs. 60 crores to, say, Rs. 16 crores ? Why was the money not made available to them when the people were suffering so much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is expected that the Government of India should accept all the demands which are made ? They have to be gone into carefully and they were gone into carefully along with each other. This is the conclusion that was arrived at.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी गई है । आप देखें :

The Number of families geven agricultural land — Cooch Behar — Not available.

वक्तव्य में नीचे दिया हुआ है : The following quantities of foodgrains were distributed either as gratuitous relief or as wages in kind on relief works.

इसमें दिया गया है — Malda — Not reported; Jalpaiguri — Not reported.

ये प्रश्न पहले दिये जाते हैं 21 दिन पूर्व । और फिर इस वक्तव्य में यह आश्वासन भी नहीं दिया गया है कि जो जानकारी मांगी गई है वह इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है, बाद में एकत्र करके सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी । इस तरह से माननीय सदस्यों को कैसे संतोष हो सकता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : यह जानकारी निश्चित रूप से मंगायेंगे और पेश करेंगे ।

Utilisation of Public Sector's Full Capacity

*518. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of utilisation of the public sector's full capacity at present ; and

(b) whether the Fourth Plan is expected to generate enough demands to utilise the full capacity of the public sector plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The rate of production is below capacity in some of the undertakings particularly in the steel and engineering sectors,

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan is not yet finalised and the targets for power generation, steel and certain basic goods have not yet been finally determined. Hence it is not possible to say at this stage whether the Fourth Plan will generate sufficient demand so as to utilise the full capacity of all the public sector plants.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am glad that in the earlier Question No. 511 it has been stated that, on the basis of the reports received, because they expect some losses this year also due to under-utilisation of capacity, it becomes very important that under-utilisation is done away with. It is part of the public enterprise ; it is part of the Plan. It was created in order to see that the demands will be created. May I know whether the Government is willing to give an assurance that so far as the public sector is concerned, the Plan will be so adjusted that, where money has been invested, enough demands will be created particularly in the public sector itself. Much of the demand is from the public sector where consumer goods are demanded and there has been under-utilisation of capacity. May I know whether the Government will correct this thing and see that there is no under-utilisation so far as the Government demands like that of Railways and others will take place in the Fouth Plan ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : All possible efforts will be made to have full utilisation and in this regard. as far as possible, we would also try to diversify so that the production could be reached to the desired extent.

SHRI BEDABRATL BARUA : There has been a curious problem faced by public sector enterprises like IDPL, Hindustan Zinc and many others—and they have also brought this to the notice of the Goverment—that so far as government organisations are concerned, they have not been very enthusiastic about purchases from public sector enterprises. I would like to know whether the Finance Ministry would make rules to see that denial of orders to public sector enterprises without reasons, sufficiently to be checked up by experts themselves. would be considered as tantamount to corruption because on account of the fact that a certain amount of commission flows from the private sector, they always choose that side. In this way, no public sector enterprises can survive. May I, therefore, ask whether the Government is considering framing of rules that will compel first the placing of orders on public sector enterprises alone ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He has specially asked about zinc. All possible efforts were made for the sale of zinc to public sector plants as well as private sector plants. At one period of time they had reported that zinc was not suitable to them, but ultimately their imports were curtailed. Therefore, they came to an agreement and zinc was lifted. All possible efforts were made so that the production in the public sector undertakings could be sold to the Government.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Every year Government have been telling us that the Fourth Five-Year Plan would be coming next year. Three years have passed, but the Fourth Five-Year Plan has not yet commenced

I would, therefore, like to know when the Fourth Five-Year Plan will definitely commence.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I cannot answer this.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The real problom is the opening of new units when in the existing units there is no full utilisation of the capacity. May I enquire from the hon. Minister whether they will see to it that in the Fourth Five-Year Plan such new units are not put up unless and until, at least for the time being, the capacities in the existing units are utilised at least to a reasonable extent, if not to the full extent ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That would certainly be the aim and object of the Government.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is the Government aware of the two distinct situations prevailing at the same time with regard to public sector ? Firstly, there are certain factories like the Hindustan Steel there all the utilisation is nearly completed but still they are running at a loss. Secondly, in industries like Hindustan Machine Tools where there are idle capacities, more and more units have been fixed up. May I know what are the separate remedies suggested by the Government to remedy these two distinct maladies, namely, where the utilisation is full and yet there is loss, and secondly in spite of under-utilisation new plants are being set up. I would also like to know whether, in this connection, the various recommendations made by the ARC have been taken into account and if so, which of them have been accepted and implemented.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Some of the steel units are still under construction. Some of the expansion units have been recently commissioned. Therefore, to that extent, they have not picked up the entire production. Therefore, there is under-utilisation. In Rourkela Steel Plant, where we are producing flat products, the utilisation is much more, but in the case of Bhilai...(*Interruption*). He was asking about steel units and I am explaining the position in the steel units. If he is not satisfied with the answer, he may put his second question...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about the second part ? Let him complete his answer.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have no detailed information about Hindustan Machine Tool, but on account of the recession certainly they faced certain difficulties.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about my question about ARC's recommendations?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I have already circulated a memorandum on what steps Government have been taking.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Are Government aware of the fact that the demand in the country for medium-sized and small tractors at cheap rates is to the extent of 40,000 numbers per annum, and the total cost of a tractor plant with the capacity to manufacture 50,000 tractors per annum would not exceed Rs. 8 crores and even on the basis of the existence of blackmarket, the farmers in India are paying every year Rs. 8 crores in blackmarket because of the artificacial secarcity of tractors created by the manufacturers in India and one such tractor plant would utilise 40 per cent of the idle capacity of the machine-building units in the public sector ? Further, are Government aware of the fact that the people in India had contributed to the extent of Rs, 18 crores by way of deposits for purchase of small car, and one small car project with capacity to manufacture about 50,000 car would be in a position to absorb another 40 per cent of the idle capacity in the machine-building plants ?

If so, why is it that Government under the influence of big business or money-strings are not in a position to establish these two public sector projects ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is no answer to this question, So far, the questions asked have been very good and have been very brief also. For the first time now we are having a question today in the form of a speech ; at this rate, we shall be able to cover only two or three questions ; I do not think that the Minister has got the information. If the Congress Secretary were to ask a question like this, namely whether it is because of the influence of big business

Government are not doing this, then I do not know what would happen.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S DESHMUKH : I have asyed this question and it should be answered because otherwise such an impression will go round the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mind if it is answered ; the question is already on record.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Does the term 'big people' include the Birlas also ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Rightly or wrongly. there is a feeling in the country that the public sector is inefficient but honest while the private sector is dishonest but efficient. That is the feeling which is there in the country.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is he sure of it ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Age is definitely having an effect on him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a feeling that the Private sector is efficient but dishonest. That was what I was saying. I would like to know what steps are being taken to ensure proper or full utilisation of the public sector capacity. The price of the public sector products is more. May I know whether any step has been taken to reduce the price so that they could compete with the private sector ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not correct to say that all public sector undertakings are not working properly. Out of 67 undertakings, 39 have shown a net profit of Rs. 49 crores, and it is also a fact that there is under-utilisation of capacity within certain plants. All possible efforts are being made.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was asking about the price. The price is much more in the case of the public sector projects.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the price factor is concerned, it has to be on the basis of the cost of production and the market conditions. Therefore, it is not possible to reduce the prices at the moment.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Is it true that in 1968, 40 per cent of the capacity for steel manufacture in the public sector remained unutilised, and if so, may I know from the hon. Minister whether despite the fact that in March, our exports were an all-time high, and our export performance was satisfactory seeing the position in the export market of the whole world, and if so, our inability to produce more and sell it in the foreign market was on account of the want of an organisation which would be able to bring about proper salesmanship in the foreign countries ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As I had mentioned previously, as far as production of flat products was concerned, there was very little under-utilisation of capacity. So far as Durgapur is concerned, its case is well known. There are so many factors responsible for less production in Durgapur. At Bhilai there was less of utilisation because the product pattern was woven round the requirements of Government demand.

As far as export Promotion is concerned, all possible efforts have been made, and our export of steel has been rising considerably during the last year.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मन्त्री ने इस सत्य को स्वीकार किया था कि अधिकांश सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की असफलता का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि रिटायर्ड सरकारी कर्मचारी, प्राय: सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाएंट सेक्रेटरी लेविल के जो उन में बैठा दिये गये हैं जिनका कि उत्साह रिटायरमैंट के साथ ही क्षीण हो गया है और यह एक बड़ा कारण है जिससे इन औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वित्त मंत्रालय उद्योग मन्त्री की इस राय से सहमत है, यदि सहमत है तो क्या वित्त मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय दोनों ने आपस में राय करके कोई एक ऐसी सम्मिलित योजना बनाई है, यदि बनाई है, यदि बनाई है तो कब से उसे कार्यान्वित किया जायगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक मैनेजमैंट का ताल्लुक है यह बात सही है कि हमारे पास इस समय मैनेजीरियल टैलैंट की कमी है लेकिन उस दिशा में हमारा प्रयास चालू है और इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि उच्च स्तर पर मैनैजमैंट ठीक से किया जा सके और उस में उन को डिसैंट्रेलाइज करके अधिक से अधिक पावर्स दी जायं । यह सारी बातें जो बजट के साथ आप को मैमोरैंडम दिया गया है उस में लिखी हुई है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरा प्रश्न सुना होगा और क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह उत्तर रही है ?

मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट था कि जो रिटायर्ड सरकारी कर्मचारी आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० इस टाइप के हैं उन के इन सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में बैठने के कारण हानि हो रही है । उद्योग मन्त्री ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था और मैं ने पूछा था कि वित्त मंत्रालय उस राय से सहमत है और अगर वह उस से सहमत है तो दोनों द्वारा आपस में राय करके इस के लिए कोई एक सम्मिलित योजना क्यों नहीं बनाई जाती ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जवाब दे तो दिया गया है कि बजट के साथ वाले मैमोरैंडम में यह सारी बातें लिखी हुई हैं ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आइडिल कैपेसिटी का परसैंटेज कितना है ? इस बारे में क्या उन के पास ऐसे आंकड़े हैं जिनसे मालूम हो सके कि कितनी प्रतिशत: आइडिल मशीनरी है । कुछ इस कारण से आइडिल हैं कि उन के पास काम नहीं है और कितनी ऐसी हैं जोकि दूसरे कारणों से आइडिल हैं, विदेशी पूंजी के कारण या और किसी कारण से खाली पड़ी हैं ।

क्या यह ठीक है कि त्रावणकोर फर्टिलाइजर्स फैक्टरी के तीसरे और चौथे स्टेज के पूरा करने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन सैकैंड स्टेज में जितनी कैपेसिटी थी उतना भी उस का प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ है ? इस का कारण क्या है और क्या यह भी दुरुस्त है कि जो हमारी सजिकल फैक्टरी हैदराबाद में है उस के सजिकल इंस्ट्रमैंट्स को भारत सरकार के अस्पताल अथवा राज्य सरकारों के अस्पताल नहीं खरीदते हैं और प्राइवेट लोगों से ही खरीदते हैं और इस कारण हमारा वह कारखाना घाटे में चल रहा है और क्या सरकार इस बारे में जरूरी कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक परसैंट युटिलाइजेशन का ताल्लुक है अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी एक के बारे में या किन्हीं दो, चार के बारे में खास तौर से पूछना चाहेंगे तो मैं वह इनफारमेशन अवश्य इकट्ठा करके उन्हें दे सकूंगा । लेकिन उस के लिए मुझे अलग से नोटिस चाहिए । जहां तक त्रावणकोर फर्टिलाइजर्स का सम्बन्ध है तो मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहूँगा कि उस में एमोनियम सल्फेट का 39 परसैंट है, सुपरफौसफेट का 85 परसैंट है और एमोनियम फौसफेट का 41 परसैंट है । सजिकल फैक्टरी हैदराबाद के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा तो उस का परसैंटेज बतलाने के लिए मुझे अलग से नोटिस चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है ? मैं शुरू से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ लेकिन आप आगे से लोगों को बुला रहे हैं और पीछे हमारे जैसे लोगों को नजरअंदाज करते जा रहे हैं ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : हम लोग बराबर खड़े हो रहे हैं लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय हम पीछे वालों की तरफ ध्यान न देकर शुरू से आगे वालों को ही बुलाते जा रहे हैं । हमें क्यों नहीं बुलाया जाता है ? यह सरासर हमारे साथ नाइंसाफी की जा रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member kindly sit down and hear me ? So far, I have called hon. Members to put supplementary questions, on the basis of one Member from each party.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पीछे वाले हमारे जैसे लोग शुरू से खड़े हो रहे हैं लेकिन हमें न बुला कर आप आगे वालों को बुलाये जा रहे है ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : शुरू से ही हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि आप आगे वालों को बुला लेते है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have been calling one Member from each party.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : इस में पार्टी का क्या सवाल है ? मैं शुरू से इस पर सवाल पूछने के लिए खड़ा होता रहा हूँ लेकिन सदा आप आगे वालों को बुला लेते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : What does the hon. Member want me to do ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय हमारी शुरू से उपेक्षा करके हमारे साथ नाइसाफ़ी कर रहे हैं और आगे वालों के साथ पक्षपात कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have been doing. I have been calling only one Member from each party ; only one Member from each party catches my eye.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मल्टीमेंटरीज में पार्टी का सवाल कहाँ आता है ? इस तरह से शुरू से हमारी उपेक्षा आप की ओर से की जा रही है । इस तरह का एक हमारे साथ उपेक्षा का मलूक रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Whether he likes it or not, I follow this procedure ; I am not dependent on Shri Shiva Chandra Jha for this. I have been following this procedure and I shall follow this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That is very correct. पिछले साल माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने यह विश्वास दिलाया था कि कोई भी डिफीटेड और रिजैक्टेड पौलीटीशियन इस के अंदर न हो इस के बारे में वह जरूर ध्यान रक्खेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उप-प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय ले लिया है क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों का आधा इंटरैस्ट पबलिक सैक्टर प्रोजैक्ट्स में होता है और आधा इंटरैस्ट पालिटिक्स में होता है नतीजा यह होता है कि वह फेल होते रहते हैं । लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन इस के अंदर हो पबलिक सैक्टर में और यहां के कुछ लेबर के लोगों को आप अपने शेयर्स भी बेचें और वह पैसा आप दूसरी जगह इनवैस्ट करें तो उस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As regards the first part, I had said that this would certainly be considered. It is always under consideration,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : For how long ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We cannot have an absolute rule at any time that no defeated politician will ever be appointed. If he is a proper person to do it and if he does his work well, he should be appointed. Therefore, it is not that I can say that there will be a blanket rule in operation, but as far as possible, we will always take care to see that his attention is not deflected and that he works properly. That is what we are trying to see, will have to do and are doing in the interest of these corporations,

As regards labour participation, we are not allowing any in all these public sector concerns. Therefore, that questipn also does not arise.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We are very happy to hear from the hon. Minister that new methods are going to be adopted for better performance by the public sector, However, it is our sad experienee that in a corporation like the Heavy Engineering Corporation with a Rs. 200 crores investment, the annual production is only of the order of 5 crores. I would like to know whether (1) he is prepared to have capital

investment from the public so that the public sector really becomes one which the public can keep under review in regard to its working, and (2) there will be a definits policy to make the public sector units economic units and not politically-worked units.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The aim is to earn from these corporations and not to lose.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : There is no proper control over them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is control of Parliament. What more does the hon. member want ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : We do not know what is happening,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं कोई सवाल नहीं करना चाहता ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that the losses suffered by some of these public sector units are due to under utilisation of capacity and/or inefficiency and mismanagement in administration ? Is it also a fact that the situation is aggravated by the induction of discarded politicians like Shri K. D. Malaviya into these public sector undertakings ? If so, are Government going to have a comprehensive inquiry into the pitfalls of some of these public sector undertakings and do they propose to reappoint Shri Malaviya so that he might invigorate his corporation ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That question has to be put to the Ministry concerned. I do not know what are the considerations prevailing. I can reply only generally.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What are his views ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My views are views of Government, not parsonal views.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : उन राष्ट्रीय सरकारी उद्योगों में हमारी जो करोड़ों रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है और उस में जो हर साल लाखों रुपये का घाटा होता है उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है और वह जो घाटा होता है उस की जांच के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इन कारखानों में प्राय: अनुभवहीन अधिकारियों व इंजीनियरों की वजह से वहां पर गलत ढंग से काम चल रहा है कि उन में करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है । क्या मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा इस बात की जांच की गई है कि इन में जरूरत से ज्यादा स्टाफ रक्खा गया है, जरूरत से ज्यादा अधिकारी रक्खे गये हैं और जरूरत से ज्यादा पूंजी लगने पर भी क्यों मुनाफा नहीं हो रहा है और लगातार घाटे में यह पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रोजैक्ट्स क्यों जा रहे हैं और मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कोई सक्रिय कदम सरकार की ओर से उठाये गये हैं ?

SHRI S. M. BANNRJEE : They selected a wrong place—Ranchi.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जैसे यहां अनुभवहीन बातें होती हैं, वहां भी अनुभवहीन बातें काफी होती हैं, यह हम को समझना होगा । यह क्यों होती हैं यह भी बार-बार बतलाया गया है और जांच भी होती है । इसी पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी है और

There is also a Bureau of Public Undertakings which is now going into it and finding out as to what are the reasons in order to remove them. With that in view steps have been taken, decisions have been taken and I have circulated a memorandum as to what steps are being taken. If any suggestions are made instead of repeating the same old things now, we shall be very graterful.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री झारखण्डे राय : सरकार की ओर से यह बतलाया गया है कि 49 करोड़ का मुनाफा पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में हुआ है । पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में बहुत से संस्थान ऐसे हैं जहां

लगातार घाटा हो रहा है और वह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों के भी ऐसे पब्लिक संस्थान हैं जहां घाटा हुआ है और वह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। उदाहरणार्थ उत्तर प्रदेश के रोडवेज में। क्या वित्त मन्त्री जी बतलायेंगे कि सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है कि किसी हाई-पावर्ड कमिशन की स्थापना की जाये, जिस में इस सदन के भी मेम्बर हों, जो इस बात की पूरी जांच करें और रिपोर्ट दे कि घाटा क्यों होता है और वह क्यों बढ़ता ही जा रहा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई ; इस का जवाब अभी दे दिया गया है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : The real cause of under utilisation of capacity is paucity of orders and also the lack of capacity is diversify the production. May I know whether the Government is willing or going to diversify the production especially in engineering corporations so that other things such as motor cars, tractors, etc., may be manufactured and the capacity may be utilised in full.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Both the steps are being taken.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I think the hon. Minister knows it very well, Not public sector undertakings suffer from three important defects. One is location made not on economic consideration but on extraneous considerations. Secondly it has over expanded more than our needs so that its full production is not being used. In so far as its end uses are concerned, for the purpose for which it should be used, it is not being used. For example cement production has increased by 4 times during the planning period. It is not being mainly used for the construction of wells. It is being mainly used for skyscrapers. What is the guarantee the hon. Minister is giving that the location will be on economic considerations and over expansion will not be there and the end uses will be the uses for which they will be used ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I hope the hon. Psofessor will consider that cement is produced not only for construction of wells but also for other purposes like skyscrapers, roads and all that. If the hon. Member thinks that for other purposes it is not being used. I can only say that he should be re-educated.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about the location,

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Location is always considered on the basis of the most profitable way of dealing with that corporation in that sector.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो कारखाने नुक्सान पर चल रहे हैं उन के नुक्सान को रोकने के लिये वह क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जो कुछ श्री अचल सिंह ने पूछा है वह पहले ही बतलाया जा चुका है।

श्री गुलानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में जो सामान तैयार होता है और प्राइवेट अन्डरटेकिंग्स में जो सामान तैयार होता है, उन दोनों की बिक्री में पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स के सामान को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ? दूसरी बात यह कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स की स्थापना जिन जगहों में की जाती है, उस इलाके के पिछड़ेपन और वहां की जनता की मांगों का क्या ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ? तीसरी बात यह कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में जो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर घाटा होता है क्या सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में अपनी असफलता स्वीकार करती है और क्या इस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि वह कोई जांच कमिशन बिठलाये ताकि भविष्य में घाटा न हो ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस बारे में उत्तर दिया जा चुका है कि जब किसी स्थान पर कोई अन्डरटेकिंग स्थापित की जाती है तो स्थानीय लोगों को क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायमेंट प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। जो टेकनिकल

पोस्ट नहीं है उन में स्थानीय लोगों का ध्यान रक्खा जाता है। जहां तक अन्डरटेकिंग के घाटे में चलने का ताल्लुक है, अभी उप-प्रधान मन्त्री ने बतलाया कि उस को पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है। ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज भी बना है और पार्लियामेंट की भी कमेटी है। वह इस दिशा में प्रयत्न कर है।

श्री शशि भूषण : मै मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में तीन शराब के कारखानों को लाइसेंस देने जा रही है ? इसी सम्बन्ध में मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऋषिकेश (उ० प्र०) में जो दवाओं का इतना बड़ा कारखाना है उस में यह शराब बना कर खर्च को नहीं बचाया जा सकता ? तीसरी बात मै यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इस के कि शराब के कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिया जाये, क्या शराब उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हो सकता, जिस से कि मुनाफेखोरी को कम किया जा सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : शराब का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का क्या मतलब है ? हम तो यह पसन्द करते है कि शराब चले ही नहीं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, it is conceded on all sides that idle capacity adds to overheads and increases the prices. It is, therefore, a very serious problem because to the extent prices are increased the demand is reduced. There is necessity for an organic consideration of the causes. I am not indulging in that at this moment. But I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the three measures taken by them so far could not be generalised : the first measure is subsidy. You have subsidy for handlooms and khadi. Could you not extend the subsidy to selected items which are not moving and for which the idle capacity is considerable ? The second is, tax rebate has been given by Government on idle capacity to a selected number of items, and the total involved so far is a very small amount, about Rs. 1 crore or so. Could not a tax rebate be given to most commodities where the idle capacity is considerable, and lastly, the HMT is reported to have recently considered. the hire purchase system for some of the demands. May I know whether Government will also consider generalising the hire purchase system so that the idle capacity not only in the industries in the public sector but also in the private sector is reduced ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is a very good suggestion for consideration.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the hon. Minister consider the strengthening of the technical and financial wings of the Bureau of Pubiic Enterprises so that the statements received may be analysed more deeply and, besides, the technical prublems may also be considered in depth and the areas of weakness identified and remedied ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Bureau is strengthened to the necessary extent.

श्री ब० ना० भार्गव : राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठानों में नुक्सान होने के कारण अन्डर-यूटिलाइजेशन आफ कपैसिटी और इनएफिशिएन्सी तो है ही, इन के अतिरिक्त मुख्य कारण यह है कि मजदूरों में इन प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रति अपनत्व की भावना नहीं पैदा हो सकी क्योंकि अधिकारियों और मजदूरों के वेतनों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। क्या सरकार इस विषय में भी विचार करेगी कि जो वेतनों का इतना बड़ा अन्तर है उस को कम किया जाये ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It does not arise out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; it does not arise.

SHRI S. KUNDU : From the statement which has been given by the hon. Minister, it is staggering to find out that about Rs. 140 crores is the amount of loss in the past two years that these pnblic undertakings have sustained. May I know from the hon. Minister two things ? One is this : Has he seen the ARC report on public undertakings ? They have said that the nominees of the Government or the other people, those who are asked to run these public undertakings, who have no permanent interest in service, are just birds of passage and they

have no interest in the undertaking. If so, what steps are the Government taking to remedy this ?

We are told that because some of the firms had not been able to utilise their rated capacity, there is loss. But still the expansion programme is going on. How are we reconcile these two contradictions ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Regarding the latter part of the question, the expansion programme of certain undertakings has been undertaken much earlier and therefore, it not be desirable to leave it at this stage. It is better to complete it. So far as the management side is concerned, people are drawn from the industrial management pool and other places. Streamlining of the managerial cadre is being organised.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QULSTIONS

Losses in Public Sector Projects

*511. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector projects units which, in view of their performance during the first nine months of the current year ; are likely to undergo losses ;

(b) the extent of loss likely to be incurred by each in the current year and the corresponding figures for the preceding two years ;

(c) the names of the public sector units which are likely to be become self-reliant this year or are likely to earn profits for the first time this year, and the comparative figures in respect of them for the current year and the preceding two years ; and

(d) the extent of over-all profits of all public sector undertakings likely to be earned this year and the corresponding figures for the preceding two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-368/69.]

Hiudustan Copper Limited

*513. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governmrnt have made any assessment in regard to the amount of loss which the Hindustan Copper Ltd. suffered since its inception, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages etc. ;

(b) whether the matters were looked into and, tf so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the draw-backs and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House :

(c) According to rules of the Hindustan Copper Limited, all cases of losses are investigated and where the loss involved is in excess of Rs. 2,000/- it is taken up for enquiry by a Committee formed for the purpose.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The losses suffered by Hindustan Copper Limited on account of irregularities, theft, stock shortages etc. are detailed below :—

		Rs.
1968 (January-March)	Khetri Copper Project	4360/-
1968-69 (upto January, 1969)	-do-	9,607/-
1968-69 (upto January, 1969)	Agnigundala Copper lead Project	300/-

Besides, due to heavy and unprecedented rains (over 7" in 5-6 hours) on 12th July, 1968, water in the rivers Kharkhara, Chaonra and Kantli (Rajasthan) rose above the bank level causing damage to property and interruption of work in the Departments of Mines, Electrieals, Civil and Kolihan Copper Mine. Total loss on account of this is estimated at Rs. 67,246/-.

The losses due to breakage and shortage

of material in transit were fully investigated by the Hindustan Copper Limited and written off with the approval of competent aurhorities and remedial action to avoid recurrence of such losses in future. The cases of thefts have been registered with the Police.

Kolar Gold Fields

*514. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering revamping of the mining work at the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore, with a view to raising its production and profitability ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) how far the concern is likely to become a profitable venture as a result of revamping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Various steps have been taken with a view to raising the production of the mines of the Kolar Gold Mines Undertakings. These include the sanctioning of a scheme for increasing production of the Nundyroog Mine from 20,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per month, and the schemes for reopening of the ore rich Northern Folds of the Champion Reef Mine which had been closed down as a result of rockbursts. The exploration of new reefs in the Kolar Gold Fields area is also being pursued. Extensive development in Shaft 1 and 2 areas is planned as the indications here are very promising. The question of resuming mining operation in the Southern Ore body of the Champion Reef, is also being considered.

(c) As the gold produced by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings is taken to Government stock and valued at the International Monetary Fund price fixed at $35 per ounce in 1934, and not at the market price, the Undertakings would show a loss. However, it is expected that the steps mentioned above would tend to reduce the cost of production of gold.

Copper in Gujarat

*515. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start mining of copper in Sabarkantha District in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared to start a copper smelter in the public sector ;

(c) if so, the progress made so far ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The deposit is under investigation by the Geological Survey of India. The question of undertaking mining can be taken only if investigations justify the same.

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

*519. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "Hindustan Times" of the 20th December, 1968 under the heading 'Unauthorized Colonies pose big problem to Corporation of Delhi', that there are nearly 200 unauthorised colonies in the capital which cannot be demolished for humanitarian reasons and they cannot be developed for want of funds ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will provide any financial help to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the development of these colonies and for their regularisation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Over Drafts by States

*520. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of over drafts by each State Government on the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) whether Government propose to check such over drafts ; and

(c) if so, in what manner and the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are currently running unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. Their overdrafts as on the 10th March, 1969 were :—

States	Rs. in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	70
Assam	847
Bihar	739
Kerala	643
Mysore	1037
Nagaland	150
Orissa	537
Rajasthan	2456
Tamil Nadu	2368

(b) and (c). The Government of India have always been anxious that the State Governments should avoid recourse to unauthorised overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. This question was also referred to the Fifth Finance Commission who have exhaustively dealt with this problem in their interim report. The Commission's recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and the State Governments presently in overdraft have also been asked to indicate the measures envisaged by them to clear their current overdrafts on the Reserve Bank.

Life Insurance Corporation

*521. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay at the time of its inception and as on the 31st March, 1968 ; and

(b) the working results of the last three years and the nature of irregularities found by Government and the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Life Insurance Corporation was started with a capital of Rs. 5 crores from the Government and there is no change in this amount.

(b) An Annual Report on the working of the Corporation is presented to Parliament every year in pursuance of the provisions of Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The statutory auditors have not reported any financial irregularities in their Audit Reports and hence there was no need to take any action.

भारत में पश्चिमी जर्मनी द्वारा पूंजी लगाना

*522. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने एक कानून द्वारा भारत में पूंजी लगाने पर करों में कुछ रियायत देने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन प्रस्तावित रियायतों से लाभ उठाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). समाचार-पत्रों से यह मालूम हुआ है कि पश्चमी जर्मनी की संसद में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें (i) विदेशों में लगाई गई पूंजी के कुछ भाग की रकम को आयकर और निगम-कर से मुक्त करने और लगायी गयी पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत के बरा-

बर की आयकर-मुक्त प्रारक्षित रकम रखने तथा (ii) विकासशील देशों में, अधिक मात्रा में गैर-सरकारी पूंजी लगाने की सुविधा देने के लिए व्यापार संबंधी कर में कमी करने की व्यवस्था है। यह विधेयक अभी पश्चिमी जर्मनी की संसद के विचाराधीन हैं। इस विधेयक का पूरा ब्यौरा अभी प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी

*523. श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन एक वर्ष से अधिक समय से मंजूर नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) क्या पेंशनों के भुगतान तथा अन्य मामलों के सम्बन्ध में पेंशनरों की कठिनाइयों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने तथा उन्हें शीघ्र दूर करने के लिए कोई विभाग (ब्यूरो) स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) पेंशने स्थानीय सरकारों की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने वाले अधिकारियों, तथा विभागा ध्यक्षों द्वारा अथवा उन अधिकारियों द्वारा मंजूर की जाती हैं जो सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा खाली किये गये पदों को भरने का अधिकार रखते हों। इसलिये आज तक की सूचना केन्द्रीय तौर से उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु कुछ समय पहले इकट्ठी की गयी सूचना के अनुसार स्थिति यह है कि 31 मई 1968 को एक साल से भी अधिक समय से अंतिम निपटान के लिए पेंशनों के 2328 मामले बाकी पड़े थे।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है परन्तु पेंशन मंजूर करने में आने वाली कार्य-विधि सम्बन्धी तथा अन्य कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के प्रश्न की बराबर जांच होती रहती है और समय समय पर सुधार किये हैं तथा किये जा रहे हैं।

Rescheduling of Foreign Debts

*524. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's request for re-scheduling of foreign debts has further been considered by the Aid India Consortium countries ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by these countries ; and

(c) the specific features of the schedule of repayment now drawn by Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Aid in the form of debt relief was discussed at the Aid India Consortim Meeting held in May, 1968. The members of the Consortium agreed to provide debt relief amounting to approximately $100 Million for 1968-69 and to consider favourably a similar amount of debt relief for the following two years. The Aid India Consortium have not, so far, further considered the matter.

The commitments of debt relief for 1968-69, so far, amount to $101.41 million. A statement showing the shares of the members of the Consortium, forms and terms of payment of debt relief is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-369/69.]

Report of Joint Collaboration Machinery between India and Iran

*525. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Collaboration Machinery that had been set up as a result of the talks with the Shah of Iran during his visit to India has submitted its report on the possibility of a bartar trade arrangement by which India will import liquid ammonia, sulphur etc. from Iran in exchange of engineering goods and other manufactures ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the report has not so far been received, when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation set up in January, 1969 had appointed sub-committees to study different aspects of co-operation. It is proposed that the Commission will meet as soon as possible after the sub-committees complete their studies.

उर्वरक कारखानों में अनुसंधान कार्य

*526. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरक कारखानों में अनुसंधान के मामले में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त न की जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के आय व्ययक में अनुसन्धान प्रभाग के लिए पृथक राशि का नियतन नहीं करती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री द० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि अनुसंधान में आत्म-निर्भरता से क्या तात्पर्य हैं। उर्वरक तकनीकी या इसी तरह तकनीकी की किसी अन्य शाखा में अनुसंधान करना विश्व भर में एक सतत प्रयत्न है और अन्य देशों में हो रही प्रगतियों की भली-भांति जानकारी रखना और उनके अनुभव का उचित ढंग से लाभ उठाना किसी भी देश के लिए आवश्यक तथा वांछनीय है। तदनुसार, उर्वरक सन्यन्त्रों के रूपांकन तथा इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए जानकारी को विकसित एवं उपलब्ध करने का प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

(ख) आयोजन तथा विकास प्रभाग भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का एक अंग है और इस प्रभाग के लिए सरकार राशियों का आवंटन अलग से नहीं करती है। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम अपने वार्षिक बजट में आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार और निगम के संसोधनों के अनुरूप, आयोजना तथा विकास प्रभाग के लिए राशियों की व्यवस्था करता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seizure of Goods in Bombay

*527. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that goods worth Rs. 20 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1969 with the help of India's first hovercraft ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some foreign nationals have been arrested and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged to the countries to which those Nationals belong ; and

(d) whether, in view of the successful operation, Government are considering to obtain more hovercrafts for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) On the night of 2-1-1969, the Customs authorities seized from an Arab Dhow off Manori Port, 103 packages containing nylex shirting and suiting and radiant yarn of foreign make valued at approximately Rs. 11,21,000/-, with the help of hovercraft.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two Arabs and 10 Indian nationals on board the dhow were arrested. Further investigation is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The hovercraft is at present on evaluation trials in India. The decision to purchase hovercrafts will be taken after the report of the Evaluation Committee is received.

World Bank Missions

*528. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has intimated to India about the Missions that are being sent by the World Bank to study suitable projects for financing in India ;

(b) if so, the names of projects that the World Bank has decided to study and give aid to them during 1969 ; and

(c) the total assistance that world Bank is likely to give to India in 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. There is as yet no indication whether World Bank Group's assistance will be forthcoming for any particular project.

(c) No indication regarding the quantum of World Bank Group's assistance to India in 1969 is available as yet.

STATEMENT

Visits of World Bank Missions :

(1) Telecommunications Project Appraisal Mission :—

The Mission, which was in India for about 4 weeks from mid-January to mid-February, 1969, came for the appraisal of the Third Telecommunications Project which has already been posed for World Bank Group's assistance. The mission has not yet submitted its report to the Bank.

(2) Railways Appraisal Mission :

The Mission came to India in the third week of February, 1969 and is still engaged on the appraisal of the Tenth Railway Project which has already been posed for World Bank Group's assistance.

(3) Mormugoa Port Project Mission :

The Mission, which has already returned, came to India to have general discussions, preparatory to appraisal, on the Mormugao Port Development Project which is presently under consideration with the World Bank Group.

(4) Mission regarding Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes :—

The visit of the Mission in February, 1969 was in the nature of Project preparation for the Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes. The Project has not yet been posed for World Bank Group's assistance as certain detaits regarding in technical and financial aspects are yet undecided.

(5) Reconnaissance Missions :

(i) *Irrigation Projects Reconnaissance Mission* :

An Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission of the World Visited India in January-February, 1969 with a view to have some preliminary information in respect of a few irrigation projects which may be posed by India for assistance from World Bank Group of institutions. Members of the Mission visited the Kolleru Lake area, Pochampad and Nagarjuna Sagar Projects in Andhra Pradesh, the Jaikwadi Project in Maharashtra, the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu, the Upper Krishna Project in Mysore, the Kadana Project in Gujarat and the Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh. The Mission has not submitted any report or made any proposals to the Government of India. Further discussions with the World Bank will be continued after Government of India

finally decide about the projects to be posed for assistance from the Bank Group.

(ii) *National Highways Project*—

The Mission which is still in India has come to discuss the possibilities of formulating a new Project for construction and reconstruction of National Highways.

(iii) *Fisheries Development*—

A Project Report for development of Fisheries was prepared sometimes ago with the help of an FAO/IBRD team. The recent Mission came to have further discussions on the subject. The details of the proposed Project are under consideration.

Contraceptive Pills

*529. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the birth control pill and Nirodh, since they were put on the market in respect of their demand and popularity as compared to other contraceptives ;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported views of Dr. Robert W. Kistner of the Harvard Medical School in December issue of the "Ladies Home Journal" as also of another gynaecologist that birth control pills taken by women are having an adverse effect on their husbands, making some of them impotent and causing other problems ;

(c) if so, Governmdnt's reaction thereto; and

(d) the precautionary measures taken if any to counter the aforsaid adverse effects of the pills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SEKHAR) : (a) The oral contraceptive pills are still in an experimental-cum-demonstrational stage in pilot-projects to evalute their use-acceptability and use-effectiveness. The pills which are sold in the market on the production of a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner, have not yet been accepted for general use in the family planning programme.

Besides its free distribution Nirodh is now being distributed through commercial channels also and the initial response regarding it demand and popularity is encouraging.

(b) Yes, Sir. The article appeared in the January, 1969 issue of the "Ladies Home Journal".

(c) and (d). The Government of India will be guided by the scientific findings of the oral pill pilot-projects that are being currently conducted.

Drought in Gujarat

*530. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have submitted a report to the Central Government about the drought conditions in the State during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the detals thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have reported the existence of scarcity conditions in several districts of the State, caused by uneven and scanty rainfall during 1968. The State Government have declared 5760 villages as scarcity-affected and have undertaken the necessary relief measures.

As requested by the State Government, a Central team of officers visited Gujarat in February 1969 to make an assessment of the drought situation and the requirement of funds the relief measures, for purposes of Central financial assistance. Necessary action to provide funds to the State Government will be taken in the light of the team's report.

Investment Policy of L. I C.

*531. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any changes in the investment policy now pursued by the life Insurance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). The investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is regulated in accordance with the provisions of Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938, as made applicable to it. No change is contemplated in the investment policy as laid down there in.

सम्पदा शुल्क से प्राप्त आय का राज्यों में वितरण

*532. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने पांचवें वित्त आयोग के सामने 8 अगस्त, 1968 को अपने वक्तव्य में कृषि भूमि से भिन्न सम्पत्तियों पर लगे सम्पदा शुल्क के बारे में राज्य सरकार के विचार व्यक्त किये थे कि चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों से होने वाली शुद्ध आय का राज्यों में वितरण का आधार केवल जनसंख्या होना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर के राज्यपाल ने पाँचवें वित्त आयोग को यह सुझाव दिया था कि कृषि भूमि को छोड़कर बाकी सभी चल और अचल सम्पत्ति पर लगने वाले मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क से प्राप्त वास्तविक रकम का राज्यों में बंटवारा केवल जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) कृषि भूमि और संघीय राज्यों क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाली मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क की रकमों को छोड़कर मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली अन्य वास्तविक रकमों के बंटवारे के लिए पाँचवें वित्त आयोग ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :

(i) अचल सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में, रकमों का बंटवारा प्रत्येक राज्य में स्थित ऐसी अचल सम्पत्ति के कुल मूल्य के अनुपात के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए जिसके बारे में शुल्क की रकम निर्धारित की गयी हो ; और

(ii) अन्य सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में, रकमों का बंटवारा प्रत्येक राज्य की जनसंख्या के अनुपात के अनुसार किया जाना चाहिए।

सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिशें मान ली हैं। आयोग की रिपोर्ट और उस पर की गयी कार्रवाई का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन 15 नवम्बर, 1968 को लोक-सभा के सामने रख दिया था।

देशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों का प्रचार

*533. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरिय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में एलोपेथी आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपेथी और यूनानी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के प्रचार पर कितना-कितना धन खर्च किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एलोपैथी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के मुकाबले में देशी चिकित्सा प्रणालियों को यथोचित प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिससे चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों में 'चिकित्सा' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार

द्वारा खर्च किये गये धन का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

एलोपैथी

1965-66 (वास्तविक)	1966-67 (वास्तविक)	1967-68 (संशोधित अनुमान)
6,41,91,677	6,99,25,871	8,90,15,000

आयुर्वेदिक जिसमें होम्योपैथी और यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धतियां भी सम्मिलित है

1965-66 (वास्तविक)	1966-67 (वास्तविक)	1967-68 (संशोधित अनुमान)
33,75,710	31,39,345	36,47,000

(ख) जी नहीं। स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में लगातार अनेकों योजनायें चलाई गई है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित किया गया है। इनके बारे में अभी योजना आयोग की सहमति ली जानी है :—

पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय सेक्टर :

1. **स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा**
   स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण विभागों का उन्नयन तथा वर्तमान स्नातकोत्तर संस्थानों का विस्तार।
2. अध्यापकों के लिए अभिनवन पाठ्यचर्या।
3. साहित्यक अनुसंधान
4. मिश्रित औषध अनुसंधान
5. भेषज संहितीय मानकीकरण
6. जवाहरलाल नेहरू औषध पादपों का उद्यान, पूना।
7. औषध नियंत्रण संगठन
8. भेषज संहितीय प्रयोगशाला, गाजियाबाद
9. औषधि निरीक्षकों के लिए अनुस्थापन प्रशिक्षण
10. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए भेषज संहितीय समितियां
11. चुने हुए केन्द्रों में नैदानिक अनुसंधान
12. औषधि पादपों का सर्वेक्षण
13. भारतीय चिकित्सा की केन्द्रीय परिषद
14. शैक्षिक संस्थानों शिक्षार्थियों को वृत्तिका तथा छात्रवृत्ति
15. स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को उप-स्नातक कालेजों का उन्नयन करने के लिए सहाय्यानुदान

केन्द्र-पुरस्कृत :

1. राजकीय कालेजों में, स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण के लिए, स्नातकोत्तर विभागों उन्नयन।
2. राज्य सरकार संस्थानों में भेषज संहितीय मानकीकरण
3. राजकीय संस्थावों में अन्य अनुसंधान।

Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda

*534. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2936 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken on the location of Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Colony in Khem Karan District

*535. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs was allocated for the development of a colony in the district of Khem Karan to resettle displaced persons as a result of last Indo-Pak conflict ; and

(b) the amount spent by the end of 1968 thereon and the progress achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A scheme for the construction of a complex of public buildings and also of a residential colony at Khem Karan, estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs has been approved by the Government of India.

(b) Upto the end of September, 1968, the State Government had spent a sum of Rs. 12,42,695 on the construction of the public building complex. The State Government expect to complete this work by the end of the current financial year.

Income Tax and Wealth Tax Cases of Ruias

*536. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether he has received any reply to the detailed letter which he had written to a Member of Parliament about the Wealth tax and Income-tax cases against Radha Krishna Ruia and members of his family ;

(b) if so, the main points raised in the rejoinder letter by the said M.P. ;

(c) whether any proceedings, criminal or otherwise, have been started against the Ruias as demanded by the Member ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points raised in the letter are given below :

(i) whether the jewellery seized at the time of the search was properly valued and its acquisition properly explained ;

(ii) whether the valuation of shares of limited companies was properly made for wealth-tax assessment purposes ;

(iii) whether speculation losses in the case of M/s Ram Narayan & Sons (P) Ltd. were allowed for proper reasons ;

(iv) whether the assessments from the assessment year 1946-47 can be re-opened if the concealment of income is more than Rs 1. lakh ; and

(v) whether the Government would undertake a prosecution against the Ruias.

(c) and (d). As a result of the raid, it was proposed to launch criminal proceedings in respect of the wealth-tax assessment, because it was found that jewellery to the extent of Rs. 1,05,411/- had not been disclosed in the wealth-tax return. Considering however, the wealth disclosed and the wealth concealed, it was felt that it might not be possible to establish deliberate concealment in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,05, 411/-. The offence was, therefore, compounded on payment of a composition fee of Rs. 2,12,000/-. This was equal to 200% of the value of the undisclosed jewellery and about 80 times of the wealth-tax sought to be avoided. For concealment of income, necessary penal action is being taken. Steps are also being taken for levying penalty for concealment of wealth.

As regards bogus speculation losses incurred in the case of M/s Ram Narayan & Sons (P) Ltd., there was a settlement previously in that case and as the losses related to assessment years prior to 1952-53, it is not possible under the law to reopen any of those assessments after the lapse of 16 years. The assessment for 1949-50 has however been reopened in view of the finding of the Tribunal in another case. Such a finding has enabled the Department to take action in spite of the lapse of 16 year period. There was no such Tribunal's finding available for any of the other years.

Diversion of Central Funds by Rajasthan Government

*537. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan

Government propose to spend the funds received from the Central Government for drinking water scheme in Rajasthan for the current year on some other projects ;

(b) if so, whether Government's permission to use the funds earmarked for drinking water scheme for other projects has been obtained ; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fertilizer Project, Mangalore

*538. SARI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI S. M. KRISANA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in establishing the Fertilizer Project in Mangalore, Mysore ; and

(b) if no progress has been made the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The licensee has furnished revised financing and foreign collaboration proposal which are under consideration.

गोदावरी नदी के जल में मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा

*539. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोदावरी नदी तथा उसकी अन्य उपनदियां मध्य प्रदेश के कितने क्षेत्र में से होकर गुजरती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गोदावरी नदी के जल में अपने हिस्से की मांग की है और उसने महाराष्ट्र मैसूर तथा आंध्र प्रदेश के बीच कृष्णा और गोदावरी जल विवाद हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त न्यायाधिकरण को अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—370/69]

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण मिला है जिसमे गोदावरी जल के उपयोग में मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति का वर्णन किया गया है । इसे गोदावरी जलविवाद न्यायाधिकरण को निर्दिष्ट करने का विचार है ।

Central Assistance and Development of Calcutta

*540. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently top-ranking traders, businessmen and industrialists of Calcutta met in several conferences and offered their help to CMPO project, provided adequate Central assistance is made available ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister during her visit to Calcutta during December, 1968 discussed the problems of development of Calcutta with the representatives of the people and State Government ;

(c) the outcome thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(d) whether Government consider the issue of development of Calcutta as an urgent National Problem, which if remained unresolved, is likely to endanger the economic, social and national life of Eastern India ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Government of India have not received any report in this regard from the Government of West Bengal, but have seen press reports of the readiness

of the industrial community to cooperate with the CMPO authorities in the development of the city.

(b) and (c). Some industrialists had a meeting with the Prime Minister at Calcutta, on the 23rd December, 1968. Discussion at the meeting centred round the problems of Calcutta and its development. The discussion were of a general nature and no specific conclusions were arrived at.

(d) Yes, Sir. Problems relating to the development of Calcutta have been engaging the attention of the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government for some time and the Government of India have been assisting the State Government to the extent possible.

Report of Shah Committee on Petroleum Prices

3214. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Shah Committee on the petroleum price has been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features of recommendations made ; and

(c) if not, when the report is expected to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MATELS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by about September, 1969.

Oil Bearing Wells in Assam

3215. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many oil bearing wells in Assam were kept out of operation during the year ending on 31st March, 1968 ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) During the year ending 31st March, 1968, oil was not being produced from 21 oil bearing wells in Assam.

(b) Necessary surface installations had not been completed and also faeilities for transportation of crude oil were also being negotiated.

Appointment of Mineral Attaches

3216. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mineral Attaches proposed to be appointed in the Indian Embassies in U. S. A., U. S. S. R., Brazil. Australia, Japan and U. K. ;

(b) the nature of work entrusted to them and the cost to Government of employing them ;

(c) the qualifications required for Mineral Attaches and the manner of selection ;

(d) the names and terms of those selected so, far ; and

(e) if not the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The proposal under consideration is for the appointment of one Mineral Attache in each of these countries.

(b) The Mineral Attaches would be required to collect data on mineral resource appraisal and development; utilisation pattern of minerals ; techniques of processing ; programme of development of mineral-based Industries ; transport and port facilities for mineral development and export ; export and import pattern of minerals and mineral products and related matters. such as fiscal policies, mineral laws. etc., connected with the mineral industrial development of country.

The expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2,50 lakhs per annum.

(c) These matters are consideration.

(d) and (e). No selection has been made so far as the proposal is still in formulative stage.

Indian Doctors Abroad

3217. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Doctors working in American hospitals and U. K. and other countries as on the 31st December, 1968 ;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of Indian doctors seeking jobs abroad and if so, the rate of increase and the precise reasons for their seeking work in U. S. A. ;

(c) how many doctors have become American or British citizen and how many permanent residents ; and

(d) the practical steps taken by Government to prevent this annual 'brain drain' ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Concession for Renting of Houses by Officers

3218. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers of the Ministry of Defence are entitled to hire a house on Rs. 400-500/- ; and

(b) if so, why this concession is not extended to Officers in other Ministries ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Civilian officers of the Ministry of Defence may hire a house only under the rules applicable to all Central Government employees and will be re-imbursed only to the extent of house rent allowance to which they may be eligible under the said rules.

Service Officers of the Armed Forces who are entitled to be housed by Government, may hire a house at reasonable rent if they are not provided accommodation by Government. Re-imbursement may be claimed for the amount in excess of normal rental liability. The following rental seilings have been prescribed for hiring accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi :—

(i) Captains and below.....Rs. 350/-p.m.

(ii) Majors to Brigadiers...Rs. 500/- p.m.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Allotment of Government Accommodation one Class below type IV and below Categories

3219. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons entitled to type V and above accommodation are entitled also to accommodation one class below ; and

(b) if so, why these concessions or privileges are not given to persons entitled to type IV and below ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The percentage of satisfaction of the demand for houses from those eligible for types III and II is comparatively very low and the adoption of the next below rule would have made the situation far more difficult to those entitled for accommodation in these two classes. Besides, the bulk of the staff eligible for types IV and below is Delhi-based, unlike a substantial proportion of the other staff, which is on deputation from State Governments and other cadres : therefore, unless some special dispensation is available, the chances of the latter securing goverment accommodation during the period of their tenure in Delhi would be meagre.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

3221. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Cooperative House-building Societies in Delhi already registered with Government have been provided land as required by them ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor and when the land will be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Land has been allotted to only 60 out of 147 Societies, who had accepted the offers of allotment. 36 cases are nearing finalisation. In the remaining cases land will be allotted after the acquisition proceedings are finalised and other formalities completed by the Societies including payment of full premium.

मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3222. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय अब भी अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे अन्य राज्यों के बराबर लाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई जा जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह योजना क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सबसे हाल (1964-65) के उपलब्ध अनुमानों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय 373.600 रुपया है। यह पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात हरियाणा, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, आंध्र प्रदेश, तामिलनाडु, मैसूर, केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश इन ग्यारह राज्यों की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय से कम है और राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, जम्मु और कश्मीर और बिहार इन चार राज्यों की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय से ज्यादा है।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रदेश की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय उसका आर्थिक विकास करके बढ़ायी जा सकती है जिसके लिए विकास आयोजनाओं के द्वारा प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश का खनिज सर्वेक्षण

3223. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में कोई खनिज सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और क्या सुनियोजित ढंग से खनिज निक्षेपों का कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था और इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप इस राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में विभिन्न खनिजों की पृथक पृथक कितनी मात्रा मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान खनिजों की अनुमानित उपलब्ध राशियां सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये** संख्या LT—371/69]

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर रायल्टी का भुगतान किया जाना

3224. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कोयला खानों तथा नियोजकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1965 से 1968 तक की कोयले की रायल्टी नहीं दी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कोयला खान ने कितनी राशि देनी है . और

(ग) उसकी वसूली के लिऐ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

तेल निक्षेपों की खोज के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

3226. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के किसी क्षेत्र में कोई भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तार पूर्वक ब्यौरा क्या है ।

(ग) तेल निक्षेपों में कितना तेल होने का अनुमान हैं ; और

(घ) यदि इस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त मात्रा में तेल निकले तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां, लगभग 3800 वर्ग किलोमीटर के एक क्षेत्र में ।

(ख) अब तक किये गये कार्य से कोई उत्साहवर्द्धक परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Herbaria in India

3227. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Herbaria of Indian Medicine have been established for the development of Indian Medicines and their locations;

(b) whether the Central Government had received any memorandum signed by the members of the Tamil Nadu State Legislative Assembly and Council in this regard ;

(c) the contents of the Memorandum ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Four Herbaria of Indian Medicine have been established. They are at Hardwar ; Ranikhet ; Benaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar, Another herbarium is being developed at the Jawahar Lal Nehru Indian Medicinal Plants, Museum and Herbarium, Kothrud (Poona).

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Adviser to the Government of India on Indigenous System of Medicines

3228. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8725 on the 10th August, 1967 and state :

(a) the qualification of the Adviser to the Indian Medicine, Department of Health, Government of India to give advice to the Siddha system of medicine.

(b) the reasons for not having research officers in the technical staff section of Indian Medicine department to assist the Adviser to the Indian Medicine with Siddha system ;

(c) whether any Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee has been constituted ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The qualifications possessed by the Adviser, Indigenous System of Medicine, are as below:

1. Sanskrit Shastri (6 years course) of former Travancore State.
2. Vaidya Kalanidhi (5 years course) of former Travancore Government Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum.
3. H.P.A. (two years course) from the Post Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnager.

(b) A post of Research Officer, Siddha Pharmacopoeia Sub-Committee in the Department of Health has been created.

(c) The Ayurvedic Pharma copoeia Com

mittee have constituted a Sub-Committee for the preparation of the Siddha Pharmacopoeia.

(d) Does not arise.

Research Schemes in Siddha

3229. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8725 on the 10th August, 1967 and state :

(a) the details of the four Siddha Research Schemes ;

(b) the amount allotted for each scheme separately ; and

(c) the qualifications of those in charge of these research schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The details of the three Siddha Schemes are as given below :

(i) Survey, collection, editing and publishing of the rare manuscripts in Siddha is being carried out in the Siddha Section of the Literary research Unit, Thanjavur.

(ii) Standardisation of Siddha medicines is a part of the programme of the Captain Srinivasa Murti Research Institute, Adyar, Madras.

(iii) Clinical Research on skin diseases and asthama, etc., is in progress in the progress in the Siddha Research Unit of the Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar.

A Unit attached to the Kilpauk Medical College at Kilpauk has ceased to function as a revised scheme is under consideration.

(b) No separate amount is allotted for Siddha but the expenditure is included in the grants sanctioned to the institutions concerned.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Lack of Demand for Funds from Enterpreneurs

3230. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be plased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of demand for funds from entrepreneurs in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to attract entrepreneurs ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government do not render any financial assistance directly to the enterepreneurs in the Private sector. Government have, however, established financial institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India at the All India level and the State Financial Corporations through the respective State Governments at the State level to meet the demands of the enterepreneures for financial assistance for the establishment of new units and for expansion/modernisation of existing ones. Government have also sponsored the 'Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited' for the same purpose. In the past two years or so, there has been a relative slackness in the demand for funds from the entrepreneurs on these financial institutions. This may be mainly attributed to the effects on investment levels of the slowing down in the growth rate of industrial output as a result of the droughts in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(c) The measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the investment climate industry have already been mentioned in the 'Economic Survey' and the budget proposals submitted to the Parliament. As far as the financial institutions are concerned, the Industrial Development Bank of India, as an apex institution has started giving favourable consideration to a much wider range of applications. The Industrial Development Bank of India also adopted several measures for widening and cheapening its refinance and rediscounting facilities to augment the flow of funds to industry. In order to be of more active assistance in the generation of projects in different areas and particularly to be of greater help to the medium and small sectors of industry, the Bank is improving its liaison with offices of banks and State Financial Corporations in a number of ways. It expects to have branch offices in the near future in different parts of the country. It is also considering taking steps to provide initially on a modest scale, advisory services on technology, management and marketing for the benefit of small

entrepreneurs who are not always in a position to take adequate care or these aspects. More recently, the Bank extended its Scheme for rediscounting of machinery bills, which was hitherto restricated to purchaser users in the private sector to cover purchaser users in the public sector such as autonomous bodies like Electricity Undertakings, Transport Corporations and Government industrial companies. There has also been some pruning down in the cost of credit by paring the maximum discount rates chargeable by approved banks under the Scheme by 1 per cent.

Soviet-Aided Public Sector Projects in India

3231. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number and names of Soviet-aided public sector projects in India, the amount invested by U.S.S.R. in rupees and the interest payable on the loans annually ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A list of projects financed/proposed for financing under the Soviet Credits is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—372/69] There is no investment by U.S.S.R. in these projects. However, upto the end of 1968 a total amount of Rs. 569.98 crores was drawn under Soviet credits for these projects. Interest @ 2½% per annum is payable annually on the outstanding loan.

Imports from Iran

3232. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of PETR OLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINESAND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has agreed to supply to India liquid ammonia in large quantities and also copper and sulphur; and

(b) if so whether the import of ammonia from Iran has brightened the prospects of the Tata Fertilizer Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The question of economic, trade and technical cooperation between India and Iran is, at present, under consideration of a Joint Indo-Iranian Commission constituted following the discussions between the Shahansha of Iran and Prime Minister of India. The import of ammonia from Iran is one of the item that will be considered by the Commission.

Implementation of Gajendragadkar Commission's Recommendations on Undertakings

3233. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public/private sector undertakings which have not so far implemented the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission either in full or in part;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in regard to its implementation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the National Commission on Labour presided over by Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar. This Commission has not yet submitted the Report.

Soviet Aided Projects

3234. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness to extend credit for effecting diversification of the Soviet-aided Projects; and

(b) if so, the amount of credit proposed and the nature of diversification suggested ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have not approached to USSR authorities for a credit for effecting diversification of the Soviet-aided projects. However, the problems facing these projects and the measures considered necessary to ensure their increased economic efficiency were discussed in November-December, 1968 with a Soviet Delegation. A copy of the statement made by the Minister, Industrial Development and Company Affairs on the discussions with the Soviet Delegation in the Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1968 is

laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—373/69]

Use of Japanese Economic Aid in Industries

3235. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japanese Foreign Ministry recently sent or propose to send a team to India for studying how Japanese economic aid was being used in factories, farms and other fields; and

(b) whether the team has submitted its Report ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A Preliminary Survey Mission sponsored by the Government of Japan visited India in February, 1969 with the purpose of surveying and assessing the effectiveness of Japanese credits extended to India and the contribution made by them towards the economic development of India. The Mission held discussions with various Ministries in the Government of India and Planning Commission and also visited some of the projects that have been established with Japanese assistance. The Mission has since returned to Japan and is expected to submit its report to the Government of Japan.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी में रहने वाले

3236. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को अगले वर्ष किसी अन्य स्थान पर बसाने का है;

(ख) किन क्षेत्रों के झुग्गियों में रहने वालों को फिर से बसाया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कितना खर्च आयेगा और उनको क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) लगभग 8,000 ।

(ख) जिन क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने की संभावना है उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT 374/68]

(ग) अनुमानित व्यय 30 लाख रुपये है । पीने के पानी, सफाई, सड़कों, सड़कों की रोशनी, आदि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की यथा संभव व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

Indians having Bank Accounts Abroad

3237. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons fined and the names of persons and firms fined for maintaining bank accounts abroad without prior permission of the Reserve Bank till the 31st December, 1968;

(b) the amount of fines collected; and

(c) whether any other action has been taken against the defaulters ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information regarding the number and names of parties on whom penalties were imposed by the Director of Enforcement during the three years ending the 31st December, 1968, for maintaining bank accounts abroad without prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India, the amounts of penalties realised and details as to whether any other action was taken by the Enforcement Directorate against the parties concerned, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fertilizer Plant in Chhota Nagpur

3238. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1918 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government propose to

undertake any feasibility report in regard to the establishment of a fertilizer plant in Chhota Nagpur ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUEM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) A fertilizer factory for a capacity of 229,000 tonnes of Nitrogen is under construction in Bihar at Barauni. Another fertilizer factory with a capicity of 1,17,000 tonnes of Nitrogen is already in existence at Sindri in Bihar. These should be adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers in the area.

Setting up of Flood Fighting Squads

3239. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, after experience of food calamities this year, propose to undertake a scheme of setting up Flood Fighting Squads along the line of Fire Brigades in the areas vulnerable to floods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Flood Fighting Squads similar to the Fire Brigades Units. The importance of proper maintenance of embankments, which from the principal means of flood control in the country, has again been emphasised on the State Governments. In this connection, they have been advised to give special attention to careful inspection of the works before every monsoon and also to make adequate arrangements for patrolling, stocking emergent stores and organising recruitment of labour that might be required, in order to hold the embankments to the maximum extent possible in case they come under attack.

Smuggling of Silver

3240. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that silver worth Rs. 17 lakhs was seized by Customs officers at Bombay on the 11th December, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). On the 11th December, 1968 Bombay Customs authorities seized 93 silver ingots valued approximately at Rs. 16 lakhs from a fishing craft on the sea at Danda. 11 persons on board the Craft were arrested for attempting to smuggle out the silver and are being prosecuted.

Extension to Class I Officers in Works, Housing and Urban Development Department

3241. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which extension or appointment has been given to Class I Officers in the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development who were going to be retired at the age of 58 during the year 1968;

(b) the names of those officers; and

(c) the reasons for their extension or re-appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) One

(b) Shri P. Rajaratnam.

(c) Shri Rajaratnam, a retired Under Secretary of this Department was re-employed as Officer on Special Duty, from the 24th August, 1968 for six months in the first instance, in the Office of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, in connection with the work of revision of "Schedule of Rates" for Outside Printing which work was long overdue. This work required an Officer possessing through knowledge of the procedure for purchase of Government's stores and execution of Government contracts and practical knowledge of printing contracts. This officer possessed this experience.

As the work has not been completed,

the period of re-employment of this officer has been extended for six months more.

Hindustan Latex Limited

3242. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will ths Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any general assessment of the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited has been done ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Nirodh Factory of the Hindustan Latex Limited at Trivandrum, being established with the help of Japanese experts, is still at the stage of trial production. It is, therefore, too early to entrust general assessment of its working to an expert.

Haldia-Barauni Pipe Line

3243. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pipeline has been laid between Barauni and Haldia for transporting crude oil to the proposed refinery at Haldia ;

(b) if so, the length of the pipeline and the transport capacity ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for lying another pipeline in future there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The product pipeline between Barauni and Haldia, which is 524 kilometers in length, has been laid and is in operation. Transport of crude from Barauni to Haldia *via* this pipeline is not contemplated as Haldia refinery has been planned on imported crude.

ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने का विस्तार

3244. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने का विस्तार कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के बाद अन्य राज्यों को भी उर्वरक सप्लाई किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कौन सा उर्वरक, कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन-किन राज्यों को सप्लाई किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने के विस्तार के 1972-73 तक मुकम्मल हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग). कारखाना उर्वरकों को यथासंभव महाराष्ट्र और पड़ौसी राज्यों में अपने किफायती मार्किट क्षेत्रों में बेचेगा । उन उर्वरकों की किस्मों तथा मात्राओं का, जो प्रत्येक राज्य में बेचे जायेंगे, पूर्वानुमान कठिन है ।

Bank Accounts Maintained by Ex-Princes Abroad

3245. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 968 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the total amount deposited in foreign banks as on the 31st March, 1968 by 38 ex-Princes

and 11 members of the princely families has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time by which the information will be collected by Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information is being compiled on an annual basis with reference to the outstanding balances as at the end of December each year. Information regarding balances in the accounts of the persons mentioned in the Question as at the end of 31st December, 1968, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as these have been compiled. Collection of balances as on 31st March, 1968 will involve considerable work which will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches in North Bombay

3246. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Department have seized 5455 smuggled wrist watches valued at Rupees 6 lakhs in a godown in an Industrial Estate at Sewri, North Bombay on the 7th January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(c) the action taken against these persons ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). On 7th January, 1969 officers of the Central Excise Department, Bombay raided a godown in an industrial estate at Sewri and seized 5455 watches, valued at about Rs. 6 lakhs besides an Ambassador car valued at about Rs. 10,000. One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. Further investigations are in progress.

New Technique for Sterilization of Women

3247. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORRS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 12th December, 1968 under the heading 'Sterilization of Women New technique demonstration" ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the report ;

(c) whether Government have asked the West German Professor to perform such operations in India under the Family Planning Scheme ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Full details of the new technique are being collected. The question of adoption of the new technique for sterilization of women under the Family Planning Progeamme in India and other connected matters will be examined after the technical details etc. have been received.

Financial Rules

3248. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5974 on the Ist April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether there is any change in the Financial Rules after giving the benefits of F. R. 22-C to the Assistants/Stenographers in regard to the fixation of pay of Assistants, Stenographers, Translators holding Class III (ex-carde) posts in the pay scale of Rs. 210-425 and subsequently promoted to the Class II posts of Assistants/Stenographers carrying higher pay scale of Rs. 210—530 ;

(b) if so, the date effecting such a change in the Financial Rules and the broad details

thereof and the broad details thereof and when such a decision was communicated to all Government Departments/Ministries ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for refusing the benefits of F. R. 22-C now to such Government servants by his Ministry even though audit authorities are clearing such cases by agreeing to give benefits of F. R. 22-C to such employees who are promoted from Class III (ex-carde) post to Class II post with higher pay scale ?

THE DEFUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The benefit of pay fixation under F. R. 22-C, which came into force with effect from 1.4.1961 is given with reference to relative degrees of responsibilities of two posts and not their classification into Class III, Class II, etc. In the case of promotion of a Stenographe r in the pay scale of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-425 to the post of an Assistant in the scale of Rs. 2 0-10-270-15-300-EB-15-450-EE-20-530 in the Secretariat, the benefit of F. R. 22-C is given as it involves assumption of higher duties and responsibilities. The posts of Assistants Translators Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 210-425 are, however, held to be equivalent to those of Assistants/ Stenographers in the pay scale of Rs. 210-530 with reference to the duties and responsibilities attached to them. In a few cases, the benefit of pay fixation under F. R. 22-C had in the past been given by Ministries/ Departments to employees on their appointment from Class III Assistants to Class II Assistants and Class III Stenographers to Class II Stenographers. Clarificatory orders are expected to be issued shortly to ensure that such unintended benefit is not given in future.

Assessment of Working of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd

3249. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made the assessment of working of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period ;

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to secure the services of any expert in order to find out the draw-backs and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government keeps a close watch on the working of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. as in the case of other public undertakings through the periodical reports, the Government representatives on the Board of Directors and above all, the audit reports prepared by the company's auditors and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) No serious irregularities have been found in the working of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. during the last 3 years.

(c) and (d). do not arise.

Inquiry into the Accident in Fertilizer Factory, Kotah

3250. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 989 on the 18th November, 1968 regarding the inquiry into accident in Fertilizer Factory, Kotah and state :

(a) whether investigations into the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1968 in the Fertilizer Factory, Kotah have since been completed by the Commission of Inquiry ;

(b) if so, whether the report has since been submitted to Government ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is not known if the Commission of Inquiry set up by the Government of Rajasthan has since submitted the report and what action that Government proposes to take.

Floating of Rural Debentures

3251. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI :
SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to float rural debentures is under the consideration of Government :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details thereof ; and

(d) when it is likely to be brought into force ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments floatation of rural debentures as one of the measures to raise resources from the rural sector during the Fourth Plan. The final recommendations will be indicated in the Fourth Plan Document which is being finalised.

(c) and (d). This would be a matter to be decided by the State Governments in the light of their own needs and resources.

Accounts Maintained Abroad

3252. SHRI P. K. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. C. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of individuals and families having deposits in foreign banks amounting to more than Rs. 5 crores ;

(b) the efforts which are being made to harness this reserve held abroad by the Indian individuals and families to the benefit of the nation ; and

(c) whether any regulation or restriction is being evolved for the purpose and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is no individual account having a deposit in a foreign bank amounting to more than Rupees 5 crores. No information is maintained on the basis of 'families'.

(b) and (c). Such accounts abroad can be opened and maintained only with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India and under their supervision. Unless otherwise specifically or generally permitted, amounts in excess of £. 500 have to be repatriated to India.

राज्यों में ग्राम्य गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए धन का नियतन

3253. **श्री भोलेभाई पटेल** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 166 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, नागालैंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल की तथा वर्ष 1968-69 में हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और नागालैंड की ग्राम्य-गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए धन नियत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) समाज गृह निर्माण योजना तथा ग्राम्य-गृह निर्माण योजना के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन नियत किये जाने की संभावना है तथा यह योजना कब तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त योजना है तथा अपनी अपनी राज्य योजनाओं का भाग होती है। अतएव, इनकी क्रियान्विति उनकी अपनी प्राथमिकताओं और आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करती है। जाहिरी तौर पर, इन वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए इन राज्य सरकारों ने निधियों के नियतन के लिए प्राथमिकता देना संभव नहीं पाया।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय की सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनायें जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास परि-

योजना स्कीम शामिल है, अनवरत योजनायें हैं। 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से आरम्भ होने वाली चौथी योजना के दौरान सभी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता खण्ड ऋणों तथा खण्ड अनुदानों के रूप में होगी तथा किसी व्यक्तिगत विकास शीर्ष से सबद्ध नहीं होगी। अपनी प्राथमिकता के अनुसार राज्य क्षेत्र (स्टेट सैक्टर) में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को (आवास सहित) निधियां नियतन करने में राज्यों को पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता होगी। चौथी योजना की अवधि में आवास योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी जाने वाली संभावित निधियों के विषय में अभी तक अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़कों के क्षेत्र में आने वाली भूमि पर गैर कानूनी तौर से मकानों का बनाया जाना

3254. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 3 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3815 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक निर्माण विभाग की सड़कों के क्षेत्र में आने वाली भूमि पर गैर कानूनी तौर से मकान बनाये जाने के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। खाजनी बाजार के भाग में जो कि गोरखपुर गोला बाजार रोड से 12 मील आगे है, 30 अतिक्रमण हुए हैं। अतिक्रमणकारियों को आई० पी० सी० की धारा 441 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दे दिये गये हैं तथा आई० पी० सी० की धारा 447 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे दायर किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कालागढ़ परियोजना

3255. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कालागढ़ परियोजना को पूरा करने के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की भूमि नरम होने के कारण वहां अनुमानित व्यय बढ़ गया है; और

(ग) यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) व्यपवर्तन सुरंग के पूरा होने के पश्चात नवम्बर, 1968 में, नदी को सुरंग में से मोड़ दिया गया था। सुरंग 2 और मुख्य बांध के लिए नदी के स्थाई व्यपवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है। सैंडल बांध नींव सम्बन्धी स्ट्रिपिंग कार्य भी लगभग पूरा हो गया है और बांध की भराई का कार्य भी किया जा रहा है। फीडर नहर में मिट्टी की खुदाई का लगभग 34% कार्य हो गया है। हर्रोनी और खो पर दो मुख्य पिक-अप बराजों का निर्माण कार्य पूरी तेजी पर है। लगभग 600 मील की नई सिंचाई नालियों का निर्माण हो गया है और अब तक लगभग 730 मील की लम्बाई में वर्तमान नहरों का पुनरुपण हो चुका है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) जून, 1973।

बैंक खातों से आय कर की राशि वसूल करना

3256. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक खातों से आय-कर की राशि

वसूल करने की योजना कहां तक सफल हुई है;

(ख) इस योजना से गत वर्ष सरकार को कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में आय-कर वसूल करने के लिये सरकार ऐसे किसी अन्य उपाय पर विचार कर रही है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). बैंक खातों में से आय-कर की कटौती करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। लेकिन एक योजना है जो 1 अक्तूबर, 1967 से लागू हुई है। इस योजना के अधीन जो बैंक-अन्य निर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति किसी भी निवासी व्यक्ति को एक समय में 400.00 से अधिक रकम ब्याज के तौर पर आमदनी देने अथवा खाने में जमा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, उन्हें कर की कटौती कर लेनी होती है।

इस योजना को चलते थोड़ा ही समय हुआ है, परन्तु कहा जा सकता है कि यह सफल साबित हुई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1 अक्तूबर, 1967 से 31 मार्च, 1968 तक केवल 1.22 करोड़ रुपये का कर-संग्रह हुआ परन्तु 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से 31 जनवरी, 1969 तक का कर संग्रह बढ़ कर 6.19 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है, (आंकड़े अनन्तिम है)।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Visit to France by Congress Party M Ps. and Public Relations Officers Congress Party in Parliament

3257. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4687 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the names of Congress Party members of Parliament who had visited France during the period when the Public Relations Officer of the Congress Party in Parliament had visited France at the invitation of the Renault Corporation, France ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to each one of them ; and

(c) the reasons why 'P' form was issued in favour of the Congress Parliament Party employee and what are the existing rules in this regard at present ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about Congress Party members of Parliament who actually visited France during the period when the Public Relations Officer of the Congress party in Parliament was in France at the invitation of Renault Corporation.

(c) 'P' Form clearance was given in favour of the Public Relations Officer of the Congress Party in Parliament as he was in receipt of local hospitality as well as passage hospitality from the Renault Corporation. The existing policy permits grant of clearance for visits based on such institutional hospitality.

Accounts Maintained in Swiss Banks

3258. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 754 on the 16th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since made any enquiry as to whether the Swiss Government have given authority to the U. S. Government to find out the so called Code numbers in Swiss banks ;

(b) if, so, with what results ; and

(c) whether Government in this regard have approached the Swiss Government for getting some facilities that have been given to the U. S. Government ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). We are informed that the Swiss Banks and the Swiss Government continue to maintain complete secrecy in such matters and have not agreed to disclose details to any foreign government.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Undertakings Demand for Petrol and Petroleum Products

3259. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation

has entered into negotiations with all the Public undertakings to meet their demands of petrol and petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of constant efforts made by the Indian Oil Corporaiion, its market participation in Government business has progressively increased from 19·0% in 1962 to about 85·1% in 1968.

(c) Does not arise.

Sale of Kerosene Oil in Black Market

3260. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the sale of Kersosene Oil in black market in the country ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

'c) the steps being taken to check sale of kerosene oil in black market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to above.

(c) Under the Essential Commodities Act, the State Governments have full powers to deal with the matter.

Floods in Hasanpur Tehsil of District Moradabad, U. P.

3261. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI ;
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 465 on the 2nd December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the surveys and studies report in regard to floods in Hasanpur (Tehsil of District Moradabad, U. P.) has since been submitted to Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when the report it likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the surveys, which cover about 500 sp. miles area, are expected to be complete by June 1969. The data has to be then compiled and a large model constructed at Roorkee. Model experiments are expected to be started in October 1969, when clear water would be available for these tests, and proposals based on the results of these tests are expected to be available a few months later.

Fertilizer Projects

3262. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. L '.KKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2963 on the 2nd December, 1968 regarding Fertilizer projects and state :

(a) whether the question of setting up of a number of factories to be set up both in public and private sectors and production media has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The proposals are still under examination.

Losses in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3263. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss which the Oil

and Natural Gas Commission suffered during the last three years, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts, stock shortages ;

(b) whether the matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

दिल्ली में क्वाटरों और भवनों का आवंटन

3264. **श्री बशपाल सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे सरकारी क्वाटरों तथा भवनों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस समय आवंटन के लिये तैयार है परन्तु खाली पड़े हैं;

(ख) वे क्यों खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ग) कितने क्वाटर तथा रिहायशी फ्लैट निर्माणाधीन हैं और वे कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में कोई कार्यालय/निवास स्थान जो कि अभी हाल ही में बना हो, खाली नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय दिल्ली, नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में टाइप II-IV के 952 रिहायशी यूनिट निर्माणाधीन हैं । इन यूनिटों का निर्माण चरणों में आरम्भ किया गया है तथा 96 यूनिटों के समूह की जनवरी, 1971 तक तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Oil Research in Cauvery, Krishna and Godavari Basins

3265. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest findings of oil in Cauvery, Krishna and Godavari basins have shown promising results ; and

(b) if so, the extent of the reserves estimated to be in existence in these basins and the schemes, if any, drawn out for further exploitation of the reserves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise,

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर जापानी घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

3266. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 नवम्बर, 1968 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार नवम्बर, 1968 में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने पालम हवाई अड्डे पर काफी बड़ी संख्या में जापानी घड़ियां पकड़ी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य की घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थीं; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). एयर फ्रांस की टोकियो से आरम्भ हुई उड़ान में से उतारे गये एक लावारिस सूटकेस में से । 1.26 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की जापान में बनी 400 कलाई घड़ियां, 126 टाइयां तथा 10 हार्न बरामद किये गये । आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है ।

कानपुर लूप कारखाना

3267. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कानपुर लूप कारखाने में कितने व्यक्ति कार्य करते हैं;

(ख) उनमें कितनी महिलायें हैं और कितने पुरुष हैं; और

(ग) सरकार को वहां पर वेतन तथा मंहगाई भत्तों के रूप में कितना व्यय करना पड़ता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : कारखाने को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार चलाती है। प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(क) चौतीस

(ख) पुरुष 31
महिलायें — 3
कुल 34

(ग) लगभग 82,000 रुपये।

Fertilizer Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3268. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of fertilizer projects in existence in Madhya Pradesh today and their annual production :

(b) the number of fertilizer projects proposed to be set up there in near future and their expected annual production and location ; and

(c) when the first fertilizer factoty is likely to go into production and where ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no nitrogenous fertilizer factory in existence in Madhy Pradesh, at present. There is however a superphosphate factory at Kumhari in Raipur District of Madhya Pradesh having an installed capacity of 75,000 tonnes of super-phosphate per annum. Its production in 1968 was 41,171 tonnes of superphosphate.

(b) and (c). The question of setting up a new fertilizer factory at Korba based on coal is under consideration. So, it is not possible to indicate at this stage when it is likely to go into production.

Relief to Flood Affected Areas of North Bengal

3269. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons in Midanpuri and Jalpaiguri Districts under different heads who required Government assistance since the last floods there is gratuitous relief, house building grants and loans, trade and business grants and loans, agricultural grants and loans and educational benefits ;

(b) the number of persons who claimed the above benefits from Government and received that and what are the quantums of benefits disrributed to them ; and

(c) the latest figures and information regarding the relief and rehabilitation works done by Government in the flood affected areas of North Bengal and the amount spent for that ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report on Deaths Due to Food Poisoning in a Monghyr Village Bihar

3270. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 25th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether police investigation in re-

gard to deaths caused due to food poisoning in a Monghyr village, Bihar has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The case initially instituted on the statement of Mohd. Ekramul Haque has been closed as false. A fresh case has been instituted against the complainant himself and others and is under investigation.

Free of Cost Treatment to Patients in Willingdon Hospital

3271. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the free supply of all medicines upto the cost of Rs. 5 to other than Government employees under treatment in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many such patients are likely to be benefited by the proposal per annum ; and

(c) when this scheme will be formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) There is no such proposal. Already Indoor patients in the general wards are supplied all medicines free without any consideration of cost involved. In the case of out-patients, medicines are supplied from out of a list maintained for the purpose which meets the requirements of the patients coming to O.P.D.'s.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rawali Hill in Bombay

3272. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Municipal Corporation have approached the Central Government for help consequent upon the finding of pockets or volcanic ash and a deep and jagged fissure at Rawali Hill in Bombay City ;

(b) if so, the nature of the help sought and the action taken thereon by the concerned agencies of Government ;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a study by experts into the subsoil conditions in Greater Bombay in the light of the discovery of volcanic ash ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Bombay Municipal Corporation had approached the Geological Survey of India for help in regard to the foundation of the proposed water reservoir in Ravali Hill, Bombay during the later half of October, 1968. The Corporation authorities were requested by the Geological Survey of India to send the location maps and other relevant data. But on 11th November, 1968 the Corporation authorities are reported to have withdrawn their request stating that the Geological Survey of India's advice will be sought in future, if required.

(c) and (d). As the occurence of these ashes is reported to be quite common in this area and not on account of any recent volcanicity, there is no proposal at present to undertake studies of sub-surface conditions in Bombay City by the Geological Survey of India.

लद्दाख में खनिजों की खुदाई और सर्वेक्षण

3273. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ससूचे देश में विमान द्वारा किये जा रहे खनिजों सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण तथा खोज के वर्तमान कार्यक्रम में लद्दाख को जो कि अतीतकाल में मूल्यवान खनिज सम्पत्ति तथा निकट अतीत में सोना, चांदी, हीरों तथा बाक्साइट के लिए प्रसिद्ध रहा है, शामिल किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). लद्दाख बहुमूल्य पत्थरों, सुहागा तथा सोने के पाए जाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध रहा है। हाल ही के वर्षों में भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने लद्दाख के भूविज्ञान तथा खनिज संसोधनों के अन्वेषण के विचार से वहां पर कई अभियान भेजे हैं। उन स्थानों पर विस्तृत कार्य भी किया गया है, जहां पर संभावित मूल्य के खनिज निक्षेपों के होने की सूचना मिली थी। 1968-69 के लिए क्षेत्रीय मौसम कार्यक्रम के दौरान, भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा जान्सकार तथा सिन्धु घाटी के मध्य सल्फाईड तथा सोने के लिए, पूगा घाटी में सुहागे के लिए और सिन्धु घाटी में क्रोमाइट के लिए अन्वेषण किये जाने प्रस्तावित हैं। इस समय लद्दाख का हवाई खनिज सर्वेक्षण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Dams Built with Central Assistance

3274. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dams built with Central assistance during the last three Plan periods, and the site where each is located ;

(b) whether some of them have developed cracks ;

(c) if so, their number and the nature of defects in each case ;

(d) how many have been completed and how many have yet to be commissioned ;

(e) if none have been completed, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the total amount of expenditure on such dams ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (f). Almost all the dams built in the country during the last three plan periods have been assisted by the Central Government either directly or indirectly through miscellaneous development loans etc. Details of major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the last three plans are contained in the publication "India Irrigation and Power Projects (Five Year Plans)" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Cracks were detected in case of two dams, Rana Pratap Sagar across the river Chambal and Koyna dam in Maharashtra. The cracks in Rana Pratap Sagar, it was observed, were due to excessive grouting pressure on account of a faulty gauge. The cracks in Koyna were due to earthquake. Both these projects have been commissioned and a sum of about Rs. 12 crores was spent on Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Rs. 13 crores on Koyna Dam.

Smuggling by Big Business Houses

3275. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that official Intelligence Agencies have reported that a number of leading big business houses are engaged in large scale smuggling with the connivance of a very highly placed official of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the name of the official of the Ministry ;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation about this ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Seizure of Gold at Palam Airport

3276. SHRI B. K. Das CHOWDHURY :
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FANANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the Customs Department seized gold worth Rs. 5 lakhs at Palam Airport on the 16th January, 1969 from a British national ;

(b) whether a case has been registered in the court against him ;

(c) whether it has been found that he had contacts with some of the Indian nationals in this respect ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against those Indians ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 16th January, 1969 the Customs officers at Palam apprehended on British national and recovered from him 270 gold bars, each weighing 10 tolas, valued at Rs. 2.65 lakhs approximately at the international rate.

(b) A complaint has been filed in court.

(c) and (d). Investigations conducted so far indicate that an unknown Indian was to contact the foreign national in a New Delhi Hotel after his arrival there. On account of the foreigner being apprehended by Customs, the Indian associate did not contact him. The identity of the Indian associate has not so far been established and the question of taking action against him has not therefore arisen.

Collection of Rent Arrears from Bharat Sewak Samaj

3277. SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4283 on the 12th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of collecting rent from the Central Office of the Delhi State Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj ;

(b) the arrears of rent due from the Central and Delhi State Offices of the Bharat Sewak Samaj ; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding the allotment of Government accomodation to such institutions as have not paid arrears of rent to Government or against whom proceedings are pending in the court for recovery of rent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-375/69.]

(c) Not to allot any Government accommodation to such institutions.

Inflow and Outflow of Capital

3278. SHRI JYOTIRMOR BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a recent document published by Bombay Industry's Association containing comprehensive data about the inflow and outflow of capital ;

(b) whether the said document contains a list of foreign concerns which regularly remit profits etc. to foreign countries ;

(c) whether according to this document, for every rupee invested in India by foreign firms they realise and remit two rupees to their respective home countries ;

(d) if so, the source from where Bombay Industry's Association have collected this data and whether the data is authentic ; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a detailed report relating to inflow and outflow of capital (including a list of foreign concerns which remit profits etc.) and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the "Report on the working of Foreign Collaboration Undertakings in India", published by the All-India Association of Industries, Bombay during February, 1968. Annexure II on page 18 of this document gives some data relating to *assumed* outstanding foreign investment at the year end, *assumed* net inflow of foreign

private capital during the year and *projected* remittance of profits, dividends and royalties for each year during 1961-70. The figures relating to outstanding foreign investments and inflow and outflow of foreign investments however differ considerably from those presented in Tables 3 and 4 of the Reserve Bank's article on "India's International Investment Position in 1963-64 and 1964-65", published in the January, 1967 issue of their monthly Bulletin.

(b) Annexure VII of the Association document gives, on the basis of the Capital Issues Control data, a list of 249 companies registered during the period 1956 to 1963 involving foreign capital participation. This list gives approvals of initial new capital issues only during these years. This list or the document itself does not give the details of foreign companies which regularly remit profits etc., to foreign countries.

(c) and (d). The Association document has apparently based its conclusions on Michael Kidron's book on "Foreign Investments in India" for the period 1948-60. In para 15 on page 4 of the Association document it is stated that during the last two decades in which foreign investment stake has more than doubled, foreign investors as a whole have taken out of the country's general foreign exchange reserves nearly twiceas much as they contributed directly. In other words on an average, the outflow has been twice as much as the inflow. Thus the Association document juxtaposes figures relating to inflows of foreign investment with tne outflows on aceount of outstanding foreign investments made in India, over a long period of time, to prove its point that costs of foreign investments in India are very high. Reply to this particular point has already been furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2272 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 10th March, 1969.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India periodically publish data relating to inflow and outflow of foreign capital from India. Their articie on "India's International Investment Position in 1963-64 and 1964-65", published in the January, 1967 issue of their monthly bulletin, gives the inflow of foreign capital and outflow of such capital from India upto March, 1965. More recent data are expected to be available shortly. Information regarding remittances made by individual companies is, however, treated as confidential and it would not be in public interest to disclose it.

Smuggling of Radios

3279. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of German and Japanese made radios are being smuggled into India;

(b) whether these radios are being regularised with the help of fake licences; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, taken or being taken to check such activities ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Smuggling of German transistor radios has not come to notice. Japanese transistor radios have, however, been seized.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

(c) Anti-smuggling measures have been tightened during the last few years and recently the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance 1969, has been promulgated for facilitating the detection of smuggled radios and certain other articles.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से सहायता

328. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से भारत को प्राप्त हुई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सहायता की इस राशि को लौटाने तथा अन्य मामलों के सम्बन्ध में क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(ग) सहायता की इस राशि का उपयोग जिन सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी प्रायोजनों के लिए किया जाना है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत को पिछले तीन वर्षों में पांच

विकास ऋण दिये हैं। इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	ऋण	करार की तारीख	लाख अमरीकी डालरों में रकम
1.	नवीं रेलवे प्रायोजना	29-6-1966	680.00
2.	व्यास उपकरण प्रायोजना	29-6-1966	230.00
3.	तीसरी औद्योगिक आयात प्रायोजना	19-8-1966	1500.00
4.	चौथी औद्योगिक आयात प्रायोजना	23-12-1966	650.00
5.	पाँचवीं औद्योगिक आयात प्रायोजना	22-1-1969	1250.00
		जोड़	4310.00

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ द्वारा दिये गये ऋण 50 वर्षों की अवधि में छमाही किस्तों में चुकाये जाने हैं। इस अवधि में दस वर्ष की रियायती अवधि शामिल है। इन पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा किन्तु केवल 3/4 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक दर से सेवा प्रभार दिया जायेगा।

(ग) **ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :**

(1) **नवीं रेलवे प्रायोजना :**

यह सारा ऋण पहले ही लिया जा चुका है। इसका इस्तेमाल, रेलों के आधुनिकीकरण, उनके विस्तार, उनकी भारवहन क्षमता की वृद्धि और उनके प्रभावकारी उपयोग के कार्यक्रम के लिए आयात किये गये आवश्यक सामान के विदेशी मुद्रा मूल्य को पूरा करने के लिए किया गया था। यह आयोजना सम्बन्धी व्यय है।

(2) **व्यास उपकरण प्रायोजना :**

19 सितम्बर, 1960 को भारत सरकार, पाकिस्तान सरकार और विश्व बैंक के बीच हुई सिंधु जल संधि में सिंधु नदी और उसकी सहायक नदियों के पानी के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार, विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत को जून, 1966 में व्यास नदी के पानी से बिजली पैदा करने, पंजाब और राजस्थान में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने और सम्बद्ध निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए बाहर से मंगाये गये आवश्यक उपकरणों और सेवाओं के विदेशी मुद्रा मूल्य के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिए 230 लाख अमरीकी डालर का ऋण दिया था। यह आयोजना सम्बन्धी व्यय है।

(3) **तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवी औद्योगिक आयात प्रायोजनाएं**

ये गैर-प्रायोजना ऋण हैं और इनका उपयोग निम्नलिखित वस्तुएं तैयार करने वाले उद्योगों के लिये आयात किये गये कच्चे माल, उपकरणों, फालतू पुर्जों और तोलने के उपकरण के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए किया गया है :

असैनिक बिक्री के लिए वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां

कृषि-ट्रैक्टर

मोटर गाड़ियों आदि के उपकरण

मशीनी औजार और सहायक पुर्जे

काटने के औजार और छोटे औजार

बिजली के उपकरण

केबल और तार

औद्योगिक और खान-खुदाई की मशीनें

बाल बैयरिंग और रौलर बैयरिंग

रासायनिक खाद और हानिकर जीव नाशक दवायें

बुनियादी अलौह धातुएं

कृत्रिम रबड

ढ़ली और गढ़ी हुई वस्तुएं

मैटैलर्जिकल पाउडर

औद्योगिक कीलक (फासनर्स)

अपघर्षक (ऐब्रैसिव) ग्रैन

पेट्रौल/मिट्टी के तेल से चलने वाले इंजन

गणित सम्बन्धी और विज्ञान सम्बन्धी उपकरण

Bharat Aluminium Company, Ltd.

3281. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. has decided to allocate the complete project design work of the plant at Koyna to the National Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange required for the import of components for the machinery; and

(c) the financial guarantee which the National Industrial Development Corporation has provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) In terms of the agreement proposed to be entered into with the foreign Technical Consultants, the Bharat Aluminium Company has envisaged entrusting the work of detailed engineering of the project including the preparation of Detailed Project Report to the National Industrial Development Corporation who will obtain the guidance and supervision of the Technical Consultants.

(b) A realistic estimate of the amount of foreign exchange required for the import of plant and equipment will be known after the receipt of the Detailed Project Report from the Consultants.

(c) Appropriate guarantee regarding the soundness correctness of the Detailed Project Report and performance of National Industrial Development Corporation with regard to the detailed engineering, drawings etc. will be obtained by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited from the National Industrial Development Corporation while finalising the agreement with them.

Plots Developed and Disposed of by D.D.A.

3282. SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority and disposed of in Delhi during 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the number of houses built and sold during the above period;

(c) the number of developed plots available for sale under various Income Groups;

(d) the number of built houses ready for sale and the time by which they will be diposed of; and

(e) the number of plots and houses proposed to be developed and built during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 5546 plots were developed by the Delhi Development Authority under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The number of plots disposed of during these years is 3865.

(b) 1154 flats have been constructed so far. Of these, 766 have been disposed of.

(c) 1931.

(d) 388 flats. The allotment is expected to be completed in about two months time.

(e) 7168 flats are proposed to be built and 4643 plots developed during the next year.

Rural Housing Project Scheme for Agricultural Workers in Orissa

3283. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have undertaken Rural housing project scheme for providing housing to the agricultural workers in the State;

(b) whether any such scheme was undertaken in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and was proposed to be undertaken in 1968-69;

(c) if so, where; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Village Housing Projects Scheme is a Centrally Aided Scheme and forms part of the respective State Plans. Its implementation has, therefore, to be left to the discretion of the State Governments in the light of their own priorities and requirements. Apparently, the Orissa Government have not found it possible to give priority to this programme.

Rural Water Supply Problems in Orissa

3284. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special investigation Division for Rural Water Supply has furnished its report regarding Rural Water Supply problems in Orissa; and

(b) the details of the recomendations of the special investigation Division in so far as Orissa's problem in this respect is concerned and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The special investigation Division has prepared an inventory of villages indicating their names, population, existing source of supply and the type of water supply recommended for each village. The total rough cost estimate amounts to nearly Rs. 41.63 crores for the entire State. The Chief Engineer Public Health Orissa has been requested to draw up a proper assessment report on the rural water supply problem of the State.

गर्भस्राव को वैध बनाना

3285. **श्री शशि भूषण :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार परिवार नियोजन के एक तरीके के रूप में गर्भस्राव को वैध बनाने जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या देश में सभी डाक्टरों (सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी) को गर्भस्राव करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ;

(ग) ऐसा करने में सरकार को किन सम्भावित कठिनाइयों तथा बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा और इन के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण से गर्भस्राव को कितना उपयोगी समझा जाता है और इस बारे में देश के प्रसिद्ध चिकित्सकों की क्या राय है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) गर्भावस्था के परिणामस्वरूप जब माता का स्वास्थ्य खतरे में हो तो वर्तमान में गर्भपात कानूनी रूप से स्वीकृत है। गर्भपात के लिए मौजूदा प्रतिबन्धों को उदार बनाने के लिए संसद में एक विधेयक पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) विधेयक को अंतिम रूप देने के समय इस मामले पर उचित ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

(ग) गर्भपात को उदार बनाने के बाद जो प्रश्न उठेगा वह गर्भपात करने के लिए प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था का है क्योंकि ऐसे मामले मान्यता प्राप्त अस्पतालों में किये जायेंगे अतः किसी गम्भीर रुकावट और कठिनाई होने की आशा नहीं है। ऐसा गर्भपात करने के लिए शारीरिक सुविधाओं और प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के विषय में सभी आवश्यक प्रबन्ध करने पड़ेंगे।

(घ) जब कुशल और प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सा

कर्मचारी गर्भपात करेंगे तो माता के स्वास्थ्य को किसी भी खतरे का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा। वास्तव में, ऐसे गर्भपात, अधिकांश रूप में उस खतरे को रोकेंगे जो अप्रशिक्षित दाइयों और अनुभवविहीन डाक्टरों आदि द्वारा गुप्त रूप से गर्भपात किए जाने के कारण माता के स्वास्थ्य और जीवन के लिए पैदा हो जाता है। अनेक प्रसिद्ध स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञों (चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों) के यही विचार हैं।

खेतरी तांबा उद्योग समूह

3286. **श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के सहयोग से खेत्री तांबा उद्योग समूह राजस्थान में स्थापित किये जा रहे उर्वरक-एवं-तेजाब संयंत्र के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इन दोनों वस्तुओं के उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक मशीनरी का आयात कर लिया गया है। सम्भरणकर्ता देश का नाम क्या है तथा उत्पादन कब शुरू होने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) उर्वरक तथा एसिड संयंत्र भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के सहयोग के साथ नहीं स्थापित किया जा रहा है। परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक उपक्रम, फर्टीलाइजरस तथा कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड के एक प्रभाग—मैसर्स एफ० ए० सी० टी० इंजीनियरिंग तथा डिजाईन संस्था को इस की विस्तृत प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए नियुक्त किया है जिसके जून, 1969 तक प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) अभी तक कोई मशीनरी आयात नहीं की गई है। मशीनरी प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही विस्तृत प्रायोजन रिपोर्ट के उपलब्ध हो जाने के उपरान्त की जायेगी। उत्पादन के 1971-72 में प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है।

सेवानगर में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के सामने झुग्गियों के कारण अस्वच्छता

3287. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नागरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेवा नगर और कस्तूरबा नगर नई दिल्ली-3 में सरकारी क्वार्टरों के एलाटियों ने अपने क्वार्टरों के सामने झुग्गियाँ बना रखी हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ बहुत गन्दगी हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का उन झुग्गियों को शीघ्र ही गिराने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) **और (ग). इस मामले में आवश्यक** कार्यवाई आरम्भ की जा रही है।

Setting of Crushing and Screening Plants

3288. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to set up crushing and screening plants for export of sized iron ore ;

(b) whether this process will also be useful for supplies to India's Steel plants ;

(c) the additional advantages to be derived thereby and the cost involved for the purpose ;

(d) whether the machinery will be indigenously manufactured or imported ; and

(e) the places where these plants will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (e). The Sub-Group on Iron Ore of the Planning Group on Minerals (other than coal and oil) has recommended the setting up of Central Crushing and Screening Plants in the Barajamda, Haldia, Bellary-Hospet and Goa areas to cater to the requirements of private mines in those areas. The proposal is still in the preliminary stages and will require the preparation of feasibility reports covering such aspects as the availability of ore on an assured basis from mine, the number of participating mines, the grade of ore etc. It will be possible to work out rough estimates of capital and operational costs only after the feasibility of setting up of such Central plants has been examined.

Hemavathi Project, Mysore

3289. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SURENDRNATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not yet given technical clearance to the Hemavathi Project ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that assistance for this Project has been withheld ; and

(c) whether Government propose to abandon this Project along with all other irrigation projects in the Mysore State in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir, The scheme has not yet been approved for inclusion in the Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The scheme can be considered for inclusion in the Fourth Plan after the inter-State aspects are resolved.

Benefits to Employees

3290. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the concessions and benefits granted to the Central Government employees since September, 1968 ;

(b) the additional expenditure involved thereby ; and

(c) how far these will meet the demands put forward by the employees before they went on strike on the 19th September, 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The two major general concessions which have been extended to Central Government employees are :

(i) treatment of a portion of dearness allowance as pay with effect from 1.12.1968 ; and

(ii) increases in dearness allowance granted with effect from 1.9.1968.

(b) The exact extra expenditure on this account is difficult to assess. However the likely extra expenditure on account of treatment of portion of dearness allowance as pay for a full year would be of the order of Rs. 17.35 crores and this would increase by Rs. 1.02 crores per annum in respect of pensionary charges and would stabilise between 10 to 20 years. The likely extra expenditure for a full year on account of increases in dearness allowance granted to Central Government employees would come to roughly Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Of the two concessions mentioned at (a) above, the one at (i) was included in the demands put forward by the employees before they went on strike on 19th September, 1968.

L. I. C. Business in Rural Areas

3291. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing arrangements for the Life Insurance Corporation to reach the rural areas for business ;

(b) whether any new schemes are under contemplation to encourage life insurance among rural people and the agricultural community ; and

(c) the percentage of business from the rural sector to the total business each year during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Corporation has taken the following steps to expand its business in rural areas :

Organisation :

(i) It has opened Branch Offices, Sub-Offices and Development Centres in rural areas. The number of offices in rural areas on 31.3.1968 was more than 2½ times the number on 31.12.1958.

(iii) For development of business in rural areas in a systematic manner, the territory is being progressively divided into compact units and each such unit is placed in charge of a worker.

(ii) To encourage agencies being taken up in rural areas, the minimum guarantee of business for rural agents has been fixed at Rs. 20,000 per year as against Rs. 40,000 per year for urban agents.

(iv) The limit under non-medical (General) scheme is now Rs. 4000/- and this helps raral business more. The qualifications required for appointment as a Medical Examiner in rural areas are lower.

Simplification of Procedures :

(v) Due to illiteracy and other causes the Corporation experienced much difficulty in initial stages to have the age admitted which is necessary in the case of all policyholders. In order to overcome this difficulty it was decided to accept as proof of age, declaration of age certified by Panch, Surpanch, etc.

(vi) Special arrangements have been made with the Post Offices in selected places for collection of premiums from policyholders where banking facilities are not available.

(vii) The Insurance Rules prescribed under the Insurance Act have been amended to make it possible for Co-operative Societies and Panchayats to work as agents of the Corporation.

Publicity :

(viii) A number of mobile publicity vans go round rural areas with publicity material including suitable films for rural audiences.

(ix) A number of jeeps have been provided for the use of development personnel in rural areas.

General :

(x) Special emphasis is laid on development of rural business at all conferences and seminars organised for agents, Development Officers and Branch personnel.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Year	Percentage of business from rural sector to the total business
1965-66	28.0
1966-67	28.7
1966-68	28.2

गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा व्यवसायी

3292. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल द्वारा जो हाल ही में उनसे मिला था प्रस्तुत किये गये ज्ञापन का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कई चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों को 10 से 15 वर्ष का अनुभव है और वे काफी समय से गांवों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त चिकित्सा व्यवसायियों की मांगों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सरकार का विचार उन्हें क्या सुविधायें देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सक संघ के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल द्वारा भेजे

गये ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित निवेदन किये गये थे :—

(1) अनर्हता प्राप्त चिकित्सकों का नामांकन करने के बजाय उनको पंजीकृत कर दिया जाय क्योंकि नामांकन करने से नियमित चिकित्सकों को आमतौर पर मिले अधिकारियों में से बहुत से अधिकारों का अपहरण हो जाता है ।

(2) नामांकन के लिए प्रस्तावित दस वर्ष के अनुभव की अपेक्षा इस उद्देश्य के लिए केवल पांच वर्ष का अनुभव पर्याप्त समझा जाय ।

(3) शैक्षिक योग्यता आदि से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रतिबन्धित शर्तों को हटा दिया जाय और इस व्यवसाय के उनके अनुभव के आधार ही उन्हें पंजीकरण की अनुमति दे दी जाय ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अनर्हता प्राप्त चिकित्सकों को प्रैक्टिश करने की अनुमति देने तथा इससे सम्बद्ध शर्तों के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Rabindra Rangshala

3293. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the usual practice of Government to allow the release of foreign exchange to various amateur/professional dramatic groups for the import of foreign made stage-lighting and sound equipments for their stages ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for allowing foreign exchange to the Rabindra Rangshala in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The general policy of Government regarding release of foreign exchange for import of equipment and machinery whether for amateur/professional dramatic groups or others is subject to the following conditions :

(i) essentiality and inescapability of the requirement ; and

(ii) indigenous non-availability.

These conditions were found satisfied before allowing import in the case of Rabindra Rangshala.

खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3294. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में जिन खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया उन सब के नाम क्या है ; और

(ख) उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व और पश्चात उन खानों से होने वाली आय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Production of Coal in Bihar and West Bengal

3295. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been complete stoppage of production in the coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal on the matter of levy of royalty on coal ;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the loss ; and

(c) whether Government have intervened in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A preliminary meeting with the representatives of the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and the Coal industry was held on 19-12-68 to consider the issues involved in recovery of arrears of royalty on coal. A final decision on the question is yet to be arrived at.

Reduction In Holidays of Reserve Bank Employees

3296. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dissatisfaction among the employees of the Reserve Bank of India over the reduction of their holidays ;

(b) if so, whether Government had consulted the employees organisations before reducing these holidays ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). As in the case of all banking institutions, the Reserve Bank remains closed on all days declared as holidays by the respective State Governments uuder the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

The trade unions in Bombay, including the Unions of Reserve Bank employees, are understood to have represented to the State Government of Maharashtra against reduction in the number of holidays for the calendar year 1969.

Barauni Oil Refinery

3297. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual output of the Barauni Oil Refinery since the beginning of its production in quantity and value ;

(b) the total export earnings and savings by the products of the Barauni Oil Refinery ; and

(c) in which respects the Refinery has fulfilled or under-fulfilled the targets of production as compared to its rated capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Total annual output of finished products is as under :

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (in lakhs/Rs.
1964-65	1,72, 611	237.480
1965-66	6,27,745	804,740
1966-67	9,76,053	1588.510
1967-68 ...	14,61,916	2341.810
1968-69 (Upto December 1968)	11,07,473	1703.230

(b) Total export earnings and savings by the products of Barauni refinery so far are :

Export earnings on raw petroleum coke —Rs. 36.00 lakhs approx.

Savings —Rs. 6675.77 lakhs.

(c) The refinery has been commissioned in stages. The target throughputs were kept lower than the installed capacity due to various factors like delayed commissioning of lube oil block units, delayed start-up of coking unit, difficulties in the production of bitumen, etc.

The throughput is, however, likely to exceed the target during 1968-69.

Amalgamation of Sales Tax with Excise Duties

3298. SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry has

urged upon Government to amalgamate the Sales Tax with Excise Duties or introduce a single point levy at the first stage ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As sales tax is generally a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the question of the Central Government introducing a single point sales tax at the first stage does not arise. The State Governments are generally opposed to the extension of the Scheme of replacement of sales tax by excise duty (now applicable to sugar, tobacco and textiles other than silk fabrics) to other commodities. The question of continuing the existing Scheme with or without modifications, as also its extension to other commodities has been referred to the Finance Commission, whose recommendations are awaited.

Joint Stock Company for Development of Greater Calcutta

3299. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to a move by the West Bengal Government to form a Joint Stock Company with leading business houses for the development of greater Calcutta ?

(b) if so, the stand of the Central Government on the said move ; and

(c) why the Central Government are not taking the necessary responsibility, financial, or otherwise, for the development of Greater Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Government of West Bengal, but have seen press reports somewhat to this effect.

(b) In the absence of official and adequate details, it would be premature for the Government to frame any conclusions in the matter.

(c) The responsibility for the development of Calcutta is primarily that of the Government of West Bengal. The Government of India have been providing financial and technical assistance to the State Government for various development schemes of the Calcutta metropolitan area. Financial assistance was provided to the West Bengal Government to the extent of Rs. 420.46 lakhs during the 3rd Plan period and Rs. 125 lakhs during 1966-67. An *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 2·30 crores has also been made during the current year.

Shares held by Central Bank in 'Statesman'

3300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks are allowed to hold shares in the newspapers ;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that in the "Statesman" an English Daily published from Calcutta, the Central Bank of India holds about 7 per cent of the shares ; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Subject to certain general restrictions laid down in Section 19 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, there is no prohibition on any bank to hold shares in any company. In terms of Sub-sections 19(2) and 19(3) ibid banks are permitted to hold shares in any company, whether as pledgee, mortgagee or absolute owner, of an amount not exceeding thirty per cent of the paid-up share capital of that company or thirty per cent of its own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is less. However, banks are not permitted to hold shares in any company in the management of which any managing director or manager of the banking company is in any manner concerned or interested.

Development of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research Institute in Calcutta

3301. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent speech delivered by the Governor of West Bengal urging the Centre to take upon itself the responsibility of developing the institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said speech.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The speech of the Governor has not come to the notice of the Government. However, an earlier proposal for taking over the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta was not agreed to. Government do not propose to take over or set-up any post-graduate institute of medical education in any state in the Fourth Plan period.

West Bengal Demand for Funds from Fifth Commission

3302. SHRI BADRUDDUJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the formulae evolved by the First, second, Third and Fourth Finance Commissions for allocation of Central funds for the States ;

(b) how Central grants and each Central Tax were allocated for each State on the basis of the formulae evolved by these Finance Commissions ;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have recently submitted a comprehensive memorandum before the Fifth Finance Commission to substantiate its claim for a bigger allocation of funds for the States ; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Three statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—376/69].

(c) It is understood that a comprehensive Memorandum has been received by the Fifth Finance Commission from the Government of West Bengal on the 13th March, 1969, which the Commission have yet to consider.

(d) Under the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Fifth Finance Commission, communications received by the Commission dealing with matters on which they have to submit a report, are treated as confidential.

Loans from Aid India Club

3303. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked for £900 million in loan from the Aid India Club for 1969-70 ;

(b) the reaction of the Aid India Club thereto ;

(b) the projects for which the loan has been sought ;

(d) whether the World Bank has recommended the same amount for the current year but only £645 million of it has come through ; and

(e) if so, the efforts made in this direction and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise ;

(d) and (e). The Consortium meeting held on May 23-24, 1968 accepted a World Bank assessment that $1000 million non-project aid, including approximately $100 million of debt relief, was needed by India for 1968-69. Against this, the commitments

of non-project aid so far amount to $642 million including $101·41 million in the form of debt relief.

राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान

3304. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता देना आरम्भ कर दिया है या देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस भत्ते की पूरी राशि कर्मचारियों को नकद दी जाती है अथवा उसका कुछ भाग उनकी भविष्य-निधि में जमा किया जाता है ;

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता देना आरम्भ नहीं किया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को ऐसा करने के लिए विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तत्काल उपलब्ध जानकारी पर से लगता है कि निम्नलिखित राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर महंगाई भत्ता दिया जा रहा है अथवा देने का निर्णय किया गया है :

1. हरियाणा 2. पंजाब 3. राजस्थान 4. मध्यप्रदेश 5. मैसूर 6. आंध्र प्रदेश 7. तामिलनाडु

अन्तिम दो राज्यों के मामले में और संभवतः मैसूर के मामले में भी भत्ते की दरें तो वही हैं परन्तु वेतन खण्डों में से एक में थोड़ा-सा फर्क है ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश में महंगाई भत्ते का एक भाग नकदी दिया जाता है एवं एक भाग भविष्य निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जिन राज्यों का नाम ऊपर नहीं दिया गया है, वे महंगाई भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों पर नहीं दे रहे है । क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, यह तो वे राज्य सरकारें ही बता सकती हैं ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) राज्य प्रशासन का खर्चा राज्य सरकारों को स्वयं ही चुकाना होता है ।

Coal Based Fertilizer Factories

3305. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government decided to put up three coal based fertilizer factories in the country during the Fourth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details of priorities for the location of these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No firm decision has yet been taken to set up coal based fertilizer factories in the country.

Supply of Power to Punjab by Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking

3306. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has decided to provide power to the Punjab Government in order to meet the shortage of that state ;

(b) if so, the demand of the Punjab State and the extent to which their demand is likely to be met by the additional supply ;

(c) whether any survey of the resources of the Punjab State for generating power to meet their own demand has been carried out by the Central Government ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make that State self-sufficient in Power Supply and the time by which that State is likely to become self-sufficient ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is giving at present 40 MW of power by reducing its off-take from the Bhakra Nangal System enabling Punjab to utilise that power.

(c) and (d). It has been decided that planning for power should be done on a regional basis and not on the basis of individual States. Apart from the share from the 1,200 MW Bhakra Nangal Project now in operation and the 660 MW Beas-Sutlej link and the 240 MW Pong Dam Project under construction the potential available for exploitation is only about 200 MW. However, the State is advantageously situated with respect to the vast hydro power potential available in the Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Hence the future demands for power in Punjab would be met from the projects executed within the Northern Region outside Punjab State. Meantime, the power systems in the region comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh are being inter-linked so as to enable integrated operation of the systems, thus affording utilisation of available resources in the region to the optimum extent. proposals for additional generating capacity for serving Northern Region are under consideration in connection with the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Stable Deposit Interest Rates in Banks

3307. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Bank's Association has made representation to the National Credit Council for stable deposit interest rates in the banks ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Nylon Yarn

3308. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to an advertisement in *the Statesman* of Calcutta of the 30th January, 1969 inserted by the producers of nylon yarn in India to the effect that 'the estimated quantity of nylon yarn smuggled into the country each day is equivalent to almost fifty per cent of the daily production of indigenous nylon yarn' ;

(b) if so, whether there is any substance in this statement ;

(c) whether Government are not able to check this smuggling of nylon yarn into the country ; and

(d) whether it is not possible for Government to prevent the use of smuggled nylon yarn by Indian industrialists ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though there is some smuggling of nylon yarn, there is nothing to indicate that the quantity of nylon yarn smuggled into the country each day is equivalent to 50% of the daily production of nylon yarn in India.

(c) All possible steps are being taken to check smuggling into India of foreign goods including nylon yarn. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 has recently been promulgated making additional provisions in the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of checking illegal import of nylon yarn and other commodities.

(d) It is with a view to prevent the use of smuggled nylon yarn in industry that such yarn has been notified under the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969. The provisions of the Ordinance are likely to prevent the use of smuggled yarn by Indian industrialists.

Threatened Strike by Reserve Bank Employees

3309. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTRIMOY BASU :
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA ;
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation has served a strike notice on the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, when the strike is likely to commence ;

(c) the demands and grievances over which the strike notice has been served ; and

(d) whether Government have made any attempts to resolve the dispute and avert the strike ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Reserve Bank Worker's Organisation, Bombay, an unrecognised Union, served a notice on the Reserve Bank on 29th January, 1969, indicating that they proposed to go on strike on or after any day from 12th February, 1969.

(b) The propoesd strike has not materialised so far.

(c) In protest against recovery of excess dearness allowance paid for the period from July to September, 1968 and alleged non-implementation of the Award provisions in respect of medical aid and expenses.

(d) The matter was discussed in conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bombay, on 12th February, 1969, separately with the representatives of the Bank and the Organisation. As no settlement could be reached, the Commissioner recorded a failure of conciliation in accordance with the provisions of Section 12(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Mangalore Fertilzer Plant

3312. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in issue of licence for the Mangalore fertilizer Plant ;

(b) the increase in the cost of the factory due to the delay ; and

(c) the area of land acquired for the Fertilizer Factory and to what use it has been put ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A Licence was issued to M/s Malabar Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., on 8.12.1966 for the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Mangalor. The company has recently approached the Government for an amendment of the licence in regard to the product mix. The company has also proposed a new scheme of collaborotion, financing and management. These have to be examined carefully as they are antirely different from the originally approved scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 310 acres have been acquired by the company and the preliminary site development work will be taken up in hand in April/May, 1969.

होटलों में प्रदर्शन करने वाले विदेशी कलाकारों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा

3313. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 771 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिणी कोरिया के कैबरे नर्तकों की 'अरीरंग नृत्य मण्डली' ने जो हाल में दिल्ली आयी थी 1968 में भारत के बड़े-बड़े नगरों में नृत्य प्रदर्शन किये थे जिनमें नई दिल्ली का मैट्रो होटल का प्रदर्शन भी शामिल है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली के 'इम्पीरियल', 'विक्रम', 'एम्बेसेडर', आदि होटलों तथा अन्य बड़े नगरों में प्रदर्शन करने के लिये विदेशी कैबरे नर्तकों को अनुमति दी गयी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 'अरीरंग मंडली' समेत ऐसे विदेशी कलाकारों द्वारा कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा यहां से ले जाई गई ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई). (क) जी, नहीं। अरीरंग नृत्य मंडली ने केवल नयी दिल्ली में ही नृत्य प्रदर्शन किये थे। यह मण्डली, अपनी चांसरी में सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शन करने और बाद में पर्यटकों के रूप में ठहरने के लिये यहां आई थी। जब इस मण्डली ने नृत्य प्रदर्शन करने शुरू किये, तो भारत में उसके ठहरने की अवधि समाप्त करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये थे। इस मण्डली को विदेशी मुद्रा स्वदेश ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गयी थी।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में, विदेशी कलाकारों को वाणिज्यिक आधार पर कैबरे प्रदर्शन करने के लिये भारत आने के लिये कोई वीजा नहीं दिया गया था, लेकिन कुछ विदेशियों से, जो भारत के स्थाई या पुराने निवासी थे, नृत्य प्रदर्शन की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिये दिये गये आवेदनों पर, उनके गुण-दोषों के आधार पर विचार किया गया था और ऐसे प्रदर्शन के लिए इस शर्त पर अनुमति दी गई थी कि कोई रकम विदेश नहीं भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Farm Credit Facilities by Banks in Maharashtra

3314. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks in the State of Maharashtra have entered the field of farm credit facilities in the State ;

(b) if so, the extent to which the farmers are expected to be benefited by this scheme ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce such system in the State of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The National Credit Council has stressed that all commercial banks should increase their involvement in the financing of agriculture and accordingly banks are expected to increase their activities in the field of farm credit not only in Maharashtra but in all States. In Uttar Pradesh also the banks have evolved schemes for extending credit to farmers. Certain area development schemes have been formulated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the salient features of the schemes are construction and energising of tubewells, installation of pumpsets, minor irrigation and development of high-yielding seed programme. The commercial banks are expected to participate with the Government in the financing of these schemes.

Singareni Collieries

3315. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on February 5, 1969 workers did not respect for work in some pits of the Singareni Collieries ;

(b) whether there was a police firing on the workers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). During the disturbances which developed in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh over the question of Telangana safe-guards, Police were compelled to open fire on the violent mob largely consisting of workers at Godavari Khani (Ramagundam Division) on 31-1-1969 and at Ramakishnapur on 4-2-1969. At Godavari Khani (Ramagundam) unruly mobs indulged in attacking the people from the Andhra region and resorted to arson and looting. Houses of employees coming from Andhra area were looted and such employees and their families were threatened to leave the place. At Ramakrishnapur, a mob attacked the colony area and ran-sacked the house of an Under Manager in the Company's colony. The heavily outnumbered Police had to open fire on the mob when the lives of the inmates were in danger during the attack on the house of the Under Manager.

As a result of these disturbances employees absented themselves from work during the second and third shifts on 31.1.1969 at Godavari Khani (Ramagundam) and from second shift on 4-2-1969 to the first shift on 6.2.1969 at Ramakrishnapur.

Sarjoo Project

3316. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the completion of the Sarjoo Project in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether there has been any delay and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when it will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Health Care of Children

3317. SHRI D. C. SHRAMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI BALRAJ MODHOK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one third of the children in India die before attaining the age of five and children account for 55% of clinical attendance at primary health centres ;

(b) whether the problem has been analysed ; and

(c) if so, with what results and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve health care of children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Between 20 to 25 per cent of children die before they attain the age of five.

Data from a few primary health centres show that between 50 to 55 per cent of the outdoor attendance comprises of children.

(b) Yes.

(c) Analysis of the causes of death among children under five years show that they fall inio two main groups. (1) Prematurity, low birth weight, Asphyxia and congenital defects. (2) Infections, gastro-intestinal and Respiratery and mal-nutrition.

Measures taken to improve the health status of children are :

(i) Improvement of medical care for mothers and children both institutional and domiciliary.

(ii) Control of communicable diseases

(a) National programmes like the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Small-pox Eradication Programme Tuberculosis Control Programme etc.

(b) Local production of vaccines to immunise children against diseases like Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Poliomyelitis and Tetanas.

(iii) Improvement os nutrition of mother and children.

(iv) Provision of safe drinking water and improvement of sanitation.

(v) Training of personnel, medical and para-medical.

Visit of World Bank's team of River Projects in South

3318. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOWDHARY :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a world Bank Team recently visited some river projects in the South ;

(b) if so, which and the purpose of visit by the World Bank team ; and

(c) whether the team was satisfied with the utilisation of the World Bank assistance for some of the river projects which they had visited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Cavery Delta in Tamil Nadu

(ii) Drainage and groundwater schemes in Krishna and Godavari Deltas in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Prochampad project in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Upper Kirshna Projeet in Mysore. The purpose of visit of the team was broadly to (i) Review Water Resources Development programme of the Government of India in the context of Fourth Five Year Plan. (ii) Identify large scale irrigation projects potentially suitable for World Bank/IDA support, and (iii) Ascertain the extent, nature and phasing of further preparation work required to enable appraisal of projects so identified.

(c) Does not arise as the team did not visit any project that had received World Bank assistance.

Exodus of Qualified Doctors to Foregin Couutries

3319. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the need for Doctors in India for the rural areas is increasing every year, the exodus of qualified doctors to foreign countries is also increasing ;

(b) the requirement of doctors for the rural areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirement keeping in view the increasing brain drain in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) 10,500 doctors are required at the rate of 2 doctors for one Primary Health Centre during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. At present 4474 doctors are in position and the additional requirement is 6026 at this rate.

(c) It is proposed to establish 10 new Medical Colleges with an annual admission capacity of 1500. The existing admission capacity is 11,500 annually. The Government has stopped the holding of the Education Council for Foreign Medical Graduates Examination in India to discourage Indian doctors from seeking jobs abroad.

Opening of Foregin Currency Accounts with Banks by Foregin Diplomats

3320. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has been asked to give facilities to the foreign diplomats in India to open foreign currency accounts with the banks :

(b) the main features of the schemes ; and

(c) to what extent it is likely to augument the country's foreign exchange earnings and whether the scheme has found favour with the foreign Diplomats ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Having regard to the need that was felt by Diplomatic Missions and Diplomats, Government have provided a special facility for them to open and maintain foreign currency accounts provided that such accounts are centralised in the office of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Such foreign currency accounts will need to be opened on the basis of fresh remittances from abroad. Further, once any portion of any foreign exchange account is converted into rupees, it will not be permissible to retransfer the same into the foreign exchange account. In case the Diplomatic Missions receive bulk remittances from abroad and do not find it possible to get direct remittances in their favour into the foreign currency account with the State Bank of India, it would be necessary that the receiving bank in India transferes the portion intended for the foreign currency account directly to the State Bank of India in foreign exchange. While there would be a bank on any credits being afforded to these accounts except directly in foreign exchange, there would be no restriction about any disbursement to be made out of these accouuts in foreign exchange.

Since all funds in foreign currency accounts would be freely remittable, there may not be any direct augmentation in the

country's foreign exchange earnings. So far there have not been any adverse reaction from Diplomats.

Establishment of Audit Board for Public Sectur Undertakings

3321. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pursuant to the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission any step has been taken to create an Audit Board to scrutinise the accounts of the Public Sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, whether the Board would be able to scrutinise the accounts of all the undertakings at a time or on a rotational basis ; and

(c) if so, the number of undertakings that will be audited during 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to set up the Audit Board with effect from 1st April, 1969.

(b) The Board will make comprehensive reviews and appraisals of certain selected Public Sector Enterprises during each year, and not all the undertakings at a time.

(c) Necessary selection will be made after the formation of the Audit Board. It is likely that about 8 to 10 enterprises will be selected for review and appraisal during 1969-70.

ग्वालियर में सेठ जे० बी० मंघाराम बैंक

3322. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेठ जे० बी० मंघाराम एण्ड कम्पनी ने ग्वालियर में एक बैंक खोला है जिसमें लोगों ने बड़ी धनराशि जमा की है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त बैंक ने अपने खातेदारों को भुगतान करना बन्द कर दिया है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप जनता में बहुत असन्तोष तथा चिन्ता व्याप्त है,

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता को हानि से बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) : ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

नव निर्मित चम्बल नहर के किनारों को हुई क्षति

3323. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में नव निर्मित चम्बल नहर के किनारों के बांध बहुत से स्थानों पर टूट गये हैं और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) मरम्मत कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस पर कितना धन खर्च आने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) इस हानि के लिये कौन दोषी है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल नहर के ऊपर की ओर दायीं मुख्य नहर में 24 अक्तूबर 1968 को 96 वें मील पर 60 मील लम्बे टुकड़े में दरारें आ गई। अस्थायी मरम्मत कार्य के पश्चात् 6 दिसम्बर, 1968 को नहर में पानी डाल दिया गया । फिर 5 जनवरी 1969 को दक्षिण निम्न नहर में 12 वें मील पर लगभग 20 फुट लम्बे टुकड़े में एक दूसरी दरार पड़ गई । इसकी भी अस्थाई रूप

से मरम्मत कर दी गई है और इस में 3 फरवरी, 1969 को पानी प्रवाहित कर दिया गया। नहर में दरारें पड़ने की परिस्थितियों, कारणों की जांच करने के लिए, इसके लिए जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने के लिए, प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय सुझाने के लिए और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों, इसके लिए आवश्यक अहतिहातों का सुझाव देने के लिए राज्य सरकार का विचार है कि उच्चाधिकार संपन्न एक समिति की स्थापना की जाए। राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि जब तक समिति की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं हो जाती और इसके सुझावों की जांच नहीं हो जाती, तब तक मुख्य मरम्मत कार्यों के पूर्ण होने की सम्भाव्य तिथि अथवा उन पर आने वाला अनुमानित व्यय इस समय नहीं बताया जा सकता।

Vanaspati Ghee

3324. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of widespread adulteration in Vanaspati Ghee in the country have come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No Sir, not so far.

(b) Question does not arise.

Maintaining of Price Level in Fonrth Plan

3325. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government under the Fourth Five Year Plan to maintain the price level ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. The maintenance of price stability would, however, depend upon a variety of factors which include securing necessary increases in agricultural and industrial production, building buffer stocks of essential agricultural commodities and mobilising resources to back the programmes of investment in the public and private sectors.

Petro-Chemicals Industrial Complexes

3326. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the petro-chemical industrial complexes are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan at the Barauni refinery in Bihar and the Cochin refinery in Kerala ;

(h) if so, the details of the schemes and the capital outlay of each scheme ; and

(c) how far the petroleum products and by-products which are being wasted at these refineries in the oil fields around them would be utilised under the petro-chemical complex scheme and how far these products and by-products will still remeain unutilised at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) It is proposed to set up an aromatics plant for the manufacture of Benzene, ortho-xylene-naphthalene and p-xylene etc. in phases at Barauni in Bihar. There is no proposal to set up a petrochemical complex near the Cochin refinery besides the fertilizer factory now under construction.

(b) Details of schemes and the capital outlay on each scheme are being worked out. Tentatively an outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been proposed for Barauni Complex in the Fourth Plan.

(c) It is not correct to say that the petroleum products and by-products are now being wasted at the refineries. The aim of the Fourth Plan programme is to make a full and better utilisation of the relevent products.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ठेकेदारों और इंजीनियरों द्वारा की जाने वाली अनियमितताएं

3327. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के उन विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों जिनको केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आरम्भ किया गया है ठेकों में ठेकेदारों और इंजीनियरों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं का समय-समय पर सरकार को पता लगा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों की जांच के लिए संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । 1962 में श्री के० सन्थानम की अध्यक्षता में कुछ संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति सरकार के विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के उपायों का सुझाव देने और विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त की गयी थी । इस समिति ने केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के भ्रष्टाचार की सीमा, क्षेत्र तथा पद्धति की भी परीक्षा की तथा उस विभाग से भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने के लिए सिफारिशें कीं ।

Old Drilling in Cambay

3328. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil drilling in Cambay is to be undertaken by foreign experts ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no Indian Experts are available to do the job ; and

(c) if so, the names of countries from which the experts would be brought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर व्यय

3330. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल 1968 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 की अवधि के बीच प्रत्येक राज्य में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) प्रचार कर्मचारियों के यात्रा भत्ते तथा अन्य मदों पर अलग-अलग कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Production of Nylon Yarn

3331. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) the total Nylon Yarn production except for Tyre-cord in India during 1968 ;

(b) whether Government intends to increase the capacity of production during the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) if so, what is the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES ANN METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 5,227 tonnes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to establish a total capacity of 15,000 tonnes a year of nylon yarn in the fourth plan.

Halady Dam in South Kanara

3332. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost and extent of irrigation from the Halady Dam in the South Kanara district ;

(b) the calculations which have questioned for abandoning the project ;

(c) whether the plan and estimates for the river protection scheme for the Halady river at Balkoor and Angali villages have been completed ;

(d) whether Government have investigated the Halady Dam scheme together with the river protection scheme ;

(e) whether the latest reports of flood in Balkoor and Angali relates to the Halady scheme ; and

(f) if so, the details therefor and the proposed Central assistance therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (f). Information is awaited from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposit of Bauxite in South Kanara District

3333. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) the results of the trial pits in Puduvere village in South Kanara District ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bauxite found was next in quality only to that in the Shevroys ;

(c) the steps Government have taken to exploit it in the public or private sector ; and

(d) whether other aluminium factories, subsequently set up, are working on better quality bauxite or other local resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Puduvere bauxite has been explored by the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Mysore and by the Geological Survey of India. The estimated reserves are of the order of 6.6 million tonnes with an average of 45% to 50% Al_2O_3 and high iron oxide content.

(b) The Puduvere bauxite has a lesser alumina and a higher iron oxide content than the Shevaroy and some other important bauxite deposits.

(c) It is understood that the Madras Aluminium Company are now prospecting the Bauxite deposits in the North and South Kanara Districts of Mysore State to meet the increased bauxite requirements for the expansion of their existing aluminium smelter at Mettur (Madras) apart from extending the mining operations to other areas in Tamil Nadu.

(d) Work on a new smelter at Blegaum (Mysore) is now in progress. This smelter is based on the bauxite deposits in the adjoining areas in Maharashtra which are of a higher grade than the Puduvere and Shevaroy bauxites.

Four-Fold Increase in Plan for Irrigation

3334. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleassed to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement of the Congress that the Plan provision for Irrigation should be increased four fold by borrowing or by reducing other expenditure ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). According to the newspaper report, the Congress President is reported to have urged top priority for irrigation and power projects in a note submitted to Congress Working Committee. There is no official communication on the subject.

Import of Sulphur for Industries

3336. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of sulphur required for

working each industry during 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the estimated requirement for 1969-70 ;

(b) the amount of sulphur required to be imported ;

(c) the plans drawn out to minimise the requirements of sulphur by setting up pyrite based industries in place of sulphur based ones during each year and the progress in respects of each such industry ; and

(d) the steps to be taken under the Fourth Plan to minimise imports of sulphur and how far the industry in the country would become independent of sulphur imports by the end of the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The amount of sulphur required for the fertilizer industry for 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 is estimated as under :

1967-68	1.95,000 tonnes
1968-69	2,00,000 ,,
1969-70	3,68,000 ,,

As regards other industries, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As there is no source of elemental sulphur in the country, all the requirements are imported.

(c) The following proposals are being implemented for setting up pyrite-based sulphuric acid plants :—

	Project	Progress
(1)	400 tonnes per day Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri.	The plant is expected to go into priduction shortly ; trial runs are in progress.
(2)	880 tonnes per day Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri under Sindri Rationalisation Scheme.	Contract for plant, equipment etc., have been entered into. The plant is likely to be commissioned by the middle of 1971.
(3)	100 tonnes per day Sulphuric acid plant based on imported zinc pyrite concentrates at Alwaye by M/s Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd.	Commenced production in 1967.
(4)	80 tonnes per day sulphuric acid plant based on indigenous zinc pyrites at Debari near Udaipur by M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Commenced production in 1967.
(5)	600 tonnes per day sulphuric acid plant based on indigenous copper pyrites at Khetri by Hindustan Corporation Ltd.	Expected to be commissioned in June. 1972.
(6)	120 tonnes per day sulphuric acid plant based on indigenous copper pyrites by M/s Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., at Ghatsila, Bihar.	Likely to be commissioned in 1970-71.

(d) The Fourth Plan proposals are still under formulation stage. However, proposals are being considered for adoption of alternative methods of manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers making use of electro-thermal phosphorus, nitric acid, hydrochlorid acid, imported phosphoric acid etc. If these proposals are implemented the requirements of sulphur are likely to be reduced by about 1.05 million tonnes by 1973-74.

Loktak Project

3337. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Loktak Project is not proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have requested the Centre for inclusion of the project in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the reason of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Loktak Hydro electric project is proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal has been found acceptable to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control & Power projects.

Borak Project

3338. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Borak Project has received technical sanction ;

(b) if so, whether the Project is being taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the effects of the project including any bad effects on the Jiriban sub-Division of Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश भुपोली योजना

3339. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में भुपोली योजना को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) इससे कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होगी और इस पर कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस स्कीम के 1969-70 तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 106 लाख रुपये होगी और इससे 60000 एकड़ भूमि के सींचे जाने की सम्भवना है ।

Keralas's Report of Taxation Enquiry Committee

3340. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have submitted the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee headed by Dr. J. K. Thayaraj or have made any proposals to raise additional resources in the light thereof to the Central Government for their approval or otherwise ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and proposals made in the light thereof ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

L. I. C. Unit in Vishakhapatnam

3341. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporotion is proposing cloruse of some development unit offices (life side) in the country and whether a unit at Visakhapatnam existing since 1962 is proposed to be wound up and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam unit was first proposed in 1962 to be a Divisional Headquarters but later on only a development unit was made permanent ;

(c) whether in view of long distances ranging up to 400 miles to be covered and there being only one Divisional office for six district, Government would further consider advising the Life Insurance Corporation to continue at least this Development Unit of not raising its status to that of a Divisional Office ; and

(d) the proposals of the Administrative Reforms Commission in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The general question of economical working of the existing Development Unit offices is under examination of the Corporation and a decision on the Visakhapatnam Unit office and other Unit offices will be taken after the review is completed.

(b) In 1962 only an Underwriting-cum-Development Unit was proposed to be set up at Visakhapatnam.

(c) The question of coverage of area by the Visakhapatnam Unit Office is being examined by the Corporation along with cost aspects of that unit.

(d) The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Life Insurance Administration has interalia recommended that there should be Branch Office at every district headquarter and each Branch Office should function as a complete servicing and development unit.

Strike in the Bailadila Iron ore Mines

3342. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AITUC controlled Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh has called for a strike in the Bailadila iron ore mines in Bastar ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) their demands and the steps taken to avert the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). In their letter date 23.1.1969, the A.I.T.U.C. controlled Symyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh intimated the Bailadila Project Management that they would resort to hunger strike for 24 hours on 26.1.1969 in case the Management did not implement the settlement entered into with the Union on 6.11.1968, latest by 25.1.1969. Subsequently, in their letters dated dated 1.2.1969 and 4.2.1969, and a pamphlet of 10.2.1969, the Union threatened direct action leading to total stoppage of work stage by stage after the 16th February, 1969, if their settlement of 6th November, 1968 was not implemented.

2. The demands of the Union were as under—

(i) Payment of Project Allowance ;

(ii) Construction of 100 tubular houses and 100 new houses ;

(iii) Regularisation of muster roll staff ;

(iv) Stoppage of outside recruitment ;

(v) Bringing the existing non-standard posts to the rationalised pay scales ;

(vi) Leave travel facilities to Muster roll staff ;

(vii) Regularsing Dumper Operater cases ;

(vii) Non-deductions of house rent from 1.4.1968 ; and

(ix) Common seniority of staff at Bailadila Iron Ore Deposit 14 and Deposit 5 being not followed but being taken to declare Deposit 5 a separate Mine.

3. In the Conciliation Proceedings held at Raipur on 19.2.1969 by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Jabalpur, a settlement was arrived at as a result of which the Union agreed to call off the hunger strike and direct action.

आय करदाता

3343. **श्री एस० एम० जोशी** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

सरकारी, अर्ध सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों सहित ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो आय-कर देते हैं और जिनका वेतन प्रतिमास (एक) 500 रुपये से 1000 रुपये, (दो) 1000 रुपये से 2000 रुपये, (तीन) 2000 रुपये से 3000 रुपये और (चार) 3000 रुपये से अधिक है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1966 को विभिन्न वेतन श्रेणियों में असैनिक पदों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमित

कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार थी :—

वेतन श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
500 रुपये से 999 रुपये तक, प्रतिमाह	28,783
1,000 रुपये से 1999 रुपये तक प्रतिमाह	6,362
2 000 रुपये से 2999 रुपये तक प्रतिमाह	611
3,000 रुपये तथा इससे ऊपर प्रतिमाह	170

इन सभी कर्मचारियों को आयकर अदा करना होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के सैनिक तथा उस वर्ग के अन्य कर्मचारियों तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, सब से बाद की अखिल भारतीय सांख्यिकी के अनुसार वित्तीय वर्ष 1964-65 में जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों का कर-निर्धारण पूरा हुआ उनकी संख्या 1,77,167 थी। तथा उनसे भिन्न जिन कर्मचारियों का कर निर्धारण पूरा हुआ उनकी संख्या 4,61,020 थी। सूचना वेतन श्रेणियों के अनुसार उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Functional System in Income-tax Department

3344. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the results and the effectiveness of the American System euphemistically called the functional system in the Income-tax Department ; and

(b) if so, the details of its working and the extent to which it has proved successful ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Generally Yes, Sir.

(b) In the past all the functions of an Income-tax Officer, *viz.* (i) administration (ii) assesement, and (iii) collection of tax, were being performed by each Income-tax Officer in respect of cases in his jurisdiction. Under the new system of distribution of work, called the functional scheme, which is now in operation in 83 units covering approximately 47% of the total working strenth of Income-tax Officers, these functions have been separated. There is now in a functional unit, an Income-tax Officer incharge of administration, generally one I. T. O. incharge of collection and a number of I.T.O.s incharge of assessments. This enables more concentrated attention being given to (i) work of assessment, (ii) the collection of tax and (iii) miscellaneous items particulary queries from assessees.

Likewise, various aspects of work in the office such as tax calculations, appeal effects, revisions, rectifications, refunds, audit objections, etc. are also divided on a functional basis. This helps in prompt attention being given to all these aspects of work.

Functional units have shown an improvement of 43% as compared to last year in disposal of assessments while the improvement shown by the non-functional units has been 34%. In the matter of collections (ignoring collections on account of tax deducted at source) a very large number of functional units have shown an improvement of 13·7% over last year whereas the improvement by non-functional units has been 7·8%.

Paper Currency in Circulation in India

3345. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of Paper Currency in circulation in India in 1950-51, 1960-61, 1966-67 and 1967-68 together with that in circulation as on the 31st December, 1968 ;

(b) whether there has been any increase ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on the economy of the country ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The value of the total notes in circulation as at the end of each of the years was as follows :

(Rs. crores)

Last Friday	
1950-51	1238·60
1960-61	1941·57
1966-67	2976·60
1967-68	3150·79
December 1968	3177·99

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in the note circulation took place as a part of the increase in money supply. A major factor responsible for this increase in money supply was the need for meeting the increased monetary requirements resulting from the growth of national output and the expansion of the monetised sector of tbe economy. As regards its effects on the economy, this cannot be assessed in isolation from the various other factors operating on the economy.

Power cut by Maharashtra Government for Industrial and Other Consumers

3346. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the power cut imposed by the Government of Maharashtra on industrial and other consumers ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the impect of this power cut on industrial production in Maharashtra and on the worker's earnings ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have examined the possibility of introducing any immediate short term measures to meet the power shortage in Maharashtra in consultation with the State Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir ; the Government of Maharashtra has imposed a 16% cut in the supply of power to the industrial and commercial consumers located in the supply area of Tata-Koyna Railways grid system with effect from the 4th November, 1968.

(b) and c . No assessment has been made of the impact of power cut on industrial production and on the workers' earning in Maharashtra.

(d) The following measures have been taken to mitigate the power shortage prevailing in Maharashtra :—

(i) All the thermal power stations in State are being operated at their maximum capacity with the least standby.

(ii) A 132 kV transmission link between Bhusawal in Maharashtra and Chandni in Madhya Pradesh has been completed which enables Maharashtra to draw 0·25 million units per day from Madhya Pradesh. Besides. 0·45 million units per day are being drawn from Paras—Bhusawal grid system.

(iii) A 200 kV transmission link between Kolhapur in Maharashtra and Belgaum in Mysore is being constructed on priority basis. With the completion of this link by end of June 1969, Maharashtra would be in a position to draw additional 45 million units per day from the Sharavathy power system in Mysore.

In the meantime, the 220 kV transmission line from Tarapore to Kalwa via Borivli has been completed and kept ready to receive the power generated by the Tarapore Atomic power Station. It is expected that about 50 million units per day would become available by May/June 1969.

Collection of Income Tax in Manipur

3347. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Income-tax Act was in force in Manipur before the integration of Manipur into Indian Union ;

(b) if so, how it was enforced ;

(c) whether the Income-tax Department is trying to collect Income-tax dues from one Syndicate of Manipur which ceased to exist even before integration of Manipur into the Indian Union ; and

(d) if so, under what specific provision of the Income-tax Act, the collection is going to be made ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Ad-Hoc Appointments in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

3348. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that *ad hoc*

appointments for different categories of the posts have been made at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the criteria for such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) *Ad hoc* appointments have been made in some posts for teaching and hospital work which could not be kept vacant until selection on a regular basis.

(b) The following criteria and principles were kept in view in making the *ad hoc* appointments :—

(i) That there was urgent need to fill the post ;

(ii) That the candidate possessed the requisite qualifications ; and

(iii) That the appointment was tenable only till the joining of the new incumbent after regular selection.

Seismic Survey in Orissa

3349. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) when seismic surveys of the area located between the coast line and the line running approximately from the Chilkalake to Athagarh, Bhadrak, Chandbate and Rajnagar are proposed to be undertaken ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in undertaking the survey in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Efforts will be made to start seismic surveys in the coastal area of Orissa as soon as possible.

(b) Seismic surveys in the area have not been carried out due to shortage of seismic units required for conducting seismic survey.

Operation Hardrock

3350. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present state of Operation Hardrock ;

(b) the extent of Sulphide deposits of base metals especially in Rajasthan ;

(c) the extent of underground water sources disclosed through this process ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make use of the data obtained by the said process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) After completion of airborne geophysical surveys in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan, ground follow-up evaluation of geophysical anomalies has been taken up. Drilling has also commenced in Ajitsagar area in Rajasthan.

(b) In Rajasthan area the airborne geophysical surveys have brought out a large number of electromagnetic, magnetic and radioactive anomalies. Further probe by diamond drilling to establish the nature and extent of mineralisation is being presently undertaken in Rajasthan. The extent of Sulphide deposits however can be assessed after completing further investigations.

(c) From a review of the conductivity characteristics of the aero-anomalies combined with geomorphological studies, areas which may be favourable for groundwater exploration can be delineated.

(d) A map showing such possible areas for groundwater exploration has been prepared for Andhra Pradesh and it has been forwarded to the State Government to assist them in their programme of ground water exploration. Similar studies are in progress for operation areas in Rajasthan and Bihar-West Bengal.

The airborne geophysical data have been evaluated, and based on this evaluation, a list of targets for integrated ground survey for non-ferrous metals to be followed by diamond drilling, where necessary have been prepared for the three oparational areas. The information relating to radiometric data is

being handed over to the Department of Atomic Minerals from time to time.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Manipur

3351. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Manipur during the last few months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to increase the supply of kerosene to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Due to loading difficulties in November, 1968, shortage of kerosene oil was reported by the Manipur Administration in December, 1968.

(c) Action was immediately taken to meet the shortage. No complaints have been received thereafter.

विदेशी ऋणों पर ब्याज

3352. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने विदेशी ऋणों पर ब्याज के रूप में विदेशी सरकारों को विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा के रूप में अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि दी है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में विदेशी मुद्रा तथा भारतीय मुद्रा के रूप में अलग-अलग कितना ब्याज अभी दिया जाना है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT - 377/69]

रिहाइशी क्वार्टरों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3353. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के रिहाइशी क्वार्टरों के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या दूसरी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त शिकायतों से बहुत अधिक होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अधिकांश शिकायतें स्नानागारों, शौचालयों, आंगनों, गैलरियों आदि के प्रयोग पर उनके झगड़ों के बारे में होती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री व० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सामान्य पूल की दर किरायेदारी (सबलेटिंग) के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत, द्वितीय श्रेणी तथा तृतीय श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित रिहायशी बास के संबंध में शिकायतों की अपेक्षा चतुर्थ श्रेणी को आवंटित क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक है। सामान्यतः चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी दिल्ली में अकेले रहते हैं तथा उनके परिवार अपने मूल निवास-स्थानों पर रहते हैं। द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के मामले में वे प्रायः ड्यूटी स्थान पर अपने परिवार के साथ रहते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पड़ोसियों से झगड़े के मामले में मुख्य कल्याण अधिकारी के द्वारा विचार किया जाता है तथा उनके सुझावों पर संबंधित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अन्यत्र भेज

दिया जाता है। स्नानगृहों (बाथ रूम्स), शौचालयों आदि के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में झगड़ों की शिकायतें बहुत अधिक नहीं हैं। वर्तमान दो कमरों वाले टाईप I क्वार्टरों में अलग शौचालयों आदि की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। यह भी निर्णय कर लिया गया है कि अब और आगे बनने वाले टाईप I के क्वार्टरों में प्रत्येक यूनिट के लिए अलग से स्नानगृह तथा शौचालयों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

Deposits of Antimony in Himachal Pradesh

3354. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of Antimony exist in the Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the commercial uses to which it can be put ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes.

(b) Mineralisation is exposed over an area of one kilometre long and 450 metres in vertical range on a steep hill face near Bara Sigri Glacier. Antimony is used in making non-ferrous metal alloys, dry batteries, chemicals and in cable and electronics industry.

City Compensatory Allowance Payable to Government's Employees

3356. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the factors which are taken into consideration and the price level of which items, commodities and amenities were taken into account while fixing the City Compensatory Allowance payable to the Central Government employees in pursuance of the Secondary Pay Commission's recommendations ;

(b) how far the cost of these items, commodities and amenities have gone up in Delhi and New Delhi since the City Compensatory Allowance for Government employees in the capital were last fixed ;

(c) whether in view of the rise in the cost of these items, Government have considered or are considering the question of raising the rates of these allowances ; and

(d) if so, the Government's attitude or decision in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The Second Pay Commission recommended population as the factor for the classification of cities for grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government employees. They also recommended fixed rates of Compensatory (City) Allowance for each class of cities. The Commission did not recommend that these rates should be revised if there was a rise in the price level. The basis of classification was reviewed in 1963 and it was again decided that population should, as recommended by the Second Pay Commission, continue to be the criterion. Increases in prices as reflected in the 12 monthly average of the All India Average Working Class Consumer Price Index (General) (1949 = 100) are separately compensated for by increasing in Dearness Allowance. A review or revision of the Compensatory (City) Allowance can therefore form part only of an overall examination of the pay and allowances of Government servants.

Opening of Allopathic C.G H.S. Dispensary in R. K. Puram

3357. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for opening C. G. H. S. Dispensaries in Government colonies ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the general feeling of tho residents of Sectors 8, 9, and 12, R. K. Puram, New Delhi that an Allopathic C. G. H. S. Dispensary should also be opened in any of these sectors ; and

(c if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH). (a) The normal yard stick for opening a C. G. H. S. Dispensary is 2,000—2,500 Central Government employees residing in an area/areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of C. G. H. S. Dispensaries (Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic) already functioning in R. K. Puram is considered adequate for the present.

Tax Evasion by Hotel Oberoi Complex Intercontinental

3358. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRR JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints about the tax evasion by the Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental Complex ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Fund for Irrigation Projects in Bihar during Fourth Plan

3359. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalized allocation for irrigation and power projects in Bihar during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and for which specific projects ; and

(c) if not, thr reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF IRRIGRTION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

भारत में रहस्यमय ज्वर से मृत्यु

3360. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 फरवरी, 1969 के दैनिक समाचारपत्र "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रहस्यमय ज्वर से अनेक व्यक्ति मर गये हैं और यह उत्तरोत्तर फैल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इसके संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार बचाव के क्या उपाय करने का है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कुछ विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श करके इसके दुष्परिणामों के बारे में जनता को बताने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हा। यह समाचार माली (पश्चिमी अफ्रीका) और काठमाण्डू (नेपाल) से संबंधित है। माली में वह रहस्यात्मक ज्वर मस्तिष्क मेरु तानिका-शोथ था जबकि नेपाल में यह इन्फ्लुएंजा के रूप में फैला। भारत में सितम्बर-अक्तूबर 1968 में कानपुर में एक रहस्यात्मक ज्वर फैला था। जांच करने पर ज्ञात हुआ कि यह ज्वर डेंग्यू वर्ग के ऐब्रोवाइरस के कारण हुआ था। इस विषाणु संक्रमण के कारण वहां कोई महामारी नहीं हुई तथा देश के किसी अन्य भाग में भी मस्तिष्क मेरु तानिका-शोथ महामारी के रूप में नहीं फैला।

(ख) मस्तिष्क मेरु तानिका-शोथ के उपचार तथा नियंत्रण-तकनीक संबंधी सुविधाएं देश के सभी भागों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) से (ङ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Fertilizer Unit at Trombay

3361. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1625 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether a list of qualified bidders for the construction of ammonia, urea and sulphate plants of the Fertilizer unit at Trombay has, since been drawn up by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and sent to U.S.A. I D. for their preliminary concurrence; and

(b) if so, the names of those bidders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give out the names at this stage.

Trombay Expansion Plant

3362. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH ;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a whole General Manager to look after the proposed Trombay expansion plant of the fertilizer Corporation of India and if so, when he was appointed and the terms of reference; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that under orders of the Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the General Manager of Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, who is a separate executive, is currently performing all tasks relating to Trombay expansion, bye-passing the General Manager Incharge of expansion who is not even associated with the expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A whole time General Manager was appointed for the Trombay Expansion Scheme with effect from 19. 9 1968 to look after the project.

(b) The Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India is using the services of General Manager Trombay for discussions with American Parties ut the pre-qualification stage because of the latter's background. The General Manager Trombay Expansion will, however. be in overall charge of the project.

Re-organisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India

3363. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be Pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government invited over a year ago a team of experts from Tennessey Valley Authority to consider re-organisation of the Fertilizer Coeporation of India;

(b) if so, when the experts team submitted its Report and the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the Tennessey Valley Authority;

(d) whether it is also fact that one of the main recommendations was in respect of appointment of a number of whole time functional Director; and

(e) the progress achieved so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Four experts from Tennessey Valley Authority were included in a team of ten experts appointed in October. 1967 to study the organisation, structure, etc. of Public Sector Fertilizer Corporations and determine the measures to be adopted for enabling them to meet effectively the problems and challanges that the rapidly rising fertilizer needs of the country are likely to throw up.

(b) The team submitted its report in December, 1967. A summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—378/69]

(c) A copy of the Office Memorandum containing the decisions of Government on the Team's recommendations is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The recommendation is under implementation.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3364. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, a Central Government Public Undertaking, has been earmarked for one State only;

(b) whether similar corporation will be established, as a Central Government Public Undertaking, in other States exclusively for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the above discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Distribution of Narmada Water between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh

3365. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have directly approached the Madhya Pradesh Government for setting Narmada Water distribution at any time; and

(b) if so, when and with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Gujarat met the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on 23rd May and 22nd June 1967 at Panchmarhi and New Delhi, respectively. No settlement was reached.

Discrimination between Self-employed Citizens and Government Employees for Purpose of Calculating Income-Tax

3366. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why self-employed citizens are not allowed reduction of rent of residence transport charges from residence to place of work and medical treatment charges from income, when a Government employee enjoys the above benefits and other benefits and does not pay income-tax thereon;

(b) whether Government propose to end this discrimination between self-employed citizens and Government employees; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, no deduction is allowed for the taxpayer's personal expenses in computing the taxable income from any source. Income from "salaries" comprises all remuneration from an employment in any form, including perquisites, but does not include any special allowance (other than entertainment allowance) granted specifically for re-imbursing the employee for expenses incurred by him wholly, necessarily and exclusively in the performance of his duties. Government employees, in common with other employees, are entitled to exemption from tax on house rent allowance received by them from the employer within certain limits, for re-imbursing expenses which they have to incur in payment of rent for their residential accommodation in excess of 10% of their salary. Where residential accommodation is provided by the employer free of rent or at a concessional rent, the perquisite value of such accommodation is assessable to tax as the employer's income.

An employee who owns a conveyance and is not in receipt of a conveyance allowance from the employer, is entitled to a standard deduction in the computation of his taxable income, of a specified amount representing the expenditure that he has to incur in the use of the conveyance for his employment. Medical facilities provided to Government employees under the Central Government Health Scheme are charged for on *ad hoc* basis at certain flat rates according to salary ranges, and are not provided free of charge. At places not covered by the Central Government Health Scheme, Government employees are re-imbursed the actual medical expenses incurred by them, subject to certain restrictions.

A self-employed person is entitled to deduct all expenses incurred by him for the purpose

of earning his income, including expenditure on a motor car or other conveyance used for this purpose and also rent of any part of the residence used for the business or profession. From this point of view, there is no difference in tax treatment as between a salaried employee (whether employed under Government or otherwise) and a self-employed person.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer to part (a) these do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में हीरे की खानों से हीरों का उत्पादन

3367. **श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में हीरों की खानों से हुआ उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य से बढ़ गया है ; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में भी पन्ना की खानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना की रामसेड़िया तथा मझगावन खानों को प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 11,250 कैरेट तथा 12,000 कैरेट के उत्पादन के लिये आयोजित किया गया है। लक्षित क्षमता के 1969-70 तक प्राप्त कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) राजस्थान में पन्नों का उत्पादन 1964 के 10 किलोग्राम से घट कर 1968 में 4.6 किलोग्राम तक हो गया है। इस समय पट्टाधारी बहुत कम उपकरणों तथा श्रमिकों के साथ कार्य कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने कुल छह पट्टों में से चार की समाप्ति कर दी है, परन्तु न्यायालय से रोधनादेश के कारण से सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा नहीं कर सकी है। राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने पन्ने के लिये पूर्वेक्षण अनुज्ञप्ति के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया है जिस पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

जस्ता पिघलाने के संयन्त्र के बारे में राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री को लिखा गया पत्र

3368. **श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को इस आशय का एक पत्र लिखा था कि उनके विरोध के बावजूद विशाखापटनम में जस्ता पिघलाने का कारखाना लगाया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या उस पत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है।

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) भूतपूर्व इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री ने जस्ता धातु की माग तथा सप्लाई की कल्पनाओं के संदर्भ में स्वदेशी निक्षेपों के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिये कदम उठाने के अतिरिक्त आयातित संकेन्द्रकों पर आधारित प्रद्रावक की स्थापना की आवश्यकता को स्पष्ट करते हुए एक पत्र लिखा था।

(ख) क्योंकि पत्र का सारांश 18 फरवरी, 1969 को आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 74 के उत्तर में सदन को पहले ही दिया जा चुका है अतः उस पत्र की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी जा रही है।

तांबे का उत्पादन

3369. **श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 में प्रत्येक खान में तांबे का कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ, जो 1967-68 के सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में दिखाया गया है;

(ख) क्या 1968 में तांबे के उत्पादन में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक खान में तांबे के

उत्पादन में वृद्धि अथवा कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). तांबा अयस्क का उत्पादन कर रही मैसर्स इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन की तीन खानें हैं और ये बिहार में जिला सिंघभूम में स्थित है। तांबा अयस्क के 1967 के दौरान के उत्पादन के अनन्तिम आंकड़े, जो कि मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में दिये हैं, 448,000 मैट्रिक टन है। इन आंकड़ों को भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा 459,000 मैट्रिक टन तक संशोधित कर दिया गया है। 1967-68 वर्ष की मन्त्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित 448,000 मैट्रिक टन के अनन्तिम आंकड़े 1967 वर्ष के 10 महीनों के उस समय उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर अनुमानित थे। 448,000 मैट्रिक टन (अनुमानित आंकड़े) का खान अनुसार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

मोसाबोनी— - 423,206 मैट्रिक टन
सुरदा —— 18,142 मैट्रिक टन
पत्थर थोड़ा — 6,985 मैट्रिक टन

1967 और 1968 के लिये उत्पादन के संशोधित अन्तिम आंकड़े अब उपलब्ध हैं और 1967 तथा 1968 वर्षों का खान अनुसार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :

खान का नाम	1967	1968
मोसाबनी	430,975	437,295
सुरदा	21,503	29.502
पत्थर थोड़ा	6,505	8,947
जोड़	458,981	475,744

(ग) 1968 के दौरान 1967 की अपेक्षा तांबा अयस्क के उत्पादन में वृद्धि 3.6 प्रतिशत थी जो कि सीमान्तक है।

राजस्थान में तांबा खानों का विकास

3370. **श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में विमान द्वारा हाल ही में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के फलस्वरूप खेतरीकोल्हन, खोह और दरीबा की पुरानी खानों के अतिरिक्त और किन स्थानों पर तांबे की नई खानें मिलने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या उक्त सर्वेक्षण में पुरानी खानों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया था, और क्या इन खानों से और अधिक तांबा निकलने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उक्त सर्वेक्षण पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(घ) क्या इस व्यय को हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लिमिटेड द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा अथवा सरकार द्वारा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) राजस्थान में हवाई भूभौतिक सर्वेक्षणों से प्रकट होने वाली विषमताओं की भूमि अनुपरीक्षण जांचें अभी चल रही है। नई तांबा खानों के विकास के प्रश्न पर सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम ज्ञात हो जाने के उपरान्त ही विचार किया जायेगा।

(ख) पुरानी खानों के क्षेत्र, जिन्हें इस सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत लिया गया है, वह है— खेतड़ी से उदयपुर—शकवती तक फैली खेतड़ी पट्टी, अजमेर तथा राजपुरा दरिबा। इन क्षेत्रों में प्रकट होने वाली विषमताओं की भी जाँचें की जा रही है।

(ग) राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश और बिहार के चुने हुए क्षेत्रों को अपने अन्तर्गत लेने वाली सारी प्रायोजना के लिये स्वीकृत 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के खर्चे में से 28 फरवरी, 1969, तक 2.32 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई है।

(घ) इस खर्च को भारत सरकार वहन करेगी ।

ट्रांसफारमरों में प्रयुक्त होने वाला तेल

3371. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रांसफारमरों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले तेल को गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में तैयार करने वाले कारखानों की 1970 में और चौथी योजना के अन्त में अनुमानित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी-कितनी होगी; और

(ख) सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ने चौथी योजना के अन्त तक प्रति वर्ष ऐसे कितने तेल की आवश्यकता बताई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में 1970 तक ट्रांसफारमर तेल उत्पादन की लाइसैन्स की गई वार्षिक क्षमता 30,000 मीटरी टन होगी । सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 22.0 मिलियन किलो वाट की अन्तिम प्रतिष्ठापित जनन क्षमता के आधार पर 1973-74 तक प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 40,400 मीटरी टन ट्रांसफारमर तेल की वार्षिक आवश्यकताओं का लगाया है । पहले से ही लाइसैन्सकृत दो सन्यंत्र, बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को मामूली समंजन से, यदि आवश्यक हुआ, पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

पोटाश उर्वरक का उत्पादन

3372. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों द्वारा साधारण नमक से बनाये जाने वाले पोटाश उर्वरक में कितने प्रतिशत पोटाश होता है, और इसका बिक्री मूल्य क्या है;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में पोटाश उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में 11 लाख टन पोटाश उर्वरक के खपत लक्ष्य के मुकाबले में उसका उत्पादन बिल्कुल नहीं है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या पोटाश उर्वरक का उत्पादन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इसी अवधि में शुरू किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) पोटाशियम क्लोराइड के उत्पादन के लिए, इस समय, गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में केवल एक सन्यंत्र चालू अवस्था में है । पोटाश का अंश 58-60 प्रतिक्षत के 20 है । पोटाशियम क्लोराइड का मार्किट मूल्य लगभग 500 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन है ।

(ख) भारत में पोटाश उर्वरकों का उत्पादन नमक उद्योग में सम्बद्ध है जिस में केवल दो स्थानों पर, अर्थात सांभर झील (राजस्थान) और खराघोडा (गुजरात) में, सरकारी क्षेत्रीय यूनिट हैं । सांभर झील के लवण कारखानों के अपशिष्ट द्रव में पोटाशियम उपलब्ध नहीं है । खराघोडा में एक पायलट सन्यंत्र पहले से ही स्थापित किया गया है । इस तरह, यह जानने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में पोटाश उर्वरक सन्यंत्र की स्थापना संभव हो सकेगी।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में पहले से ही एक पोटाशियम क्लोराइड सन्यन्त्र की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 25,000 मीटरी टन के 2 ओ उत्पादित किया जा सकता है यदि देश के तमाम नमक कारखाने इस कार्य के लिये इस्तेमाल किये जा सकें और यदि परिवहन जैसी कठिनाइयों का संतोषजनक हल हो जाये । पांचवी योजना में नमक कारखानों से पोटाश का उत्पादन बढ़ाये जाने के प्रश्न पर उचित समय पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Barauni Fertilizer Factory

3373. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND META S be pleased to state :

(a) the total labour strength required in the Barauni Fertiliser Factory for completing its construction ;

(b) the total labour strength employed in the construction of the factory on the 31st January, 1969 ; and

(c) the percentage of total strength recruited locally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) During Project Phase 800 to 900

(b) 334.

(c) 60%.

Villages Affected by Flood and Erosion in Bihar

3374. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA ; Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Bihar which were affected by floods and erosion of the Ganga river in 1968 ;

(b) whether Government propose to prepare a plan in consultation with the State Government to protect those villages from floods, and erosion ;

(c) if so, when the plan will be prepared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 21 villages in Bihar were affected by floods and erosion of the river Ganga in 1968.

(b) to (d). Embankments, railway lines and roads built along the Ganga in Bihar give protection to the areas behind them. The Government of Bihar have no proposals for works to protect the villages situated in the khadir of the river.

Production of Manganese Ore

3375. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minisrer of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is surplus production of manganese ore in India and that its export has fallen ;

(b) if so. the reasons therefor ;

(c) the main products manufactured from manganese ore and the number of industries item-wise located in India ;

(d) the products of manganese ore of commercial importance which are still imported from abroad ;

(e) whether Government have drawn up any scheme of progressively utilising indigenously produced manganese ore for the manufacture of manganese based industries in small and medium scale industries ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes.

(b) The fall in export is due to surplus availability of ore in the international market resulting in lack of demand and fall in prices. Further, there has been lower consumption of ore in indigenous steel and ferro-manganese industry during 1967. Other factors inhibiting the export of manganese ore are (i) Suez Canal closure and (ii) high F. O. B. cost compared to international prices.

(c) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confidential Reports of Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi

3376. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of employees in the Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi as on the 15th February,1969 ;

(b) the total number of such employees who, once or more than once, got outstanding confidential reports and whether the details of the outstanding work done by them

during the relevant perlod (s) were given is their confidential reports ; and

(c) the total number of employees who are or were, otherwise, senior to those who got outstanding confidential reports but have become junior for the purpose of promotion and have been superseded due to getting outstanding confidential reports by their juniors ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Confidential reports are meant to be kept confidential and therefore it is not desirable that any information concerning such reports, or the promotions non-promotions based on such reports be disclosed.

Transfer and Posting Orders of Employees of Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi

3377. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi, there is a practice of issuing transfer and posting orders of staff and then cancelling them, or holding them in abeyance for some period or making certain amendments in them ;

(b) the total number of such orders issued within the jurisdiction of the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi, from the 1st January, 1965 to 31st January, 1669 and the names of persons including gazetted officers affected or involved in such transfer and posting orders ; and

(c) the policy adopted in respect of tronsfers and postings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The informatinn is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Madras Refineries Ltd.

3378. DR, SUSHILA NAYAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government in regard to the working of Madras Refineries Ltd. during the last three years and if so. the extent of profit and loss incurred and the main causes of the losses ;

(b) the paid-up capital of the said company at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ; and

(c) the amount paid by the Company as interest during the last three years and the amount of loan taken by the company from the Central Government and from other parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The question of profit or loss does not arise as the construction of the project has not yet been completed.

(b) The paid-up capital of the company as on 31.3.1967 was Rs. 8,50.02,402/- and as on 31.3.1968 was Rs. 12.87,50,433/-

(c) The figures are as follows :

Year	Interest paid	Loan taken from	
		Govt. of India	Other parties
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	Nil	Nil	Nil
1966-67	Nil	Nil	Nil
1967-68	31,82,246.85	5 crores	11.16 crores

राजस्थान में श्रीगंगानगर जिले में उर्वरक कारखाना

3379. **श्री प० ला० बारपाल :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बीकानेर डिवीजन के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में, जो सुप्रसिद्ध कृषि क्षेत्र है, उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने का कार्य स्थगित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित किये बिना यहां की उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करना सम्भव है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां । इस डिवीजन की आवश्यकतायें राजस्थान की कोटा उर्वरक परियोजना तथा निकटवर्ती राज्यों के अन्य उर्वरक कारखानों से पूरी की जायेंगी ।

Grants to Private Medical Institutions in Kerala

3380. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government sanction financial help to private Medical Institutions ;

(b) if so, the criteria observed for sanctioning such grants ; and

(c) the grants given to private Medical Institutions in Kerala and the particulars and grants given to each Institution during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes Sir, provided they fulfil certain prescribed conditions.

(b) The criteria generaliy depend on the objectives of the institution and the efficiency with which it is run.

(c) A staeement is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-379/69].

संसद सदस्यों का मंत्रियों तथा उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार

3381. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1968 से जनवरी, 1969 तक संसद सदस्यों द्वारा उनके उप-मंत्री, सचिव और निदेशक को कुल कितने पत्र भेजे गये और उनमें से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिये दिये गये और पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये;

(ख) संसद सदस्यों को उत्तर न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों द्वारा कई स्मरण पत्र भेजे जाने के बाद ही उन्हें उत्तर दिये जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेगी, जिससे संसद सदस्यों को उनके पत्रों की तिथि से 15 दिन की अवधि में ही उनके पत्रों के उत्तर भेजे जायें; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) केवल संपदा निदेशालय को छोड़ कर जहां से सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, जुलाई, 1968 से जनवरी, 1969 तक वांछित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

मंत्री, उपमंत्री तथा सचिव द्वारा संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या	·····181
उत्तर दिये गये पत्रों की संख्या	116
अभी उत्तर दिये जाने वाले पत्रों की संख्या	····· 65

65 पत्रों में से 24 पत्रों के उत्तरों की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ।

(ख) और (ग). पत्रों के देर से उत्तर देने का कारण है सामग्री का उपलब्ध न होना तथा यह तथ्य कि उत्तर देने से पूर्व मामले पर विचार करना और निर्णय लेना होता है । फिर भी, जहां तक संभव हुआ अन्तरिम उत्तर भेज दिया जाता है ।

(घ) और (ङ). इस समय-सीमा का पालन करना यों सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि सूचना को बहुधा सारे भारतवर्ष के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से एकत्रित करना होता है ।

Counterfeits 25 Paise Coins tn Circulation in Delhi Markets

3382. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minlster of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that counterfeits 25 paise coins are in large circulation is the Delhi markets ;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this connection ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the circulotion of such coins in the country ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No case of counterfeit 25 paise coins has come to the notice of the Delhi Police.

(c) Circulation of counterfeit coins is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and action is taken accordingly. It may, however, be stated that no large scale circulation of counterfeit coins in the country has come to notice.

Malaria Eradication Programme

3383. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an U.N.I. report published in Newspapers of the 20th February, 1969 that India and Ceylon are faced with a massive invasion of Malaria, as according to the World Health Organisation Administrative Council, the anopheles mosquito carrier of the disease, has grown immune against insecticides ;

(b) if so, the protective measures, if any taken or proposed to be taken to save the people of Iudia from Malaria ;

(c) whether any scheme for joint action by India and Ceylon, is being considered as the W. H. O's plan for protection will not be ready before July, 1969 ; and

(d) if so, tue details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Resistance in anopheles mosquito carrier against D. D. T. has come to notice in certain localised pockets in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Alternate insecticides like Malathion are being used in such pockets.

(c) and (d). There is no scheme for joint action by India and Ceylon under consideration. However, passengers coming from Ceylon by air or sea are being screened at the air and sea ports in India before they proceed to their destinations, and preventive measures are taken to eliminate the possibility of transmission of the disease in the country.

Creating of Management pool for Public Undertaking

3384. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to create a management pool from which to draw personnel to man high posts in public sector units has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the procedure laid down for recruiting men to the proposed pool ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government's policy in regard to recruitment of personnel for top posts, for which appointment have to be made by Government, is to secure the best talent available from all sources, which include Government services, Public Enterprises and the private sector. Panels of suitable names are drawn up from all the sources, which are to be normally utilised for making such appointments. This is in addition to the Industrial Management Pool constituted in 1957 for personnel for manning the senior (i.e. top and middle level) managerial posts in the Public Enterprises.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

3385. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to

change the status, scope and function of the Bureau of Public Enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI EESAI) : (a) and (b). Bureau of Public Enterprises functions as coordination, service and evaluation agency for the Public Enterprises. The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" have made certain recommendations about the scope and functions of the Bureau. The main recommendations in this regard and Government's decisions thereon are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See*. No. LT—380/69].

Action is being taken to strengthen the activities of the Bureau in the directions envisaged in the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Appointment of Permanent Finance Commission

3386. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have suggested the appointment of a permanent Finance Commission to review from time to time the financial relations between the Centre and the States ;

(b) whether Fifth Finance Commission has also made a suggestion to this effect ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government of Kerala had,

(i) in their Budget Speech in 1967 and

(ii) in a Memorandum circulated a little before the NDC meeting in December, 1967 and meant to provide a basis for discussion suggested the appointment of a permanent Finance Commission to review the financial transactions of the Union and the States and to determine the total assistance to the States.

(b) No such suggestion has been made in the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission.

(c) The needs of the States in respect of their non-Plan requirments are covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The allocation of resources to the States for implementing their Plan schemes is done by the Planning Commission each year after consultation with the States and in the light of the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. This arrangement provides for a measure of flexibility which is necessary in such matters and it has, therefore, not been considered necessary so far to have a permanent Finance Commission. Government would, however, await the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which is considering the Centre-State relationship in all its aspects.

British Press Comments on Medical Education in India

3387. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the critical comments recently made in the British Press about the standard of medical education in India ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The critical comments made in certain sections of the British Press about the standard of medical education in India and the efficiency of the Indian doctors working in the United Kingdom as reported in the newspapers in India, have come to the notice of the Government. Government

have noted with satisfaction the Press that the Social Services Minister in the United Kingdom has defended the position of the Indian doctors and expressed the view that the work done by the great majority of them is of high quality.

Accommodation for Journalists in Delhi

3388. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI ONKARLAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of journalists who have so far been provided accommodation in Delhi this year ;

(b) the total number of applications received so far by Government from Journalists seeking Government accommodation ; and

(c) the number of accerdited and non-accredited Journalists amongst them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) During the year 1969 no fresh allotment has been made from the general pool to the cournalists.

However, one Journalist was allowed to exchange his premises in the Press Correspondents Pool with similar premises in the general pool.

(b) The applications for allotment of accommodation from the Press Correspondents Pool are received by the Press Association and not the Directorate of Estates. One application has been received for allotment accomodation from the General Pool, on payment of market rent, which is under consideration.

(c) Accredited.....None.
Non-accredited.....One.

चम्बल परियोजना क्षेत्र के गांवों को बसाना

3389. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चम्बल परियोजना से प्रभावित हुए गांवों के लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, कितने परिवारों अथवा गांवों को प्रति-कर-भूमि तथा अन्य सुविधायें दी जानी शेष हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब वह हाल ही में रावत भाटा के दौरे पर गये थे तो उन्होंने स्थानीय लोगों को भूमि, बिजली तथा पानी देने में प्राथमिकता देने का आश्वासन दिया था और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जिन किसानों की भूमि और सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है, उनको मुआवजा दे दिया गया है। उनको नई बस्तियों अथवा पास के गांवों में मुफ्त भूमि भी दी गई है। प्रभावित गांवों के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को 45 नई बस्तियों में बसाया गया है। इन नई बस्तियों में 31 स्कूलों, 42 चौपालों, 14 पहुंच सड़कों, 6 औषधालयों 47 कुओं, एक पक्के घाट, 2 भण्डार शैडों, 2 बंधों और एक योजक सड़क, की व्यवस्था की गई है। 47 परिवारों को मुआवजा नहीं मिला है।

(ख) जी, हां। यह स्कीम विचाराधीन है।

राजस्थान में खनिजों का विकास

3390. **श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में खनिजों तथा खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर में जस्ते और सीसे का उत्पादन कर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त राष्ट्रीय उद्योग की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति की जाँच करने के लिए कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार है, ताकि इसको बचाया जा सके ; और

(घ) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर से सरकार को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में खनिजों तथा खनिज आधारित उद्योगों के विकास के लिए अब तक उठाये गये कदम दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया** । देखिये संख्या LT-381/69] ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के जस्ता प्रद्रावक ने 1 जनवरी, 1968, से अपनी पूरी निर्धारित क्षमता पर नियमित उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया अर्थात् लगभग उत्पादन करने प्रारम्भ से हो । तथापि, उत्पादन 26 जूलाई, 1968, से 15 सितम्बर, 1968 तक अस्थायी रूप से निलम्बित किया गया था, जिसका मुख्य कारण कारखाने में उत्पादित सिंगल सुपर-फास्फेट के स्टाकों का संग्रह-क्षमता तक जमा हो जाना था, क्योंकि काल-बाध्य के दौरान इस उत्पाद की माँग बहुत कम थी। सिंगल सुपर-फास्फेट का उत्पादन सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड से उपोत्पाद के रूप में होता है, जो जस्ता प्रद्रावण की प्रक्रिया में अपरिहार्य रूप से पैदा होता है। प्रद्रावक इस समय स्थापित क्षमता के 70 प्रतिशत पर चलाया जा रहा है और कम्पनी द्वारा सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट के निपटारे तथा जस्ता धातु के सामान्य पूरी क्षमता पर उत्पादन पुनरारंभ करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

जहां तक सीसा धातु का सम्बन्ध है, जावर खानों से निकाली गई अयस्क में सीसा मात्रा के गिर जाने से कम्पनी के टुन्डु (बिहार) स्थित सीसा प्रद्रावक से उत्पादन कम हो गया है। सीसा सकेन्द्रकों को आयात करके सीसा धातु के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं

(ग) सरकार का इन विषयों की जांच करने के लिये किसी जांच समिति को नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) कम्पनी के अन्तिम लेखे अभी तैयार नहीं हैं जिसका कारण यह है कि उपक्रम के अभिग्रहण के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति का मामला मैटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के साथ तय नहीं हुआ है । कम्पनी अब अभिग्रहण के दिन की परिसम्पत्तियों और देयताओं के उनके स्वयं के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर वार्षिक लेखे तैयार कर रही है । कम्पनी के अन्तिम रूप से 1966-67 वर्ष के लिये 2.50 लाख रुपयों के लाभ का तथा 1967-68 वर्ष के लिये 1 लाख रुपये की हानि का अनुमान लगाया है ।

Purchasing Power of Rupee in International Market

3391. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the real value of the Indian rupee has further declined in terms of purchasing power in the international market and in the internal market since the rupee was devalued last ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the existence of the unofficial international market ; and

(c) if so, what is the current exchange value of the rupee in terms of dollars and sterlings in the unofficial markets according to Government's information ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) India's external transactions are carried out in terms of the rate of exchage fixed officially which represents the value of the Indian rupee in the International market and this has naturally remained unchanged since devaluation. The internal purchasing power of the rupee is broadly reflected in the general level of prices in the economy. During the period June 4, 1966 and February 22, 1969 the

general index of wholesale prices shows a rise of nearly 12 per cent.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that, connected with contraventions of Indian exchange control regulations, certain foreign exchange transactions take place in some international markets. These transactions, apart from being marginal and sporadic in character, cannot be recognised as giving the current exchange value of the rupee in terms of dollars and sterling.

Increments Payable in Government Employees

3392. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYRAWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of pay which is admissible to different categories of Government employees at different stages of pay as annual increments in their respective scales of pay ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of Class IV and Class III employees this percentage is comparatively too low ; if so, how these percentages compare with those in the case of Class II and Class I employees at different stages of pay ;

(c) the reasons for this low percentage in the case of Class IV and Class III employees ; and

(d) whether the annual increments for these two categories are being reviewed and raised ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It is not feasible to give information in respect of all categories of Central Government employees. The information in respect of certain common categories of posts in the Central Secretariat is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—382/69].

(c) The rate of increment has to be fixed with reference to the minimum, maximum and the span of the pay scales. The rate of increment bears a low percentage in the case of Class IV and Class III employees as their pay scales are comparatively law.

(d) No, Sir. The reasons are :

(i) The existing pay scales and the rates of increments were laid down with effect from 1.7.1959 and a general revision of the same has to await, detailed examination by the next Pay Commission only when appointed.

(ii) Central Government employees are being compensated for rise in cost of living by suitable adjustments in dearness allowance from time to time.

(iii) There is at present a ban on revision of salary structures at all levels, imposed as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

Conditions for Constituting Pay Commission

3393. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 879 on 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the precise circumstances and conditions in which Pay Commission is constituted ; and

(b) whether these conditions have already arisen ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A Pay Commission is generally appointed when in the judgement of Government it is felt that the circumstances are ripe for a general revision of the permanent pay structure and other conditions of service of its employees. No precise circumstances and conditions have been defined for this purpose. Government do not consider it opportune to set up a new Pay Commission now.

बीमारी के आधार पर क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

3394. **श्री निहालसिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में

अब तक मंत्रालय-वार कितने कर्मचारियों ने बीमारी के आधार पर क्वाटरों के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्र संसद सदस्यों के माध्यम से तथा कितने आवेदन-पत्र सीधे प्राप्त हुए है ; और

(ग) मंत्रालय-वार अब तक कितने क्वाटर दिये गये हैं और शेष आवेदनकर्ताओं को कब तक क्वार्टर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क), (ख) और (ग). के एक भाग की सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-383/69]

जिन मामलों में स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर बगैर पारी के आवंटन की स्वीकृति जारी की जा चुकी है, उनकी संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए अभी हाल ही में निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रत्येक आठवीं रिक्ति को इस श्रेणी को आवंटित किया जाना चाहिए । ऐसे सभी मामलों में जिस समय तक आवंटन किया जा सकता है वह वर्तमान मकानों में उपलब्ध रिक्तियों तथा नए रिहायशी यूनिटों के निर्माण पर निर्भर करता है ।

Rural Water Supply Schemes of Tamil Nadu

3395. SHRI KIRUTTINAN ; Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tamilnadu have prepared an outline and estimates of Rural Water Supply Scheme for the villages of Hanumanthakudi and Devipattnam of Ramanathapuram district in Tamilnadu and forwarded to the Central Government for approval ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have not sanctioned funds towards this Rural Water supply Scheme so far ; and

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No such scheme has so far been received by the Government of India for technical clearance.

(b) and (c). It is for the Government of Tamilnadu to make the necessary provision for rural water supply schemes in their budget within their Plan ceiling and claim central assistance by way of 50% grant-in-aid after the scheme is executed by them.

Nylon Yarn Manufacturing Factories

3396. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is idle capacity in nylon yarn manufacturing factories ;

(b) if not, whether the existing factories have asked for expansion ; aad

(c) if so, the amout of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The applicant firms have indicated in all about Rs. 16 crores as the requirement of foreign exchange.

Additional Ceiling Fan for Government Quarters in Devnagar and Arambagh Areas, New Delhi

3397. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Vinay Nagar and certain other areas, former 'E' type two-roomed Government Quarters have been provided with 2 fans (one in each room) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that former 'E' type. two roomed Government Quarters

in Devnagar and Aram Bagh have been provided with one fan only in one room ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which the additional fan in the other room in these 'E' type Government quarters in Devnagar and Aram Bagh areas is also likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These two-roomed quarters in Dev Nagar and Aram Bagh are old houses and in each of these houses, one ceiling fan only in one room was provided at the time of construction.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Plan for Commercial Fertilizer During Fourth Plan

3398. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain States have approached Government and the Planning Commission for increasing production of commercial fertilizers during the Fourth plan as the production of commercial fertilizers require only small capital ;

(b) whether any Japanese Study Team have also suggested work on these lines ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) What is meant by the term commercial fertilizers is not clear. Government have received proposals from a few State Government Organisations for the setting up of chemical fertilizer factories.

(b) Government are not aware of any such suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in Khetrin Copper Project

3399. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS and MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made in the Khetri Copper Project ;

(b) the total establishment in the project and the annual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the quantity of ore likely to be available in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The expenditure incurred on Khetri Copper Project including Kolihan upto the end of January, 1969 is about Rs. 15 crores.

(b) The strength of establishment of the project as on 31.1.1969 was 3843. The expenditure on establishment during 1968-69 (upto 31.1.69) was Rs. 65·06 lakhs.

(c) The reserves where detailed exploration has been carried out are estimated to be 21·1 million tonnes of 1·17% Cu. content. This area is approximately 1/6 of the total deposit. Likewise, in Kolihan Mine, the estimated reserves, where detailed exploration was done, are of the order of 12·3 million tonnes of 2·4% Cu. content. The aforementioned quantities of ore are expected to be available the earliest from the point of view of time.

Fly Found in Bottle of Medicine Manufactured by Hindustan Trust (P) Ltd., Delhi

3400. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fly has been found in a sealed bottle of medicine manufactured by the Hindustan Trust (P) Ltd., a Pharmaceutical Company of Delhi ;

(b) whether Government had already made a legislation against such negligence of the pharmaceutical firms ;

(c) if so, whether Government would take any suitable action against the said company in this context ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A sealed bottle labelled as containing syrup aruntii B. P., manufactured by M/s. Pure Products, Kishanganj Delhi (Managing proprietor : M/s. Hindustan Trust Private Ltd.,) containing a foreign matter resembling a fly was received from Shri Arjan Singh Bhadoria, M. P. on 21.2.1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The investigations are in progress.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोमती और ओरसाई नदियों पर बांध

3401. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गोमती तथा ओरसाई नदियों के, जिनमें बारह मास पानी बहता है, जल का पर्याप्त उपयोग करने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उन पर बांध बनाने की योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) ये बांध कब और कहां बनाये जायेंगे और उनका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गोमती और सई नदियों के पानी का उपयोग उठाऊ नहरों के जरिये किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गोमती नदी के 200 क्यूसेक और सई नदी के 100 क्यूसेक पानी को उपयोग में लाने की स्कीमें या तो पूरी हो गई हैं या फिर निर्माणाधीन हैं। सूचना मिली है कि शेष पानी को उपयोग में लाने की स्कीमों पर ये विचार कर रहे हैं।

(ख) गोमती और सई नदियों पर बराज बनाने की कोई स्कीम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

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12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Extension of Presidential Order of 1954 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

> "राष्ट्रपति के 1954 के आदेश की, जिसके रहने पर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट को, जोकि संविधान के भाग तीन के उपबन्धों से असंगत है, असंवैधानिक घोषित नहीं किया जा सकता, अवधि आगे न बढ़ा कर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की जनता के बुनियादी अधिकार बहाल किये जाने की अविलम्बनीय आवश्यकता।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, as amended from time to time, articles 19 and 35 of the Constitution of India relating to fundamental rights apply to Jammu and Kashmir State with certain modifications. In substance, the modifications are that for a period of 15 years from the date of the aforesaid Order, reasonable restrictions on the rights conferred under the said articles can be imposed also in the interests of the security of Jammu and Kashmir State and that the reasonableness of the restrictions shall be construed as meaning such restrictions as the appropriate Legislature deems reasonable. This time-limit is to expire on 14th May, 1969. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have informed

the Government of India that taking into consideration the circumstances prevailing in the State which constitute a constant threat to the security of the State, they consider it necessary that the existing modifications should continue to be in force for a further period of 5 years. The proposal has been accepted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की दफा 22 के तहत नजरबन्दी कानून बनाने की गुंजाइश है लेकिन कुछ सीमाओं और मर्यादाओं के अन्दर। इस दफा में कहा गया है कि तीन महिने से अधिक किसी को नजरबन्द न किया जाए और अगर करना है तो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने जाना चाहिए और जो बन्दी है उसको उसकी गिरफ्तारी के सारे कारण बता देने चाहियें। ये सारी मर्यादायें हैं। पार्लिमेंट के कानून में तो इन मर्यादाओं का समावेश किया गया है लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर ने और वहां की विधान सभा ने उसमें जो संशोधन किया है उसके अन्दर ये सारी मर्यादायें खत्म हो जाती हैं, जैसे दो साल के लिए किसी को भी रख सकते हैं, एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, वगैरह वगैरह।

इस नजरबन्दी कानून में कई राज्य कर्मचारी, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी, सियासी कार्यकर्ता आदि नजरबन्द किये गये थे और इस वक्त भी किये जा रहे हैं। मामला जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि जहां तक काश्मीर का सवाल है, 35 (सी) के अन्दर जिसका इन्होंने अभी उल्लेख किया है और कहा है पन्द्रह साल की उसमें बात है, इसमें मन्त्री महोदय ने थोड़ी बहुत गलती की है। इन बातों में इतनी चतुराई जो आप करते हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आती है। सारे तथ्य तो सदन के सामने आने चाहियें। मैं सी को पढ़ लेता हूं। इन्होंने जो बताया है कि पन्द्रह साल की बात है, इसमें पांच साल की बात है। जो मूल प्रेजीडेंट का आर्डर है वह इस प्रकार है :

> "No law with respect to preventive detention made by the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, whether before or after the commencement of the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, shall be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Part, but any such law shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, cease to have effect on the expiration of five years from the commencement of the said Order, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before the expiration thereof."

पहले यह जो आर्डर था इसमें पांच साल की बात थी। पांच साल के बाद और पांच साल के लिए इसको बढ़ा दिया गया। जब यह अवधि खत्म हुई तब पांच साल के लिए यह फर्क इसलिए जरूरी है कि जब मूल आर्डर जारी किया गया था तब पांच साल की बात थी। पांच साल के बाद दस साल होता है और दस के बाद पन्द्रह साल होता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कहा ? मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट की कापी दे देता हूं। अगर मन्त्री महोदय इसको सक्युंलेट कर दें तो अच्छा होगा। इस जजमेंट का अंतिम जो वाक्य है, उसको मैं पढ़ लेता हूं। वह इस प्रकार है :

> "The object of the subsequent Orders of 1959 and 1964 was to extend the period of protection to the preventive detention law and not to infringe or abridge the fundamental rights, though the result of the extension is that a detenu cannot, during the period of protection, challenge the law on the ground of its being inconsistent with Article 22. Such extension is justified *prima facie* by the exceptional state of affairs which continue to exist as before."

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब इन्होंने संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा कर दी उस समय डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट लागू हो गया और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट में भी इसी तरह 22 धारा के अन्दर जो मर्यादायें हैं और जो सीमायें हैं, उनको खत्म कर दिया था। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सका। इसलिए हम सभी लोगों ने मांग की कि एमरजेंसी आप कब तक चलायेंगे ? तीन चार साल हो गए हैं, अब इसको खत्म आप करें। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने उसको खत्म भी किया।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि तीन प्रश्नों का खुलासा मन्त्री महोदय करें। पहला तो यह है कि क्या आप बतायेंगे कि इस 35 (सी) धारा के अंदर जो काश्मीर राज्य ने कानून बनाया है उसमें मुख्य दमनकारी दफायें क्या हैं, जो भारतीय कानून से अलग है ?

दूसरे इस कानून के अन्तर्गत काश्मीर सरकार ने कितने सियासी कार्यकर्ताओं को और दूसरे लोगों को नजर बन्द करके रखा है ?

तीसरे इन्होंने कहा है कि काश्मीर राज्य ने सुझाव दिया है कि अभी भी असाधारण स्थिति है, एक्सैप्शनल कंडिशंज हैं और हमने उनके सुझाव को मान लिया है और पांच साल के लिए 35 (सी) को बढ़ायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन की राय को ऐसा करते वक्त ध्यान में रखें। यह राय अभी अभिव्यक्त होने वाली है। मेरा केवल सवाल नहीं है। दूसरे दलों के नेता भी अपने विचार प्रकट करने वाले हैं। काश्मीर अगर भारत का अंग है तो भारत के दूसरे नागरिकों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, क्या वही अधिकार काश्मीर की जनता को प्रदान करना हमारा फर्ज नहीं है ? हम लोग जो बात उनसे कह रहे हैं, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या इसके बारे में वह फिर सोच विचार करेंगे ? विशेषकर इसलिए भी कि बाइस साल हो गए हैं जम्मू काश्मीर का भारत के साथ संबंध प्रस्थापित हुए, एक्सैशन हुए, क्या आज भी असाधारण स्थिति के नाम पर मनमानी स्वेच्छाचारिता और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की हत्या करते रहेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will start with some of the preliminary observations that the hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye made. He said I have tried to be somewhat clever in putting the facts before the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : He said "*chatur*" and that means "smart".

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am prepared to accept your translation.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Oversmart.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There is no question of my bringing any smartness in it becasue what I have said in the very statement is :

> "Under the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, as amended from time to time, article 19 and 35 of the Constitution of India."

I have not tried to be smart. I have given the facts. The hon. Member has no patience to hear me, what can I do.

श्री मधु लिमये : संशोधन पहले पाँच साल के लिए था। यह मैं कह चुका हूँ।

SHRI Y. B CHAVAN : It was originally for five years, but by a Presidential Order the period has been extended from 5 years to 10 years and from 10 years to 15 years and now the proposal is to extend it from 15 years to 20 years.

This is the fact.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli) : It may go to hundred years.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a hypothetical question which you are asking me. One point which he has asked is the difference between the Central Act and the Act of Jammu and Kashmir State. As far as I see, in two important respects there is difference between the Central and Jammu and Kashmir Act. Firstly, the maximum period for which a person can be detained under the Central Act is twelve months whereas under the Kashmir Act it is two years. On the Advisory Committee the period for the Central Act is 30 days and for the Kashmir Act is six months. These are the two major differences.

Then, a question was asked why the Central Act is not made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. The relevant legislature to consider what is a reasonable restriction in this matter is the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature. When the Kashmir State Legislature has accepted this as a reasonable restriction, I do not think we need have anything to do with it.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रेजीडेंशल आर्डर तो आप निकालते है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली): आपने प्रेजिडेंशल आर्डर क्यों जारी किया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Here I am asked why it is not being discontinued. This proposal has come from the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : कितने लोग गिरफ्तार है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The information that I have got is that at present 169 persons are detained in jail. Out of these, 49 persons are either Pakistani nationals or P. O. K residents. The rest are Indian residents. Almost all of them are involved in spying or sabotage activities. These are the reasons for which they have been detained. Many a time questions are asked here : what action we have taken and what action the Jammu and Kashmir Government has taken to stop these spying and sabotage activities. When we take some action to put a stop to that, we are again asked : why are you extending the period of this Act ? What can I do ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नजरबन्दी कानून उसका रास्ता नहीं है । कई दूसरे कानून हैं । पचासों कानून हैं ।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Our party is second to none in our anxiety to give every possible power and opportunity to this government, as well as that government, to maintain security there and we do recognise the special place that it has come to have in our public life, in view of all the well-known difficulties that we are suffering from, so far as that security area is concerned. At the same time, would it not have been better and advisable for the governme nt to have consulted this House andw en it an opportunity to express its vi s b efore taking that decision to extend th Act ? And does it redound to our credit that we should be extending this Act periodically like this, eternally, giving the impression that it is going to be there for ever, for such a long time ? Why should it be that, in the light of the things that are going on, over the difficulties that they are having within the ruling party itself, why should it be that the government should not make an effort to get the maximum possible support from all politically-minded elements which are willing to co-operate with us so that there would not be any need for this kind of a special legislation there, in view of the fact that we have this overall All India Act ? Finally, my hon. friend just now said that some of these people have come over here for doing spying work and they are being detained. Can they not be brought before the court? Should they not be brought before the court ? Why should we give them the special status of grand detenus if they have come to do that kind of heinous activities against our government and our country ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has asked whether there are other ways of dealing with the situation in Kashmir. I have said that there are many other ways. This is one of those ways. That is the only point I wanted to make. So, my answer is that if you do not extend the period we are depriving ourselves one of these ways, because there should be a multi-pronged attack on this problem. Then, in the case of spies and saboteurs it is not always easy to prosecute them in a court of law and, therefore, I think this assessment of the Jammu and Kashmir Government was based on realities. Secondly, he raised the question why this could not have been discussed. Well, as the question is raised, I believe other occasions could be taken to discuss the Kashmir situation as such. I do not want to go into it now but I would, however, give one piece of information and that is this. The Jammu and Kashmir Government itself wanted to extend the period for another ten years ; but we thought that it is not necessary to extend it for ten years. We ourselves gave reasonable thought to it and decided to extend it only for five years.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Our fundamental rights have their limitations but even so virtual abrogation of those fundamental rights is a very serious proposition. I could under-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

stand that in the case of declaration of martial law or some thing very much approaching that steps of this sort had been taken, but we are living with the Kashmir problem for so many years now; and that is why I want to ask the Home Minister about this. He has been telling us so often that wherever we have trouble with our own people we have to deal with it politically. And, we have to deal with it in a manner which would touch the people's hearts in the psychological sense. Now, here, in Kashmir, from the report that we get, there is this peculiar predicament in which the fundamental rights cannot be taken recourse to by the people there. This causes in the minds of the people there, who are prone to all kinds of discontent against India, a sort of grievance which only aggravates the difficulties of the scene and makes it more strenuous for us to settle the problem. In view of this, why cannot we do a simple thing? If very serious cases are there you can take charge of them by special steps, but to have this kind of provision which deprives the people of the whole State of the protection of the fundamental right provisions seems to be a very wrong thing. And, therefore, I would like to know, why it is, that in view of the unpolitical nature of this step which might or might not bring a solution of the Kashmir tangle, the Government is so peremptorily agreeing with the Jammu and Kashmir Government regarding the five-year extension of this legislation?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the justification for this extension is concerned, I have given, what, according to me, are reasonable grounds. Well, the Preventive Detention Act is not something where one can say, we are very proud of it. We have also got the Central legislation to meet certain exceptional situations and there is no doubt that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is more difficult than what we have found in the rest of India. I, therefore, feel that if there is a certain feeling that they should have some more powers in their hands to deal with the situation, they are fully justified in that regard.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The Home Minister has just now said that an extraordinary situation prevails in Jammu and Kashmir State. Such a situation prevails in some other border areas, in Nagaland and NEFA areas also. In all States where such border areas are there, and where there are hostile elements, such extraordinary situation does prevail and for that some extraordinary powers are needed. But may I know why of all States you should single out the Jammu and Kashmir State only for this special treatment? It is a discriminatory treatment which is there in Article 370 of the Constitution. My submission is this. This is being used more to penalise their own political opponents than to penalise those who are working against the country. If these powers were to be used against the people who are working against the country the first man to be detained was Sheikh Abdullah. But what are you doing about it? Why should this special status be given? It is a discrimination against the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. There are various vested interests there who are using all these to the detriment of their own people. May I know whether in order to bring all the areas under the same pattern whether you will even now consider the abrogation of Article 370 so that this anomalous situation may not once again arise. And, secondly, I want to ask this. To meet the situation that has arisen, that is existing in Kashmir and some other areas and border regions, would you extend the Unlawful Activities Act? We have already passed the Unlawful Activities Act in this Parliament. It does not extend to Jammu and Kashmir State. If this constitutional provision was not there, it would automatically extend to Jammu and Kashmir and the problem would not have arisen. And, thirdly, if you have any other difficulty, will you consider enactment of a law of treason so that all such people could be brought to trial under that law?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member, Shri Madhok has some special angle on Kashmir. I thought he is making out a case against the Preventive Detention. But he has made recommendation for further expansion of its operation. (*Interruptions*) It is again the same question that he raised, namely, why is it that there is a different Act than the Central Act in Jammu

and Kashmir. Sir, there are certainly some constitutional features which are different in certain restricted matters in relation to Jammu and Kashmir compared to what we have in the rest of India.

Again, he has raised the same question, whether it is necessary, whether we are prepared to have any Treason Act. It is not necessary to have...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We have passed the Unlawful Activities Bill. Why not apply it to Jammu and Kashmir ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have brought a Bill—I do not know whether the hon. Member is aware of it—making that law applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. We have introduced a Bill in the House.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Looking at things as they stand today, it seems, the the Kashmir problem is going to remain with us, in the sense some threat to its security continues and, therefore, the security of the country will be there since almost all the so-called great powers are interested in keeping the problem alive because that is one way of not allowing India to emerge as a great power. Are we, therefore, to assume that since the threat will continue, all the time, we will deprive Kashmiris whom we call fellow Indians from being entitled to the basic right of freedom and liberty ? Will they be deprived of their rights for all the time since the security threat continues to be there ?

Secondly, I would like to point out to you and to the Home Minister a remark made by a very distinguished ex-Governor of the State who said that the State is being treated by the Government of India like a piece of land which is leased out to a farmer and whatever he does, of course, it is his look-out but when we get dissatisfied, we remove him. Kashmir is being regarded as something totally different and it is not India once you cross the Banihal Pass. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if we are really concerned—I venture to say that he is concerned about the security—then the real protection will come from the conviction of the Kashmiris that they are not second-class Indians and that they must be given an opportunity to see India as she is. Today, what they see is the totally distorted face of India where the basic rights are denied to them. If there is some hostility, it is not to India or its accession to it as such, it is because what they see is a distorted image of India where the citizens' rights are completely withheld from them. In the light of that, because the security aspect will continue to be there, are we going to deny them the basic rights for all the time ? Shall we not see the other aspect of security that a Kashmiri thinks, there is no land as good as India and, as an Indian, he enjoys the same freedom and liberty ?

Taking that into consideration, will the Kashmiris be deprived of their basic rights for all time to come ? The security and the interest of the individual is often equated with the security and the interest of the State. That should not be so. Often, it is individuals who get boosted up. I do not think it is always the interest and the security of the State that demands it. The law of the land gives enough powers to take care of individuals who indulge in anti-national activities. In the light of all this, the vital aspects of the matter I want a reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, the vital aspects are as important as the specific aspects. I would strongly differ from the hon. Member's contention that we are treating Kashmir as something different from the rest of India. I am surprised when he makes a statement that we are treating Kashmir...(*Interruption.*)

SHRI NATH PAI : In the case of the basic rights of freedom and liberty.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That we are treating them as second-class citizens. Is that the idea ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You do not treat Kashmir as part of India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is a part of India. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : But there are fundamental rights ; no free elections.

SHRI NATH PAI : We can take some issues at the national level.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I was asking Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We agree in this matter. We want Kashmir to be a part of India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have also accepted certain reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights in India. We also have a law of Preventive Detention. They have also a law of Preventive Detention. It is somewhat more stringent than the Central Act. But that has been done by the Legislature of Jammu and Kashmir. It is not imposed by the Central legislature here. Secondly, as to whether this is going to remain for all time to come, this is only for five years.

SHRI NATH PAI : From five years to another five years. It will go on like that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस बारे में एक निवेदन है कि जो प्रेसीडेंशियल आर्डर हैं वह सदन की मेज़ पर नहीं रखे जाते, उन पर चर्चा नहीं की जाती । क्या गृह मन्त्री महोदय इसके बारे में सदन की राय लेने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : राय तो ले ली गई । इंसीडेंटली आप की मेहरबानी से राय लेने का मौका भी मिल गया ।

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12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Papers under Companies Act on the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited and Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory, Limited, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967 68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-358/69.]

Papers under Companies Act on working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967 68.

(b) Annual Report by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-359/69.]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani for the year 1967-68.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-359/69.]

(2) A copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 759 in Gazette of India dated 3rd March, 1969, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-360/69.]

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : On behalf of Shri Jaganath Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 766 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-361/69.]

Notifications under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 491 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(ii) G.S.R. 492 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(iii) G.S.R. 493 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(iv) G.S.R. 494 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(v) G.S.R. 495 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(vi) G.S.R. 496 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(vii) G.S.R. 497 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(viii) G.S.R. 498 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(ix) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 499 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(x) G.S.R. 507 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xi) G.S.R. 508 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G.S.R. 509 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiii) G.S.R. 510 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G.S.R. 511 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xv) G.S.R. 512 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvi) G.S.R. 513 (English version) and G.S.R. 514 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvii) G.S.R. 572 (English version) and G.S.R. 587 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xviii) G.S.R. 573 (English version) and G.S.R. 588 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xix) G.S.R. 574 (English version) and G.S.R. 589 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

(xx) G.S.R. 575 (English version) and G.S.R. 590 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxi) G.S.R. 579 (English version) and G.S.R. 591 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxii) G.S.R. 577 (English version) and G.S.R. 592 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 578 (English version) and G.S.R. 593 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 579 (English version) and G.S.R. 594 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxv) G.S.R. 580 (English version) and G.S.R. 595 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 581 (English version) and G.S.R. 596 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 582 (English version) and G.S.R. 597 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxviii) G.S.R. 583 (English version) and G.S.R. 598 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxix) G.S.R. 584 (English version) and G.S.R. 599 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxx) G.S.R. 585 (English version) and G.S.R. 600 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969.

(xxxi) G.S.R. 586 (English version) and G.S.R. 601 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-362/69.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty eighth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present Sixty eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Kosi Project.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Fourth Report

SHRI RANE (Buldana) : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.28 hrs.

RE: INCIDENTS IN STATE ASSEMBLIES

MR. SPEAKER : Before we take up the legislative business, I would like to mention this. I have received some requests for permission to raise some matters on the floor of the House, for instance, about some Members of Mysore Assembly doing *dharna* inside the Assembly and in Bengal some walk-out and all that. Now luckily we have Assemblies at all the places. There is no President's rule anywhere in India, with the Pondicherry Ministry being installed today. Everywhere we have Assemblies now ; the elected representatives are functioning and, therefore, they have to take some action in the Assemblies. If we want to raise them here, it will be difficult for us. We should allow them to function. If there is *dharna* in Mysore, the Assembly there is meeting and I am sure they will talk about it and solve it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The only aspect which I wanted to bring to your notice was this. Some of them have been removed to hospitals and it seems that their condition is very serious. If they have any information about that, they can give.

MR. SPEAKER : The forum to raise this point is the Assembly there. After all, the Members are there, the Government is there ; the elected body is functioning there. If we raise here once, then it will become very difficult. We have Congress Governments in some States, and non-Con-

gress Governments in some State. Let us allow them to function. When the Centre comes in the picture, I shall allow any motion ; I have no objection to that, but in regard to the local matters where the Central Government and Parliament do not come in, we should avoid raising them here ; there is no President's rule anywhere now and, therefore, we should try to avoid raising the the local matters and should allow them to function. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I submit that the State Ministers have made a statement to the effect that arms and ammunitions should be given to a certain section of the people. Would that not come within the purview of the Centre ? According to entry 5 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, it comes under the Centre.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The law and order is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Centre or Parliament is affected by that, I shall consider how Parliament comes into the picture ; I shall see.

Now, we take up the next item, Mr. V. C. Shukla.

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12.30 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair.*]

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a measure to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, for the second time. The House will recall that there was an agreement between the leaders of Andhra and Telengana when States were reorganized on a linguistic basis. At that time it was contended that the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh did not have enough economic development ; the people did not have opportunities under the erstwhile Nizam State to get the proper standard of education and that was why they had not had the necessary qualifications and could not compete properly with the residents of Andhra region of the new State. In pursuance of the agreement that was reached between the leaders of Andhra Pradesh, of Andhra region and the Telengana region, this Bill was brought forward for the first time in 1957. I would mention the special feature of this Bill. This applies to Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. These are the four areas that are covered by this Bill.

As hon. Members might recall, there was a case in the Andhra Pradesh High Court in which a judgment was delivered declaring *ultra vires* section 3 of the Act. After that particular provision had been declared *ultra vires*, the question arose as to what should be done by us about it. Before we could take this Bill through Rajya Sabha, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court considered this matter and reversed the judgment of the single judge and upheld the validity of this provision of the existing Act. In any case, to be on a surer ground, we decided to keep this provision and also fortify it by a further amendment, and therefore, we moved an official amendment in the Rajya Sabha which clarified the position beyond any doubt, because the Andhra Pradesh High Court had raised some doubts regarding the applicability. I would briefly mention how clause 2 of this Bill reads. This is the provision in the Bill which is before the House and which was amended by an official amendment in the Rajya Sabha. This will make clear the difference between the original Act which is sought to be extended for a further period of five years and the present Bill. Clause 2 of this Bill reads thus :

> "In section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—
>
> (i) in sub-section (1), in clause (c) for the words 'local authority', the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

words 'local or other authority' shall be substituted ;

(ii) in sub-section (2), clause (a) shall be re-lettered as clause (aa) and before clause (aa) as so re-lettered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(a) "Himachal Pradesh" includes the territories specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.'

These are the two consequential amendments which we have made. One is in consequence of the judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, and the other is in consequence of the reorganisation of the State of Punjab, which increased the territories of Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : On a point of order. The hon. Minister is referring to one judgment with regard to the Electricity Board where a certain judgment had been passed. But I would like to draw his attention to a recent judgment passed questioning the very validity of this mulki and non-mulki issue, and over that there was a Division Bench sitting in judgment and they had also delivered a certain judgment. An appeal has been made on that, and a stay has been granted by the Supreme Court. So, when the hon. Minister is pointing out this, I fear that he has not taken into consideration the judgment that has been delivered in Andhra Pradesh questioning the validity of the mulki and non mulki certificates. Perhaps, he is under the impression that this relates only to the employees in the State Electricity Board. I think he mentioned it also. So, I want to draw his attention to this additional factor that has come into being after the introduction of this Bill in the Rajya Sabha and which has been transmitted with the amendments made by it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have considered this matter. There are two questions before this House. One is that this Bill seeks to extend the parent Act for a period of five years. The second question is whether this Bill has any relevance to the question before the Supreme Court. I think this subject has not been agitated before the Supreme Court. So, this particular matter which I have presented before the House is not *sub judice*. It may be that there was a judgment of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on a particular section and the validity of that particular provision had been questioned ; but after that, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had upset the judgdment of the single judge. After that, some people have come to the Supreme Court in appeal. But we are here considering the question only of extending this Act by this Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. And neither in the Supreme Court nor in the High Court has the validity of this Act been challenged.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It has been challenged.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : A stay has been granted by the Supreme Court.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Neither the High Court nor the single judge nor the Division Bench has declared this Act as *ultra vires*. This Act was never questioned. Here, we are only considering the question of extending this Act for the next five years. But I would ask the hon. Member to state here on the floor of this House with a sense of responsibility whether this particular Act has been challenged.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What was the issue before the High Court and on what issue has the Supreme Court granted a stay ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was just about to explain it when my hon. friend had interrupted me with a point of order. I was saying that this particular issue related to section 3 of the original Act which we wanted to extend. The single judge held that that particular section 3 covered only local authorities and did not cover authorities like the Electricity Board or the State Transport undertaking and so on. That was the limited question before the single judge.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH ; No,

Sir. On a point of order. May I explain the position ?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give him an opportunity later on.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The judge might have given various reasons and cited fundamental rights and other things in justification of his judgment ; the judge might have given various reasons. But basically the entire issue related to section 3 and related to employment opportunities in bodies other than local bodies. So, in the Rajya Sabha, we wanted to be on the safer side and so, we added these words 'or other authority' after the word 'local'. This amendment which we had moved was accepted by Rajya Sabha. In the meantime, a Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had gone into the question and reversed the judgment given by the single judge.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After that, the persons affected have come in appeal against the judgment of the Division Bench to the Supreme Court. I am not aware of any other matter or any other judgment or any other case regarding this, except the one I have already referred to.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There are two judgments by two judges. One judgment relates to an appeal made by some of the employees from Telengana, that they had been refused appointment under the Electricity Board and that the ratio of 2 : 1 had not been adopted. The contention of the judge was that particular authority had not been mentioned in the Act and, therefore, the appeal was thrown out, and they had dismissed the appeal. That is a different matter altogether. That is the first point. The second point is this. Before another single judge, namely Mr. Justice Chinnappa Reddy, an appeal has been filed questioning the very validity of the mulki certificate which entitles a person to get employment in a particular area. The judge has upheld the contention and has said that no discrimination can be made between one resident and another seeking employment in this country much less in a State. On that, there was an appeal made to the Division Bench. The Division Bench had only made a suggestion that the surplus employees in Telengana need not be sent back to Andhra region, but supernumerary posts could be created in the Telengana region itself and they could be employed there. When these things were going on, without even referring to this judgment of the High Court or the Division Bench, an appeal has been made in the Supreme Court, praying for a stay. In fact, it was not an appeal but a direct request for a stay to be given by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave a stay order and made the stay absolute.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : On the first section.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That was with regard to the question of validity of mulki and non-mulki. That was with reference to the Electricity Board. Actually, there were two judgments. In order to get over that difficulty, in the Rajya Sabha they have moved an amendment clarifying that local authority means any authority including an electricity board, this, that and the other, to cover up the deficiency in view of the earlier judgment.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there were two judgments. One was confined to the Electricity Board and the other was with regard to the validity of the mulki and non-mulki certificate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will have to clarify this position. As the hon. Member has put it, a point was raised in a High Court before a single judge and that went to a Division Bench afterwards and now it is before the Supreme Court which has granted a stay. If that is so, if the stay has been granted on the ground of discrimination, I am afraid that if this House proceeds with this, it will be covering a ground which is not yet made clear by the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister will have to make clear this point ; if it involves a point of discrimination, then it involves fundamental rights also.

If that point is still in dispute at the highest judicial level, it would be difficult for me to allow him to proceed further.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I clarify the matter which may not require any further discussion ?

I have already clarified that section 3 of the original Act was struck down by the single judge. That is agreed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to the Electricity Board.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After that, a Division Bench restored the validity of that section regarding the Electricity Board matter. After that, there was another writ petition challenging the validity of the Act itself. Now a stay has been granted by the Supreme Court. But it does not relate to the validity or otherwise of this particular Act ; the stay granted relates only to the executive order of the State Government. It has nothing to do with the validity of the particular legislation before us.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): No, no.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have had this matter checked up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the order ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As a result of section 3, the State Government must have passed a certain order. But that is distinct. If the Supreme Court had stayed the operation of the High Court judgment regarding the validity or otherwise of sec. 3, then his point would have been in order. But the Supreme Court's order only relates to the order passed by the State Government in pursuance of sec. 3, not to the legislation before the House. If the stay order was in relation to the Act which we are seeking to amend or extend for five years, then the point would have been valid. But that is not so.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is making a fine distinction.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Whatever may be the executive order, we are not discussing it here. If the Supreme Court had said that there should be no further action on sec. 3 or on this particular Act, then we could not have discussed it. But they have not said so. The stay order is in connection with the executive order of the State Government in pursuance of the powers given to them under sec. 3, but sec. 3 itself has not been stayed either by the High Court or the Supreme Court.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As has been conceded by the hon. Minister, in pursuance of sec 3, an executive order was issued by the State Government.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपने यह कहा कि जो दूसरा जजमेन्ट है उसमें वैलिडिटी और नान-वैलिडिटी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, सिर्फ इतना ही कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों को बाहर जाना है, उनको उधर भेजने के बजाय वहीं पर रखा जाये। सिर्फ इतना ही उसमें है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Yes. Even assuming that they have not directly challenged sec. 3, the point is that in pursuance of sec. 3 a certain action has been taken by the State Government. Against that, a stay was sought and given. What will happen now ? If the Court strikes down the executive order of the State Government, automatically sec. 3 also gets nullified.

I am only trying to caution the Minister. There is no hurry in pushing through with this Bill even today, because the entire matter is being taken up. Why can he not wait for some time till the Supreme Court's judgment is available in the light of which he could take whatever action is necessary? The impression should not be created that we are passing this Bill to bypass the Supreme Court. So far as I am concerned —I do not want to speak on behalf of others—I wholeheartedly support this Bill. But I would only say that by hustling this Bill, it may create certain other repercussions in view of the impending judgment and it may complicate the matters further.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Arising out of this point of order, what was pleaded in that High Court and later on came to be pleaded here also is this. Not only this order was illegal but Sec. 3 under

which this order was issued was itself illegal because it was argued before the High Court there and which was being repeated here also is that since the whole of India is one and there can be only one type of fundamental rights and not different fundamental rights from State to State and people are free to settle anywhere they like, find employment anywhere they like. When they find employment, they should not be disturbed at all merely because they are not supposed to be holders of domicile and so on. Since there should be no discrimination whatsoever between man and man and woman and woman merely on the basis that they do not belong to a particular area but they have been born somewhere-else, like that, it would be wrong. It was wrong for the Andhra Legislature to have passed that legislation because that legislation was, according to them, unconstitutional. The order that was passed also under the unconstitutional Act of the Andhra Government was also unconstitutional. This was the argument that was raised before that High Court. Now, a single Judge held that petition as being reasonable and according to the Constitution. Therefore, he had struck down that order, questioned the validity of that section and the Act. It was sent before a Division Bench. The Division Bench upheld that local legislation Then the matter came up before the Supreme Court which gave an interim injunction in an *ex parte* manner because the Government did not have the opportunity of going and pleading against that. The Government of Andhra Pradesh sent their legal representatives here. They pleaded before the Supreme Court which discussed this matter once again and came to the conclusion that first of all they must make that stay order a permanent one and then they would take up the substantive issue whether the Act is according to our constitution. They would take it up as soon as possible. It may also be argued on behalf of the Andhra Government that the question was of such an importance and urgency that the decision should be given immediately, The Supreme Court has directed its own authorities to see that it is placed before them for final hearing before the end of this month, if my information is correct. Therefore it is going to be taken up by the Supreme Court. It is going to give a decision whether the Andhra Act is within the constitution or not.

Now before they give their decision if we proceed with this Bill two things will arise. It will be open to the representatives of the Andhra Government also to plead before the Supreme Court that Parliament has given a fresh consideration to this matter knowing full well what has happened and what is happening and reiterated its own judgment, its own decision that it would be entirely within the view to the extent that they may possibly have a view at all in regard to the Constitution and it comes within the purview of the Constitution and it is constitutional and, therefore, the Parliament has passed it and then they would urge that particular fact to be an additional argument in favour of that Andhra Act against the petitioners before the Supreme Court.

Secondly, supposing by any chance, the Supreme Court comes to the conclusion that this Act that was passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislature is illegal and unconstitutional, then, what would be the fate of this particular thing which is only being sought to be passed in order to give further strength to it, a further lease of life? Would it not then be either for the lawyers or others to question the validity of this thing and then also say that Parliament has done a thing without proper respect to the Supreme Court, that it has passed an Act in the teeth of opposition or all the opinions or of the doubts that may be cast by the Supreme Court? Therefore, I would like to suggest to my hon. friend the adoption of the suggesiion given by Mr, Venkatasubbaiah that they had better delay the passage of this Bill, the consideration of this Bill, till after the Supreme Court is able to give its final decision in regard to that stay order.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA *rose—*

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru); The Supreme Court has taken up the matter today. The vakils have come from Hydrabad; they have come from both sides. Only to facilitate the matters, we are requesting for the time being that the Government may kindly adjourn or postpone the matter. But we are not opposing it; we

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

want to have it done in a legal way. We want to put the Andhra Government's advice or the rights that were given already in a legal way ; we want only to legalise it. But already the Supreme Court has taken up the matter today. They have started that enquiry.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a ticklish issue. I want to give a hearing to all. There are two aspects. This law itself will expire on the 25th of this month if we do not adopt it today. That is one difficulty. But there is equally another difficulty because what the hon. Home Minister argued is that the appeal pertains to the order. But the order is passed.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The stay order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That executive order or whatever it is, was issued under section 3. Incidentally, once that order is challenged, then by implication, the very section is being challenged. That is the main opposition.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The judicial pronouncement about the validity of section 3 is the judgment of the Division Bench of the Andhra Pradesh High Court which upholds the constitutional validity of this law. (*Interruption*). May I submit that the single judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court had said it was not valid. The Division Bench reversed the judgment of the single judge and held it to be valid.

AN HON. MEMBER : Partly valid.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They have held it to be valid. But the stay order which was mentioned by the hon. Member relates to an executive order that was passed by the State Government, and these people came up in appeal. (*Interruption*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The judgment of the Division Bench has been suspended by the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I have gathered from the facts from this side is this. (*Interruption*). It is not a party issue. A certain matter was raised and the order of the local Government was issued under a particular section of this Act. While challenging the order, it is very likely, from the facts narrated here, that that section of this Act has been challenged, and challenged on the ground of discrimination. So, it would not be proper for this House, (*Interruption*) and while passing a legislation we cannot ignore certain things. It is not a question of convenience. (*Interruption*). I am only getting a clarification from the Minister further. I am not shutting out any discussion which is important.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is an opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not opinion. You have just mentioned that it was an executive order. But while challenging the executive order, the qnestion is whether that section itself is attracted or not. That is the main point.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I submit again that if there was a stay order of the Supreme Court, (*Interruption*) saying that the operation of section 3 of this particular Act is stayed, then there would have been some validity on the point, but the stay order of the Supreme Court does not concern section 3 of the Act in anyway. It concerns only the executive order issued by the State Government. The State Government might have issued it in pursuance of any Act.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are only pointing out certain legal implications. If he does not want to be guided by it, let him proceed with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But it would not be proper for me to allow that.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : There is difference of opinion among the legal luminaries. In one way, there is this inference that the executive

order has been stayed and therefore this Act itself is ultra vires. Now, the question is this. This Bill is only an extension. If that Act is considered ultra vires by the Supreme Court, automatically this also becomes void. Now the atmosphere in Andhra Pradesh is charged with passion and any step you will take will have repercussions there. I plead that this should be taken up now. If the order of the Supreme Court goes against it, let it be wiped away from the statute-book.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बिल्कुल साफ है। जैसे कि यह सेक्शन 3 जो है वह जब बैंच के सामने आया तो उन्होंने उस को इनवैलिड नहीं समझा है। इनवैलिड क्या समझा है, जैसा कि बेंकटासुब्बया साहब ने बताया इन का जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ है उस के मुताबिक जो कानून बना है उस में जो यह है कि जो मुल्की लोग हैं वहां के उन को मिलना चाहिये। दो अगर उन को मिले तो इन को एक मिलने का है। अब उस के हिसाब से उन लोगों को मिला नहीं। उन को कम मिला। इसलिये अभी इन लोगों ने समझौता किया। लोगों की भावनायें उत्तेजित हैं चूंकि गैर कानूनी हुआ है वह। उन लोगों को निकाल कर उन को कहां भेजें। इसलिए समझौता यह हुआ कि सुपर न्यूमररीज गिनाये जायें, मगर वह कहां रखे जायें, यह सवाल था। उस को जज साहब ने बताया कि सुपर न्यूमररीज को आप उधर भेजते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। यहीं रखें। सुपर न्यूमररीज भी चाहते हैं कि उन को तेलंगाना में रखें, आन्ध्रा में नहीं भेजें। यह उन का आर्डर है। तो यह जब है, कानून तो ठीक ही है, उस को ले कर अब जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आ गये हैं, यह जो आर्डर है उस के ऊपर आ रहे हैं कि उन को यहीं रखा जाय, वहां न भेजा जाय। हो सकता है कि उस की बैलेडिटी भी इनडायरेक्टली चैलेंज की जा है। मगर वह हो जाएगी तो हो जायगी। अगर कानून हम ऐक्सटेंड नहीं करेंगे तो वहां जो शान्ति हो गयी है उस में गड़बड़ होगी। सब जूडिस कोई चीज नहीं है। और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कोई अप्रतिष्ठा इस में है नहीं। उस को फैसला करना है। अगर फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट उन लोगों के हक में करता है तो यह कानून टूट जायगा। इसलिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस को हम मुल्तवी रखें। मुल्तवी अगर रखेंगे हम लोग तो कानून की निगाह से रखेंगे, मगर वहां की जो परिस्थिति है वह इतनी ऐक्सप्लोसिव है कि उस से स्थिति के बिगड़ने का अंदेशा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ओबजेक्शन इस तरह से न उठाया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, परिस्थिति का विचार न भी करें तो भी इस सदन् के अधिकारों का सवाल है। कोई मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में हो, किसी मामले में स्टे आर्डर दिया गया है तो उस के कारण किसी सदन का वह विधेयक जोकि मूल रूप में उस सदन का हो और जो केवल समय की अवधि को बढ़ा रहा हो उस पर विचार करने से मना कर देना उस सदन के अधिकार को सीमित करना होगा।

जिस तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपना निर्णय लेने में स्वतन्त्र है उसी तरह यह सदन भी अपना फैसला लेने में स्वतन्त्र है। इस सदन् के और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिकारों में कोई टकराव नहीं होना चाहिए। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अधिकारों में किसी प्रकार की कोई दखल नहीं देना चाहते मगर हम अपने अधिकारों में भी दखल स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। वह स्टे आर्डर इस सदन् में लागू नहीं होता है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is one o'clock now. We will adjourn for lunch now and meet again at 14 00 hours when we will take it up for a regular discussion.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. **Deputy-Speaker** *in the Chair*]

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ranga.

SHRI RANGA : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I have not finished my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry; I thought his speech was over.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have one more paragraph

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : What has happened to the point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ascertained, that point of order has no validity.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The only concluding thing that I wanted to say in this respect was the request to hon. Members of this House not to rake up controversial matters during this Debate. We know what is the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. We wish them well. We want that both the people living in both regions should live in peace and that there should be no dispute between them and there should be no heart-burning. We know the sensitive situation that exists there. I am quite sure hon. Members who take part in this Debate and who speak on various issues would definitely take care of all these aspects to see that no such thing is said in this House which may flare up the feeling on this side or that side. This is the only appeal that I would like to make. I am sure hon. Members will say things which will pave the way for good and perfect understanding between the people of both the regions so that the State of Andhra Pradesh can be run in a good manner for the progress of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken consideration".

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad my hon. friend has struck quite a reasonable and wise note and I hope in his dealings with other issues also in this House he would display just as much wisdom and reasonable approach. (*Shri Madhu Limaye* He has limited quantities). As he has said, this is a very sensitive matter. We have no objection to the extension of this Act for another period of 5 years. But what is happening in Andhra Pradesh is something of which the Home Minister here and the Government of India and Andhra Government cannot be very proud. If today all that disturbance had taken place and are taking place the responsibility squarely rests with the Government of India as well as the Andhra Pradesh Government. Why have these disturbances arisen ? There are so many reasons. I need not have to go into all these reasons. But I wish to refer to one thing. There has arisen an impression among the people of Telengana that the assurances that were given at the time when Andhra Pradesh was brought into existence, the assurance of looking after the interests of this region in regard to jobs, in regard to professional activities, in regard to industrial development and all that have not been implemented, by the Andhra Pradesh Government as well as Government of India. It is wrong if the Government of India were to think that just because that assurance was given and it is embodied in this Act, it would be the sole responsibility of the Andhra Government alone. I know fully, at that time, the central leaders were extremely anxious to consult the leaders of Telengana and make that agree to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. They were anxious to have a separate Telengana State. For reasons best known only to them, the Central leaders at that time were not willing to let the Telugu people have two States instead of one. Heavens would not have fallen if such a

thing was done. It would not have created any kind of new or bad precedent if people speaking one language were to be allowed to have two States. When yon have 6 or 7 States for people who speak Hindi, who claim to be speaking Hindi, I do not see any reason why there should not be more than one State for people speaking one language. But anyhow, for reasons best known to themselves, they wanted to have only one State for the whole of the Telugu-speaking people who were living in contiguous areas and they have called that State Andhra Pradesh. But in order to conciliate those people and reassure the people of Telengana, they agree upon those assurances. And what did they do ? They passed this law and then they created a council consisting of Members of the Legislature hailing from Telengana alone, belonging to all political parties. But you know very well that the Congress people constituting the majority party there, naturally, the majority party there has always had a majority representation in that committee. Whether some of those Congressmen were on the right or left side of the Ministers who happened to be there for the time being was another matter. But it was under the control of the Congress Party, the Congress leaders and the Congress Ministers. Why is it that suddenly they have come to realise that they have not played fair with the people of Telengana and that more than four thousand people from other areas had come to be appointed in Telengana in various posts including the posts of teachers, male nurses, women nurses in hospitals, midwives and doctors and so on. Why is it that they had slept over this whole business while so many people were being appointed there in Telengana ?

Why did they do so ? Who was responsible for this ? It was the Congress Party and the Congress Ministers, the Congress zila parishad presidents and the Congress samiti presidents. They were the people responsible. Was it a fault of these young men, adventurous young men, educated and unemployed young men who were in search of jobs and who were in search of service ? They were not asking for any kind of *bhiksha* from any section ; they were qualified, and they got themselves educated and trained for various technical jobs ; they went over to the various authorities which were all Congress and asked them for jobs. Instead of appointing them in the non-Telengana area, that is, the old Andhra areas, they appointed them to various posts in the Telengana area. Who was responsible for it ? Whose fault was it ? Certainly, it was not the fault of those young men who got themselves educated and appointed. And when were they appointed ? They were appointed during the past ten to fourteen years and have been working there. Now, suddenly they have been served with notices saying that they have no business to be there and ordering them to go back, and they were given a notice of only ten or fifteen days. It is no wonder that some of them had gone to the High Court and also to the Supreme Court to seek redress. So, nobody could blame them. It was not their fault.

How is it that just when the disturbance began to take place, the Chief Minister called a meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition and also the Congress Party and within twenty-four hours, they discovered that more than four thousand people had come to be appointed in the wrong way ? It can only mean one thing, namely that they knew what they were doing ; they knew that they were doing a wrong thing : they had all that information and yet they allowed these things to go on festering and festering. All this time, the Telengana MLAs kept quiet. The majority within that Telengana sub-committee also kept quiet, because it served their local interests, their contrary interests. Now, suddenly something has happened among the Congress people themselves. Two groups in the Telengana area had begun to vie with each other and then to eye each other with jealousy, envy and anger. They wanted to wreak their revenge against one another. As long as the earlier Chief Minister was there, he was able to control them. Then, another Chief Minister came and he was also able to control them. A third Chief Minister has come and he has also been controlling them so nicely and so tactfully that everybody thought that God was very kind to him, but suddenly God had turned red against him. Now, they have begun to fight. What happened ? And who is the sufferer ?

And that is exactly where the whole trouble comes. We want to divide our country in such a manner that there would

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be no civil liberties at all for people hailing from outside Punjab and settling down in Punjab or for people outside UP going and settling down in UP and so on. Are we going to persecute those people ? Similar things had happened in Assam some time ago, when the Bengal is were done so much of injustice by the Assamese and other people. The same thing is happening here. It is just very much like the dispute between the people of the Vidarbha and the rest of the people Maharashtra. The Vidarbha people also wanted to have separation, but your Chief Ministers then were somehow managing to deal with those people without this kind of thing happening.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : We have implemented the agreement *in toto* while it has been violated in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI RANGA : Whether it has been implemented or not will come to the surface only when similar things as are happening in Telengana would come to the surface there.

Many of our kisans from Andhra region have gone to Telengana, settled down there, purchased lands and begun to improve agriculture and have developed themselves into some of the most important progressive sections of agriculturists. Those people are being discriminated against. Many other people have gone there to various commercial concerns and they were carrying on their trade in various parts of Telengana. They are being discriminated against and many other people serving there as teachers are also being discriminated against. While all this was happening, what were the Central Ministers and other Ministers in Andhra Pradesh doing ?

The police were not prepared to give any protection at all. There was one gentleman ; he was a government officer ; a knock was given at the door of his house; he was called outside, and when he came he did not know what happened ; when he came out, kerosene oil was poured on him and he was set on fire ; the man tried to get protection from the police, but he could not get in time any protection and so he died. Several other things have happened there. Women were persecuted, women were dishonoured, any many families had to run away as though they were running away from Pakistan or some other alien country.

DR. MELKOTE : That is a very wrong statement. I challenge this. This is a wrong statement.

SHRI RANGA : I stand corrected to the extent that it is wrong. I am not interested in making any wrong statement here. I know that women were dishonoured....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to tell the hon. Member that he should observe a little caution about all these things.

SHRI RANGA : I am trying my best to be as cautious as possible and as self-restrained as possible, compared to the horrible things that had happened there under the very eye of law, and under the eye of the police officers what I am narrating here is nothing at all. I have known people who have come over to Vijayawada and various other places ; and various people have written to me. They have met so many of my friends there and have been making even oral statements before them. They have been treated so badly. Whose fault was it ? It was the fault of the Government here. The Government has failed, and the Chief Minister has failed. Why did they fail ? They failed because of their criminal failure to implement the assurances that had been given not just in one year but over a period of years. Successive Chief Ministers have been making their contributions. That has led to this consummation, and the present consummation is the worst. Unless something is done to get over this difficulty, it would not be possible to have law and order enforced there. Some assurance must be given to those people.

A suggestion has been made that it should be taken over by the Government of India, or by the President ? What would be the use ? It would only be a transference of madness from Philip the sobar to Philip the drunk. What is the difference between the Chief Minister there and the President here ? It is an uncle and nephew relationship only or even something nearer than that, because here is a Congress

Government and it is a Congress Government there also.

Another suggestion that has been made is that the present Chief Minister should be made to resign. Well, there may be something it. The Congress people themselves are quarrelling among themselves, and therefore, it is possible that if some other Congressman becomes the Chief Minister, possibly some of those disaffected Congressmen may come together and pacify those common people who had got themselves excited over it and thereby possible bring about some peace ; I do not know, but the local people ought to know this. But it is the duty of the Government of India, the Home Minister and also the Congress Party to take expeditious steps at the party level as well as at the national level to see that the Ministry is reorganised again in such a manner that they could give assurance to the people of Telengana, and also the people of the Andhra districts that there would be impartial, non discriminatory and effective and efficient and instantaneous enforcement of the law.

The law was not being enforced. It is not quite clear as to whether it is being enforced now. We heard of gheraos in Calcutta and we found fault with the Left Communists and Marxist Communists and all the rest of them. The Ministers are being gheraced even now in Telengana. What do you say about it ? We heard of so many other horrible things happening in various other places, the people of one language doing things against the people of another language. Here, there are all people of the same language and of the same area. And yet they are encouraged and they are allowed to injure each other, to harm each other, to abuse each other, to weaken each other. Is this a good thing ? Is this a creditable thing I want to know. Is it creditable for the Home Ministry, for the Government of India and for all those authorities which are involved in this particular business ? If you want to give a Telengana State, we have no objection. Nobody has any objection. I do not see the reason why Telengana people should not have Telengana or Vidharba people should not have Vidharba except on what basis. On the basis of money ? Which State then is viable today that you should ask Telengana to be viable or Vidharba to be viable ? Which State is so big that Telengana and Vidharba are only too small and, therefore, they cannot be separate States ? If you must give, you give it. We are not involved in it politically. It is you who are involved. The Congress Government is involved ; the Congress Party is involved. If you want to give, you give it. If you do not want to give, don't bother. Heavens are not going to fall. The people of Telengana are not going to be injured, in any way, or unhappy or disaffected either provided these assurances are honourably and scrupulosuly enforced. Are they being enforced ? They are not being enforced. It is admitted by the Chief Minister himself.

What is the result of it from a financial point of view ? The Bench of the High Court has given a judgment. What is the judgment ? It is that all the surplus officers need not be sent away from Telengana to Andhra but they may be kept there as super-numerary people, How much are you going to waste on it ? More than Rs. 1 crore every year. Whose grandfather's property is this ? Only the other day, I said, the Government was interested in wasting public money. As much as Rs. 40 crores are being wasted on the so-called public sector steel enterprises. Here is another white elephant they have created. They are not going to waste Rs. 1 crore on these officers. They are not going to be affected at all. Their dearness allowance will be there ; their provident fund will be there ; their pension will be there. Every contribution will be there. The people's money is being wasted over it. Instead of doing this sort a thing, let them play fair to the people. Let them behave in an honourable manner to the people of not only Telengana but also towards the people of Andhra. How do I expect them to do it ? You see to it that your police behaves properly, that civil liberties are assured, law and order is assured and enforced, and that the people need not be afraid their lives, of their honour and of their properties or of their occupation, wherever they come fore, all over Andhra, or they may come from the Himalayas. It should be possible for them to live in peace. Unfortunately, today, everybody else is allowed to live in peace for the time being but not those people who come from the coastal area or from the Rayalaseema area. They are not able to live in peace. Not all of them.

[Shri Ranga]

But some of them are not able to live in peace. A much larger number of them are now obliged to live in terror all because of the wrong politics, of the unscrupulous behaviour, towards them, among themselves, and fratricidal fight that is going on among the Congress people themselves, more particularly, in Telengana and generally, over the whole of Andhra.

So, my appeal to the Congress Government here is, please for God'ssake, you set your house in order, so far as the Congress goes, so that the Andhra Government behaves properly and it does not bring a bad name for you and you do not help them to bring a bad name for the whole of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have two hours for this Bill. It appears that a number of members desire to participate in this. I would, therefore, request the members to confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Dr. Melkote.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I belong to the Telengana area and, therefore, I would like to speak out the facts that I am aware of. Mr. Ranga was very vehemently talking and was throwing charges against the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh particularly. May I say that he is also responsible for this...

SHRI RANGA : I am not responsible. I have nothing to do with your Party.

DR. MELKOTE : I will prove. He belonged to Congress at that time. Many people in Telengana did not want this kind of trifurcation of the State into linguistic provinces. He came to us and said that people speaking the same language should come together and should manage the affairs nicely...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RANGA : At that time I supported Telengana and I wanted to have safeguards for them.

DR. MELKOTE : You were a Congressman at that time. You were the bigger brother...*(Interruptions)* Anyway I do not want to say anything now. The point is this. Now he is sitting in the Opposite Benches and, therefore, he is toeing the line of Telengana...

SHRI RANGA : You ask your own friend, Mr. Krishna, whether I was in favour of Telengana or not.

DR. MELKOTE : This is a matter where there are three sections, Ravalaseema Telengana and the coastal Andhra people. We all belong to the same State. There are differences today which we have to resolve within ourselves in a brotherly fashion. He said that the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh were responsible. He said that the MLAs were keeping quiet. As long back as 1961, I had written a letter to the Government of India alleging that some of these promotions and other facilities that ought to be given to Telengana people were not given. After that, in 1962, myself, Mr. Krishna here, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan of Rajya Sabha, and Mr. Muthyal Rao went on a delegation and said that this was what was happening in Telengana and that the matters should be set right. In 1963 also we said this. In 1964, we, along with late Mr. Burkul Ramakrishna Rao, the then Chief Minister, who was then in Rajya Sabha, wade a similar charge and wanted the Government of India to rectify that. Therefore, I should say that it is not merely the Andhra Pradesh Government that is responsible, but it is the Central Government which did not see that the Act was enforced properly. This is the fact. A trouble has arisen in the Telengana area. It is a very serious matter. If this bill is not passed before the 25th, there will be further trouble again. I am very glad that this Bill has been taken up now. At 1.30 P.M. I sent an amendment and sought the permission of the Speaker to table the amendment which is that after the words 'and others', the words 'with retrospective effect' should be added. Telengana and Andhra came together as one Government, but certain departments which were created later do not seem to have come under this Act. Therefore, if the words 'with retrospective effect' are not added, the benefit of this that should accrue to the other Telengana personnel will not be there. Therefore, I hope that the House will agree to this amendment.

The point is this. In Telengana there is trouble now and the trouble is over jobs. I should say that Telenaana has passed through a period of continued suffering. We had, before Independence, a kind of Government which we had to fight in order to make it a democratic set-up. The police action came in later. Then for a temporary and short period, the Telengana people ruled themselves in a democratic manner. Then the Andhra Pradesh government was ushered in.

By and large, our Andhra Pradesh friends are extremely good. But among the official personnel, there is a certain kind of uppishness. They feel they have conquered us. This kind of feeling has gone round everywhere. If there is trouble today in the Telengana are, it is because of this sort of attitude of the government officials. People there think that a good deal of injustice has been done to the Telengana people. If it was only a question of the personnel, I could understand. The personnel have suffered terribly. Now after twelve years, when we go and ask the Government to rectify some of these things, the officials say, 'we have already enjoyed this position for so many years. How can we go back. An injustice has been done and when we ask that it should be rectified, this is the reply. Even today, after the gentlemen's agreement of 19th January, things have not been rectified. That is where the trouble is coming in.

It is easy to play one side against the other. I would like to say that the Central Government themselves have not been strong enough to see that this act is enforced. Why should you have to ask the people of Telengana to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court and get a judgment in their favour ? Then you tell the Andhra people also to go to the Court so that it may be further delayed. This is what has occurred. I feel that people with the responsibility and influence of Shri Ranga, instead of appealing to us, should have appealed to his own people to see that justice is done.

SHRI RANGA : Who are my people? He is also one of my people.

DR. MELKOTE : In every meeting I have addressed, in my letters to the Government, I have said that if there is any fault anywhere, if our Andhra friends from the coastal area have suffered, I am prepared to take up their cause and see that justice is done. Is Shri Ranga prepared to do the same on his part ? Even now, I am prepared to say that nobody should be touched in an irregular fashion. We are one. We want the unity of India. It is not a question of Telengana and Andhra. The basic thing is that justice should be done.

I should like to say at this juncture that language, by itself, is not a unifying force. That has been given the go-by. It is not language, it is the economic situation, it is the employment potential, that has to be taken care of.

Therefore, I would like to make this appeal that the question of meting out justice to the Telengana personnel in government services and its economic development should be attended to immediately. The Government of India should act very strongly in this matter. With this hope, I have tabled an amendment and I hope Government will accept it. I would also earnestly appeal to the House and the Government to see that this Bill is immediately passed.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : (खलीलाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साधारणतया तेईस बरस की आजादी के बाद देश में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिए कि किसी भी क्षेत्र को, या किसी भी वर्ग को, किसी प्रकार का कोई विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता पड़े। यह हमारी सरकार के ऊपर एक आक्षेप है, जो कि स्वयंसिद्ध है, कि आजादी प्राप्त करने के इतने बरस बाद भी हम यह समझते हैं कि कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोगों को विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण केवल यह है कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र के जितने भी तन्त्र और अंग हैं, उन सबको सरकार ने आज तक अपने स्वार्थ के लिए और अपने दल के स्वार्थ के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है ; उनसे जनता का कोई हित नहीं हुआ है।

जब बारह वर्ष पहले यह विधेयक पास किया गया था, जिसको संशोधित करने के लिए सदन के सामने लाया गया है, तब यही सोचा

[श्री रणजीत सिंह]

गया था कि चूंकि पांच बरस में ही स्थिति बदल जायेगी, इस लिए उस विधेयक की अवधि पांच वर्ष ही निश्चित की गई थी। यदि सरकार सुदृढ़ता और दक्षता से काम करती, तो पांच बरस में स्थिति अवश्य बदल जाती, लेकिन हम लोग सरकार की नीतियों और कामों को अच्छी तरह से देख चुके हैं। हमारा सारा प्रशासनिक तन्त्र ऐसा बिगड़ गया है कि जहां मन्त्री अच्छे होते हैं, वहां अधिकारी अच्छे नहीं होते हैं और जहां अधिकारी अच्छे होते हैं, वहां मंत्री ऊट-पटांग निकल आते हैं। दोनों में कभी ताल-मेल नहीं होता है। नतीजा यह है कि प्रशासन कभी शुद्ध नहीं होता है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sometimes both are bad.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने बताया है, कभी कभी दोनों ही खराब ही होते हैं। तब तो स्थिति और भी भयंकर हो जाती है।

साधारणतया ऐसे विधेयक का हम समर्थन नहीं करते, लेकिन देश में ऐसी स्थिति बनी हुई है कि सरकार की कुनीतियों और कुप्रशासन के कारण अब भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसे इलाके और वर्ग हैं, जो बाकी देश की तुलना में बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और इसलिए उनके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने और उन्हें दूसरी के समक्ष लाने की दृष्टि से विशेष संरक्षण देने पड़ते हैं। इस परिस्थिति में इस विधेयक का समर्थन हमको मजबूरन करना पड़ रहा है इसलिए नहीं कि हम पर कोई दबाव है, बल्कि इसलिए कि वर्तमान स्थिति में इस विधेयक के कार्यकाल में और पांच साल की वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई है।

लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां वह इस प्रकार के विधेयक के द्वारा स्थिति में कुछ सुधार करने की चेष्टा कर रही है, वहाँ वह अपने प्रशासन, अपने भाव और अपनी कार्यप्रणाली को शुद्ध करके इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न करे। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इलाकों का इस एक्ट में जिक्र किया है, केवल उन्हीं को पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं माना जाना चाहिए। जब से यह विधेयक पास हुआ है, तब से और भी कई ऐसे इलाके हमारी दृष्टि में आये हैं, जो इस विधेयक में उल्लिखित इलाकों से भी ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्र, सारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कई इलाके ऐसे हैं, जिनको विशेष संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि सरकार, सरकारी अधिकारी और सरकारी उद्योग, कोई भी अपना काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं करते हैं। सरकार की नीतियों का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि नये नये उद्योगों के खोलने और अन्य कार्य-क्रमों से उन इलाकों की जनता का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने और उसकी शिक्षा आदि की व्यवस्था होने के बजाये उसका शोषण हुआ है;

कभी कभी हमें ऐसा लगता है कि जान-बूझकर कर लोगों को पिछड़ा हुआ रखा जाता है। अगर कोई इलाका पिछड़ा रहेगा, तो वहां की जनता गरीब रहेगी, और यदि जनता गरीब रहेगी तो उसका समय समय पर, और विशेष तौर से चुनाव के समय, पूर्ण रूप से एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा सकता अभी हो रहा है।

जैसा कि सबको मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले चुनावों के अवसर पर प्राइमरी स्कूल के टीचर्ज और सहकारी संस्थाओं के जरिये कांग्रेस के चुनाव फंड के लिए पच्चीस लाख रुपये का चन्दा इकट्ठा किया गया। यदि बेचारे छोटे अधिकारी, छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारी और जिला परिषदों के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर्ज चन्दा इकट्ठा करने में ही लगे रहेंगे, तो पढ़ाई क्या होगी ?जब पढ़ाई नहीं होगी, तो उस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन कैसे दूर होगा ? और जब उसका पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं होगा, तो यह सारे देश के समकक्ष कैसे आयेगा,
देश में समानता कैसे आयेगी ?

इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह स्थिति की भयंकरता को महसूस करे। केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा ही पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं, बल्कि कई अन्य क्षेत्रों में उनसे भी खराब स्थिति है। सरकार को अपने हृदय से पूछना चाहिए कि क्या जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह देश के हित में हो रहा है; वह अपने चुनाव सम्बन्धी हितों और अपने दलीय स्वार्थों के लिए पूरी जनता को पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब रख रही है, क्या आने वाली पीढ़ियां—और वर्तमान पीढ़ी भी—इसके लिए उसे क्षमा करेंगी। इन्हीं कारणों से लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र पर से उठ कर विद्रोह और सशस्त्र क्रान्ति पर होने लगा है। तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा आदि क्षेत्रों में हमें जब तब उपद्रवों के जो चिन्ह दिखाई देते हैं, असल में वे उस क्रान्ति के चिन्ह हैं जो इस सरकार के निकम्मेपन के कारण पूरे देश में व्याप्त हो रही हैं। सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि यदि इस स्थिति को सुधारना है, तो वह अपने भावों और अपनी कार्य प्रणाली को शुद्ध करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now there is one amendment submitted by Dr. Melkote. It is not in time. That is one thing.

DR. MELKOTE : That is why I made an appeal to you.

SHRI RANGA : If it is acceptable to Government, it can be waived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. The Bill will now have to go to Rajya Sabha. Therefore, I do not want to waive : it goes.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill which is brought before us, but there is something else we have to think of here. First, the Government started this thing in Kashmir. People from elsewhere are not allowed to go to Kashmir to live there and due to that, there is much trouble in our country now. We are asking in Maharashtra and in other States that South Indians and others can go and live there in Maharashtra or in Bombay or in other places, but we have stopped our own people from going into Kashmir. This is the mistake created by our Government. Due to this trouble, the trouble started in every place. When you gave some special privileges for Kashmir, in the other areas the people started asking, why can't we also have the privilege. Everywhere, everybody, is asking for privileges. Once they started with the State ; now they start with the regions, and tomorrow, they will start in a district and it will go down to a village. If this is going on there would not be any end to this.

Regarding Telengana, I concede that they are a backward people like those in Ravalaseema from which area I come. They must have some safeguards. But how long ? There was a gentlemen's agreement entered into when Andhra Pradesh was formed. When Andhra Pradesh, with Telengana as a part of it, was formed, a gentlemen's agreement was concluded. But how long ? This was only for five years and in that agreement they said that if they want another five years, it must be renewed and the period must be extended. It is all right ; but then it became 12 years and then, another five years were asked, it became 17 years. Where is the end to this things ? If those gentlemen have agreed, why not they say that this is for ever ? As long as the State is there, the safeguards are there : why cannot the Central Government bring forward a Bill saying that for ever till Andhra Pradesh is there, these safeguards must be there ? Why cannot they come forward with such a thing ? Why do they go by the backdoor and say, that for five years, there is the gentlemen's agreement and then for another five years, the agreement is there ? First, there is a period of five years and then there is an other period of five year. What is this? There is again another five years ! Why can't you come forward and say, this is for ever, if you are sincere ? You are not sincere to say that.

What was done in British days ? They divided us by caste. Now our Government is dividing us by regions. Is it fair ?

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

It is not good. That is why I plead with the Government not to do this. If you want to give safeguards, give them for ever. Do not bring it for only five years, and create trouble. That is my request.

14 40 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao *in the Chair*]

Take Telengana ; it is backward. Those people are being given some privileges. Whether those privileges were implemented or not, after 12 years, the trouble has come. They say that the safeguards were not properly implemented. I will tell you that in the gentlemen's agreement recently concluded, in the all-party leaders' conference, they said that 4,000 Andhra people have been appointed in the Telengana area. Who are they ? I will tell you. Who are responsible for this appointment ? Out of these 4,000 2 509 teachers were appointed by the Zila Parishad Chairmen. They are Telengana Chairmen ; not from Andhra Pradesh. These Chairmen, when they wanted the development of Telengana, wanted to start more schools, more colleges They wrote letters to the Zila Parished Chairmen in Andhra Pradesh requesting them to send these teachers to the Telengana area. These teachers were sent by the Andhra Pradesh Zila Parishad Chairmen. These non Mulkis were given exemption and they were appointed. Who were responsible for this ? If these people had not gone there, these schools would not have been opened ; they would not have got all these schools and all this education for the last 12 years. So, they wanted these areas to be developed. They requested Andhras to come in. These people never begged to go there. They are the people responsible, and they gave exemption, and today they want to throw the blame on the Chief Minister.

They also blame these innocent people who have come at their request.

Then there are 800 nurses, out of which only 350 came from Andhra. Others came from Mysore, Kerala, etc. You advertised in Kerala, Mysore, etc. and they came. Now you want to send them away because you do not want them now.

Coming to surveyors, they are not permanent people. So many people were working in Rayalaseema area. After it was completed, they were sent to Telengana area to survey the land. They are shifted from one place to another after the work is completed.

Then, supervisory auditors, typists, LDCS—200 of them are there. According to the safeguards, I agree, these 200 should not have been appointed. I do not know who is responsible for appointing them—the Government or the local authorities. I agree they must be sent back to Andhra, according to the gentleman's agreement.

Sir, I want peace in Andhra and Telengana and no injustice should be done to the Telengana people. All the appointments in Telengana area must go to Telengana people. But the same thing must happen in Andhra. When they do not want Andhra people to be appointed Telengana, Telengana people should not be appointed in Andhra. I can prove that a number of Telengana people have been appointed in Andhra. Is it not fair to apply the same rule to both Telengana and Andhra ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The safeguards are only for Telengana.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want that there must be a clause in the Bill to provide safeguards for Andhra also, so that the interests of Andhra also may be protected.

SHRI G. S. REDDY (Miryalguda) : Can he quote Telengana people who have been appointed in Andhra region ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I can quote any number of instances.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : This is the kind of attitude which has spoiled the relationship.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In the capital of Hyderabad, there is the Secretariat. According to the rule, two-thirds of the appointments must go to Andhra people and one-third to Telengana people. This must be implemented.

The total number of N.G.C.O.'s including Class IV employees in Secretariat as on 1-7-1968 was 1376 in Andhra and 1459 in Telengana. Is it two-third and one third ? They are still having the majority and we have not objected to it. Regarding appointments in Secretariat they wanted the safeguards to be implemented everywhere. I want the safeguards to be implemented in Andhra area also.

Regarding other developments they say in Telengana there is no development. A lot of development has taken place there. In Telengana there were 111 hospitals and the number has gone upto 327. The bed strength in all was 1305 and it has gone up to 3754. The number of doctors in Telengana was 149 and there are now 557 doctors. There were about 6651 primary schools and now there are 9515 schools. Is it not development ? In all respects Telengana was not neglected. But only in respect of three things, regarding their reserves, the Poachampad Project and Nagarjunasagar the implementation was not proper. I want the Central Government to request the State Government to implement these three also. We have no objection.

I support this Bill for another five years but I want Government to make it clear that this is the last time that they are going to do it. If they are going to do it again let them have it as a permanent measure and I have no objection to that.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि इस बिल के जरिये से तेलगू भाषा भाषी जनता की एकता की रक्षा करने में सहायता मिलेगी। हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि अभी तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता के बीच जो बंधु विद्वेष की अग्नि भड़क उठी है, उसको शांत करने में सहायता मिलेगी। प्रश्न उठता है कि जो परिस्थिति अभी पैदा हो गई, वह क्यों पैदा हुई ? क्योंकि हम तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता की उस एकता और उस विरोधपूर्ण संघर्ष को भुला नहीं सके हैं जिसकी बदौलत हमारे देश में भाषावार राज्यों की स्थापना हुई। जिस भाषावार राज्यों की स्थापना में तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता ने मार्गदर्शन का काम किया, अपूर्व एकता का प्रदर्शन किया, आज क्यों आपस में ही तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता लड़ रही है ? हम समझते हैं इसका एक प्रधान कारण यह है कि जिस आधार पर यह एकता स्थापित की गई थी, उस आधार का पालन नहीं किया गया। वह आधार यह था कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से, तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए लोगों को जो आश्वासन दिए गये थे, जो संरक्षण दिये गये थे, जिन संरक्षणों को उस समय के राजीनामे में दर्ज किया गया था, उनका उल्लंघन किया गया। यदि उनका उल्लंघन नहीं किया जाता तो आज तेलंगाना की जनता में यह भावना पैदा नहीं होती कि चूंकि वे पिछड़े हुए हैं इस लिये उनके अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है और इस विशाल आंध्र राज्य में उनको आगे बढ़ने का जो मौका मिला, उसका पूरा-पूरा वे इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें माननीय गृह मंत्री जी माफ करेंगे और अभी अभी जो कांग्रेस के कुछ भाई आपस में लड़ रहे थे, वे भी माफ करेंगे लेकिन हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि विशाल आंध्र राज्य की स्थापना जिस आधार पर हुई थी, जिस एग्रीमेंट की बेसिस पर हुई थी, उस एग्रीमेंट को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी आंध्र में कांग्रेस सरकार की ही थी क्योंकि पिछले 20 वर्षों से वहां पर कांग्रेस का ही राज्य रहा है और यहां पर केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस का ही राज्य रहा है। क्यों नहीं आपने उस एग्रीमेंट को तोड़ा जिसकी बदौलत आज तेलगू भाषा-भाषी जनता के बीच में यह विद्रोह की आग भड़क उठी है ? इसके लिये आप जिम्मेवार हैं। हमें खुशी है कि इसके बाद भी आज आंध्र के तमाम लोग, तमाम पार्टीज के लोग सर्वदलीय कमेटी में बैठ कर इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए राज्य को संरक्षण देना चाहिये, उनके साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसको दूर करना चाहिए। इसके सिलसिले में फिर उन्होंने एक राजीनामा किया है। अभी-अभी वहां की प्रोसीडिंगज को पढ़ने

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

से मालूम होता है कि इस दिशा में वे कदम उठा रहे हैं। हम समझते हैं इस बिल के द्वारा उनको इस दिशा में कदम उठाने में सहूलियत और सहायता मिलेगी। लेकिन एक बात मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक विशेष प्रश्न तेलंगाना इलाके के सरप्लस के सवाल पर कहा गया है, सन् 68-69 के आंध्र के बजट में भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि करीब 40 करोड़ रुपया ..... (व्यवधान).....

"Out of a surplus of Rs. 45.20 crores, Rs. 31.55 crores were utilized in the Andhra region."

These are the figures from the budget for 1968-69

तो यह क्यों ? क्यों तेलंगाना में सरप्लस होता है और आंध्र में नहीं होता है ? इसका एक कारण यह है कि तेलंगाना में मद्य निषेध नहीं है और आंध्र में मद्य निषेध है, जिसके चलते हमारा खयाल है आंध्र का चालीस करोड़ रुपया हर साल बर्बाद होता है। मैं बर्बाद इसलिये कहता हूँ कि मद्य निषेध का जो उद्देश्य है कि लोग मद्यपान न करें, वह उद्देश्य तो पूरा होता नहीं है बल्कि जहां मद्य-निषेध लागू किया है वहां पर मद्यपान और भी बढ़ गया है। तो वह उद्देश्य पूरा होता नहीं है उलटे 40 करोड़ का घाटा और हो जाता है और उस घाटे की पूर्ति होती है तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए इलाके से। जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है यदि उसको पालन करना चाहते हैं तो उसको तेलंगाना में ही खर्च कीजिये जो कि पिछले वर्षों में आपने नहीं किया है। लेकिन आखिर में आंध्र भी कोई उन्नत राज्य नहीं है, उसपर भी काफ़ी बोझ है और वह इसे तभी कर सकता है जबकि आंध्र में भी मद्य-निषेध को समाप्त किया जाये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो फ़िर उसी घपले में पड़ जायेंगे। आंध्र के मुकाबले में तेलंगाना कमजोर है। परन्तु जब से वहां पर नये ढंग की शासन-व्यवस्था शुरू हुई है तभी से आंध्र का ही मुख्य मन्त्री रहा है। राजीनामा यह हुआ था कि यदि आंध्र का मुख्य मन्त्री होगा तो तेलंगाना का उप-मुख्य मन्त्री होगा और यदि तेलंगाना का मुख्य मंत्री होगा तो आंध्र का उप-मुख्य मंत्री होगा। लेकिन जो जबरदस्त होता है उसके सामने कमजोर की चलती नहीं है यह ला आफ दी लाइफ है। तो जबरदस्त आंध्र वाले हमेशा मुख्य मन्त्री बनते रहे और तेलंगाना के लोगों को उप-मुख्य मंत्री भी नहीं बनने दिया। चीफ सेक्रेटरी हमेशा आंध्र का होता है। शुरू-शुरू में आई० जी० पी० तेलंगाना का था वह भी अब खत्म हो गया अब हमेशा आंध्र का ही होता है। तो जो दोनों की एकता है उसको तभी कायम रख सकते हैं जब कि कमजोर को विशेष समर्थन दें। यह सवाल आंध्र का ही नहीं है, आज जो हम आंध्र में देख रहे हैं वह पूरे देश में हैं। जो आगे बढ़े हुए हैं वे पिछड़े हुए लोगों का अधिकार हनन करके आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए हम तो यह मांग करेंगे कि इस बिल के जरिये से जहां पर हम आंध्र की समस्या को हल करने के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं वहां हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहीं फिर समूचे देश में इस तरह की कोई चीज हो जाय तब उसके बाद कदम उठायें उससे पहले ही हम एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग स्थापित करें जो इस प्रश्न में जाय कि कहां पर आंचलिक पिछड़ेपन के कारण ऐसी समस्या है, उसको दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाना चाहिये, कैसा कदम उठाना चाहिये। यदि हम यह नहीं करेंगे तो विस्फोट होगा। और इससे बचने के लिये हम समझते हैं कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त आयोग की स्थापना होनी चाहिये ताकि क्षेत्रीय विषमता का अन्त किया जाय। यदि आप आंचलिक विषमता को दूर नहीं करेंगे, उसका अन्त नहीं करेंगे तो उस का विस्फोट होता रहेगा।

15. hrs.

सभापति जी, आप भी आंध्र प्रदेश से

आते हैं और अभी-अभी कुछ आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भाइयों ने भाषण दिया। हम समझते हैं कि उस भाषण से हम आंध्र की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। संरक्षण का प्रश्न क्यों उठता है? इस प्रश्न के पिछे जो सिद्धान्त है वह यह है कि जो निर्बल है उसको संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। सबल को नहीं मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वह तो अपने बल के आधार पर बढ़ता ही जाता है। यदि हमें अपने देश की एकता स्थापित करना है और देश के भीतर विभिन्न राज्यों की एकता स्थापित करना है तो हमें इस सिद्धान्त का पालन करना पड़ेगा कि निर्बल को सहायता दी जाय, चाहे वह हरिजन हो आबादी में, और राज्यों में पिछड़े इलाके हों। जब तक इस सिद्धान्त का पालन नहीं करेंगे हम को अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम देश की एकता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। और चूंकि हम सभी इच्छुक हैं कि देश की एकता बनी रहे इसलिये एक उच्चाधिकार आयोग स्थापित किया जाय इस तरह की विषमता को दूर करने के लिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister wants to reply at 3-30 P.M.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Time has to be extended.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : *Rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know what to do. Should I exercise my power or should I leave it to the house ?

SHRI J. RAMAPATHY RAO (Karimnagar) : Time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy Speaker has already announced that he would call the Minister at four o'clock. Without repeating any of the arguments, I hope, hon. Members would be cooperative and accommodative. If the House wants to continue it can be done. I do not know whether Government would find the time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Parties representatives should have a say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want the parties' co-operation.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : Members of Union Territories also want to speak. (*Interruption.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let me make the position clear. Time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee where all parties are represented. All parties have agreed to the time. But in spite of that there is this feeling here. Therefore Government must be prepared to sit for a longer time to listen to the arguments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I move :

"That the time be extended upto 6-30 P.M."

That is my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There may not be enough speeches to continue till 6-30 P.M. Let us see.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कई भाइयों को नहीं मालूम कि यह जो तेलंगाना का एरिया है वह है हैदराबाद की ओल्ड स्टेट। इस स्टेट के लोग पांच, छै सौ साल तक निजाम द्वारा रूल किये गये हैं और लोगों का खून पिया गया है। तो सबको मालूम है कि राजा महाराजा की स्टेट में क्या क्या होता था। इसके अलावा तेलंगाना एरिया में पहाड़ और पत्थर है। पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है। लोग यहां के गरीब हैं लेकिन दिल के अच्छे हैं, तबियत के ठीक लोग है। आंध्र से हमको झगड़ा नहीं है, उस भाषा से झगड़ा नहीं हैं, लोगों से झगड़ा नहीं है। बस झगड़ा है हक हकूक के लिए जो एक भाई का होना है, जो हक के वास्ते लड़ता है। मगर आप लोग समझते हैं कि 12 साल से हम लोग खामोश बैठे रहे। आंध्र तेलंगाना जब मिलने लगे थे तब वहां के प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों ने, रेड्डी जी और बूरगुल राम कृष्ण राव ने कहा

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

कि इस इलाके के लिए कुछ सेफ गार्ड होने चाहिए। हम गरीब हैं, हमको कई धक्के लगे। गरीब होने से निजाम के जमाने में पुलिस ऐक्शन हुआ। कम्युनिस्ट आये तब भी बहुत से धक्के लगे जिसके कारण वहां के लोग हमेशा बीमार ही रहते हैं। सेफ गार्ड आये उनको इमप्लीमेंट करना चाहिये था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार से नहीं कहती हूँ, बल्कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बोलती हूँ कि वहां के लोगों के सेफ गार्ड रखने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी। ऐसा न करने से झगड़ा हो गया। वहां की ज्यों-ज्यों आबादी बढ़ रही है त्यों-त्यों उनकी समस्यायें भी बढ़ रही हैं। लगातार तीन साल से अकाल आया है। उधर रायलसीमा में अकाल है, इधर तेलंगाना में अकाल है। इस लिये लोग परेशान हैं। दिल्ली से 10 करोड़ रुपया मिला तो वहां पर फेमीन रिलीफ के वास्ते खर्च न हुआ मगर योजनायें पूरी नहीं हुई। इस वास्ते झगड़ा शुरू हो गया।

नायडू साहब ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये, उस पर हमको झगड़ा नहीं है। शहर को छोड़ दीजिये। शहर में तो पहले से ही दवाखाने बने हैं। जो कोई महाराष्ट्र के या मैसूर आदि राज्यों के आते हैं शहर में उन को सारी सुविधायें मौजूद हैं, शहर में डेवलपमेंट स्वयं हो गया है। मगर आप जिले की, तालुके की बात करें। हमारे नायडू साहब जो कह रहे थे उसको मैं इन्कार कर देती हूँ। बस इतनी बात है कि 40, 50 करोड़ रुपया जो तेलंगाना के लिये था वह अगर वहां खर्च होता तो लोगों को उससे सहायता मिलती। हमारा इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसकी समस्यायें बड़ी हैं लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जिसकी वजह से तेलंगाना के लोग बेचैन हो गये। उनका नारा है कि जो 40, 50 करोड़ रुपया उस इलाके के लिये वह वहां एक साथ खर्च होना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा वहां के बच्चों को स्कूल व कालेज में जगह नहीं मिलती है। हर साल 30, 40 हजार लड़के पास होकर मैट्रिकुलेशस से आते हैं, और कुछ हजार यूनिवर्सिटी से निकलते हैं लेकिन उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। इस लिये झगड़ा हो रहा है। उनके लिये कोई सेफगार्ड नहीं है इस वजह से झगड़ा शुरू हुआ। इसलिए मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहती हूँ कि वहां पर भाई लड़ रहे हैं लेकिन आप तवज्जह नहीं देते, जांच नहीं करते कि कैसे सेफगार्ड को लागू किया जाय। क्या आप वहां तक तब इंटरफीयर नहीं करेंगे जब तक कि नुकसान नहीं होगा?

नायडू साहब कह रहे थे कि पांच साल के वास्ते सेफगार्ड होना चाहिये। 10, 15 साल हो गये लेकिन उधर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। जब घर में पांच भाई होते हैं उनमें एक तगड़ा है, एक नादान है, एक बीमार है, तो जब तक बीमार की हालत नहीं सुधारी जायेगी तब तक कैसे वह काम में लगेगा, जब तक डेवलपमेंट नहीं होता तब तक वहाँ की हालत कैसे सुधरेगी? इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि वहां के लोगों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उनको सेफ गार्ड्स मिलने चाहिये ताकि उनका विकास होता रहे। यही मेरा कहना है। चाहे रायलसीमा हो, उत्तर बिहार हो या तेलंगाना हो जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो कमजोर हो, बीमार हो और जोकि पलंग से उतर न सकता हो उसको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, उसकी दवादारू होनी चाहिये व उसे सभी आवश्यक संरक्षण प्रदान किये जाने चाहिए। उसे तब तक बराबर सहायता मिलती रहनी चाहिए जब तक कि वह बाजार में जाने और कमाने लायक न हो जाय।

शहरों में रहने वाले हमारे आंध्र के भाई पढ़े लिखे हैं। उन को राजनीति भी मालूम है और वह समर्थ हैं और हिम्मती हैं। इस के मुकाबले में वह तेलंगाना वाले भाई छोटे, गरीब व कमजोर हैं। उन को इतना मालूम भी नहीं है। शहरी आंध्र के उन भाइयों को अपने उन

नासमझ और कमजोर व अनपढ़ भाइयों को सिखलाना पढ़ाना चाहिए। हमें जो नादान व नासमझ लोग हैं उन को सिखलना चाहिए और आवश्यक संरक्षण भी उन्हें प्रदान करना चाहिए। यह मत भूलिये कि वह आप के ही भाई हैं, आप की ही भाषा बोलने वाले हैं, आप के ही कल्चर वाले हैं और इसलिए दिल खोल कर अपने उन कमजोर व नादान भाइयों की हर सम्भव मदद करनी चाहिए। इस में कोई आंध्र, रायलसीमा या तेलंगाना का सवाल पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए। जो बिलकुल नादान है या जिनको दवादारू की जरूरत है उन की आप दवादारू कीजिये। हमें यह अभी नहीं खयाल करना चाहिए कि वह अलग हैं या हम अलग हैं बल्कि दिल खोल कर अपने उन गरीब व जरूरतमंद लोगों की सहायता करनी चाहिए।

रीजनल कमेटी को हमें पावर्स देनी चाहिए और उन के स्टेचुअरी मसले को हमें पूरी लगन के साथ हल करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए हमें किसी तरह का भी भेदभाव नहीं बर्तन चाहिए और तमाम ऐसी भेदभाव पैदा करने वाली दीवारों को हमें तोड़ देना होगा। यह मसला दरअसल बड़ा गम्भीर है और जल्द से जल्द रीजनल कमेटी को हमें इस काम के लिए पावरफुल बनाना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि चंद आंध्र भाई हैदराबाद शहर में प्रापर्टी बनाएं हैं उन्हें इसमें कोई डरने की बात नहीं है लेकिन सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने बच्चों को एक अच्छा व उपयोगी नागरिक बनाने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करें। ऐसा होने से ही वहां पर डेवलपमैंट का काम या प्रापरटी का काम ठीक तरह से पूरा हो सकता है और वह इलाका उन्नत हो सकता है। आज बच्चों को सम्हालना हमारे लिए बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक उन की समस्याओं को हम हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी कोई बात सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए हमें बच्चों को वहां के छात्रों को अच्छा बनने में सहायता करनी चाहिए उन की समस्याओं का हमें समाधान करना चाहिए। एक आदमी जो तकलीफ में होता है वह अगर असन्तुष्ट होकर सामने आता है तो उसे बुरा नहीं समझना चाहिए क्योंकि दुखी आदमी क्या नहीं कर गुजरता है। वह सब कुछ कर सकता है। इस वास्ते दिल खोल कर हमें जो वहां के बेकार लोग हैं, कमजोर लोग है उन को सम्हालना चाहिए। उस में आग लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, आग में घी डालने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि आग को शीतल करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह जो बिल आया है उस का मैं समर्थन करती हूं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि यह विधेयक और भी बड़ा हो जाता जिसमें कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को और ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जा सकते। मुझे दो दिन पहले वहां जाकर वहां की स्थिति देखने का मौका मिला। किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का वहां जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उस को बाकायदा समर्थन नहीं है। बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हम लोग जोकि विरोधी दल के है वह ही इस किस्म की आग को सुलगाते है। लेकिन मुझे वहां यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि एक भी विरोधी दल उस का समर्थन नहीं करता है फिर भी जो विद्यार्थी लोग हैं छात्र लोग है वह एक बड़ा आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। मैं ने अपनी पार्टी के लोगों को करीब-करीब 4 घंटे समझाने की कोशिश की। मैं ने कहा कि देखो भाई यह जो तुम्हारी बेकारी का सवाल है वह, अलग हो कर तेलंगाना का राज्य बना कर भी सुलझाना मुश्किल है। बड़ा मुश्किल सवाल है मैं ने उन की बुद्धि को अपील करने का तरीका अपनाया था। मगर उन लोगों ने जो कहा उस को सुन कर मैं हैरान रह गया। उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य पुनर्रचना आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि तेलंगाना को एक स्टेट बनाना चाहिए मगर उस

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

पर अमल नहीं हुआ। उस का कारण यह था कि तेलंगाना के उन दिनों के कई नेताओं ने और आंध्र के नेताओं ने आपस में बैठ कर ऐसा सोचा कि हम सब लोग तेलगू भाषा भाषी एक रहेंगे तो हमारी तरक्की जल्द हो जायगी। तेलंगाना के लोगों ने उसे माना। परन्तु यह शर्त थी कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को विशेष संरक्षण मिले। एक इकरारनामा हुआ परन्तु इकरारनामे में जो बातें थीं उन के ऊपर अमल नहीं हुआ। यहां जो बताया गया है उस में दुहराऊंगा नहीं। तेलंगाने के इलाके में जो रैवेन्यु सरप्लस है, जो अतिरिक्त धनराशि रहेगी वह तेलंगाना में खर्च होनी चाहिए। इस सरप्लस धनराशि के दो हिस्से हो सकते है। एक रैवेन्यु का सरप्लस और दूसरा कैप्टिल ऐक्सपैंडिचर का सरप्लस। उन लोगों के हिसाब से वह 40 करोड़ तक चला जाता है और वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। लोग नाराज हुए। इस के साथ ही यह जो बतलाया गया कि वह एक एग्रीमेंट का हिस्सा था जिसको लेकर क़ानून बना रहे हैं और जिसका कि एक्सटेंशन कर रहे हैं। आंध्र को दो जगह मिली। एक जगह तेलंगाने के आदमियों को मिलनी चाहिए। अब उस को अमल में नही लाया गया। जैसा कि रंगा साहब ने कहा कि उस का इतना उल्लंघन हुआ है कि उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। वहां एक रीजनल कमेटी बनी मगर एक एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक़ तेलंगाने के जो प्रतिनिधि विधान सभा में बैठते हैं उन की एक रीजनल कमेटी है और वह उस को देखती है कि यह ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं। हाल में रीजनल कमेटी की तरफ़ से उस की जांच हो गयी है ख़ास कमेटी मुकर्रर कर के सरप्लस के बारे में और यह इम्प्लायमैंट के बारे में भी उस की रपट मुझे देखने में आ गई। उस को देखते हुए मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। एक जैंटिलमैन एग्रीमेंट किया गया लेकिन उस को अमल में नहीं लाया गया उस के विपरीत काम किया गया। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जो 4000 का हिसाब लगाया गया है उस के लिए वही लोग मुझे यह कहते थे कि वह 4000 तो बकते हैं दरअसल लोगों ने झूठे सर्टिफिकेट्स दिये हैं और ऐसे झूठे सार्टिफिकेट्स देने से उन का कहना है कि वह 40,000 तक है। यह गलत हो सकता है मगर यह जो एक मन की स्थिति है वह बड़ी खतरनाक है। देश में हम लोग चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय एकता रहे। हम ने इस के लिए नेशनल इंटैग्रेशन कौंसिल बनाई है, कान्फ्रैंसेज वगैरह भी बुलाते रहते हैं लेकिन नीचे जब तक हम नहीं जायेंगे और लोगों के दिलों को जब तक हम इकट्ठा नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

निज़ाम रेलवे जब हमारे रेलवे सिस्टम में इंटीग्रेट कीगई तब निज़ाम स्टेट को कुछ मुआवजा मिला। वह पैसा रेलवे के महकमे ने अपने पास रख दिया। वह रकम कुछ तीस करोड़ की है। मैं ने आज ही रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानकारी मांगी है। मेरी अपनी राय है कि तेलंगाना के लोगों को न्याय करना है तो यह धनराशि उस इलाके में रेलवे के विकास के लिये लगनी चाहिये। जब आप को पिछड़े इलाके से एक धनराशि मिली है तो उस का इस्तेमाल वहीं रेलवे बनाने के लिये होना चाहिये। आप ने तेलंगाना के लोगों से नहीं पूछा, वहां की हुकूमत से नहीं पूछा और वहां रेलवे को बढ़ाने के लिये जिस धनराशि का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ। जब तक पिछड़े इलाकों के लोग कोई आन्दोलन नहीं करेंगे, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करे जिस से हमारी आंखें खुलें, तब तक हम उन की बात को सोचने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे।

मेरा कहना है, जैसा अभी हमारी बहन ने कहा, यहां पांच साल की बात नहीं है, जब तक वह लोग पिछड़े हुए रहेंगे तब तक हमें उन की देखभाल करनी होगी और यह विशेष अवसर और सुविधायें उन्हें मिलनी चाहिएं। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि यह जो बिल आया है यह काफी नहीं

है। जो रीजनल कमेटी बनी है उस को हमें स्टैंटुटरी पावर देनी चाहिये ताकि अगर कोई गलत काम हो जाये तो लोगों को कोर्ट जाने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो जाये। आज हम देखते हैं कि लोगों के मनों में बहुत अधिक विरोधी भावना फैल गई है। मुझे दुःख होता है यह देख कर कि वहां पर किस तरह गाली गलौज चलता है। तेलंगाना के लोग कहते हैं कि यह लोग हमारे ऊपर इस तरह से शासन करते हैं गोया उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर फतेह पाई है। ऐसे गलत-सलत शब्द कहे जाते हैं जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं ने एक मित्र से पूछा कि **गाड़दीकोड़** को जो शब्द कहे जाते हैं उस का मतलब क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि इस का मतलब है **डंकीज सन** अर्थात् गधे का बच्चा। अगर यह गलत है ऐसा नहीं कहा जाता है और मेरी सूचना गलत है, तो मुझ को आनन्द होगा, लेकिन अगर इस तरह से होता है तो यह कितनी खराब बात है? वहां लोगों ने हम से कहा कि अगर हमारी तरक्की नहीं होती तो हमे परवाह नहीं। चूंकि उन लोगों ने हमारे साथ इस तरह से वादाखिलाफी की है, हमारे साथ जेन्टलमैन बन कर एग्रीमेंट कर के उस के खिलाफ काम किया है, हम पृथक होना चाहते हैं।

मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सारी पार्टीज हैं उन को समझना चाहिये कि अगर तेलंगाना के लोग चाहते तो तेलंगाना का राज्य अलग बन सकता था, इस के लिये उन को लड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी। एस० आर० सी० ने इस तरह का निर्णय किया था, लेकिन जो उस समय देश के बड़े-बड़े नेता थे उन्होंने जनता को समझाया कि देश के हित में तैलगू भाषा-भाषियों का एक राज्य होना ज्यादा अच्छा है। इस लिए उन लोगों ने इस बात को मान लिया। उन लोगों ने नेताओं की बात को मान लिया इसी का यह फल है कि आज वह इतने पिछड़े हुए रह गये हैं। जो भी कोई बड़े-बड़े नेताओं की अच्छी बात मान लेगा उस के साथ अगर इस तरह से व्यवहार होगा तो किसी को भी नेताओं में विश्वास नहीं रह जायेगा। अगर हमें अपने देश की तरक्की करनी है तो इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारी पार्टी के चेयरमैन का फोन आ गया इसलिये मुझे वहां जाना पड़ा। हमारी पार्टी के लोग वहां आये, सब हिस्सों के लोग इकठ्ठे हुए। आंध्र का एक राज्य है उस में तेलंगाना के लोग भी हैं, रायलसीमा के हैं और डोन्टा के लोग भी हैं। जो स्थिति तेलंगाना की है वही रायलसीमा की भी है। उन की तरक्की भी होनी चाहिए। हमारी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता पृथक तेलंगाना के आन्दोलन में शरीक होना चाहते थे मगर मैं ने उन्हें समझा कर 31 मई तक उसे पोस्टपोन करवाया कुछ लोग कहते थे कि उन को फौरन तहरीक शुरू करनी चाहिए। करीम नगर के हमारे एक अच्छे कार्यकर्ता ने इस सवाल को लेकर पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे दिया हम ने उन से दो दिन तक दलील और बहस की। बहुत समझाने के बाद उन्होंने हम से कहा कि जो हमारे तहफूफुजात हैं, चाहे पोचमपाड़ प्रोजेक्ट हो या रेलवे का पैसा हो, अगर उन पर अमल नहीं हुआ 31 मई तक, तो हम आगे चल कर इस पर दुबारा सोचेंगे। इस पर दुबारा सोचने का मतलब क्या है? हम आन्दोलन करेंगे। इस लिये हम ने वहां समझाने की बड़ी कोशिश की।

मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह छोटी बात नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी बात है। आज तेलंगाना में जो हुआ है, वह दूसरी जगहों पर भी हो सकता है। भाषावार राज्यों का प्रारम्भ आंध्र से ही हुआ। जब आंध्र को मिला तो कर्नाटक वाले कहने लगे कि हमें भी चाहिए। उस के बाद महाराष्ट्र वालों ने कहा। इस तरह से एक चेन रिऐक्शन शुरू हो जाता है। हम को उदारता से काम ले कर दोनों को राजी करना पड़ेगा। आंध्र को भी राजी करना होगा और तेलंगाना वालों को भी राजी करना होगा। अगर वह राजी नहीं होंगे तो सारे देश में इस

[जी एस० एम० जोशी]

तरह का सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा। महा-विदर्भ की मांग आयेगी। राज्य रचना आयोग ने तो महाविदर्भ की मांग को कबूल किया था। मगर इस के बाद बिगर-वाई-लिवल बनाया। हम लोगों ने पहले महा-विदर्भ के लोगों के साथ वादा किया था, जिस का नाम अकोला पैक्ट था। उस के बाद नागपुर पैक्ट हुआ। जो भी पेक्ट हुए उन पर पूरा अमल हुआ फिर भी वहां के लोगों में असन्तोष है। अगर पैक्ट तोड़ा गया होता तो असन्तोष कितना बढ़ जायेगा इस की आप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। मैं महा-विदर्भ के लोगों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि तुम्हें हमारे साथ रहने में लाभ होगा, लेकिन अगर वह हमारे साथ में नहीं रहना चाहते तो हम उन को जबर्दस्ती तो अपने साथ रख नहीं सकते। और रखना चाहें भी उस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह से जो सिलसिला शुरू हो जायेगा वह कहां तक जायेगा? आज तेलंगाना की बात है, कल विशाल हरियाणा की बात हो जायेगी, फिर छत्तीसगढ़ की बात हो जायेगी।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को तो पास करना ही चाहिये, लेकिन पास करना ही काफी नहीं है, जो तेलंगाना के लोग हैं उन के हित के लिये, उन की प्रगति के लिये बहुत कुछ करना चाहिये। जैसा मेरी बहन ने कहा हम को पूरा विचार करना चाहिये और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन को मदद देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I am sorry that this debate has started on a tone of acrimony imparted by one of our members. I stand before this House as a person who is feeling ashamed of certain things that have happened in that State. This is the time when we have to dispassionately examine the question and see that the grievances of the people who have been neglected and whose developmental activities have not been attended to, must be gone into.

You, Sir, are one of the vetarans of our State who has actively participated in all the freedom movements and you remember that it is we, Andhras, who started the agitation for a separate State as far back as 1913. Spearheading this movement, a noble soul self-immolated himself and brought about the recognition of the principle of linguistic redistribution of States. When we look at those things in retrospect and see things as they are happening today in our State, everyone of us should feel sad at the extent to which we have come down in our practice from our precept. This is the most important factor one should bear in mind.

I can say that the Bill before us is not that important as we thought it to be. But there is a bigger question and bigger aspect, of bringing about closer integration in the region. In that context, I expected that one of the important Cabinet Ministers also would have been present when this discussion is taking place. Many of our friends may not be knowing what all things are happening. From newspapers we may not be able to get sufficient information, to what extent brother has begun to hate his own brother, to what degree passions have been roused, to what lengths things are going on in the countryside. If one were to imagine those things, one would shudder. That is the state of affairs.

This employment problem is only a symbol of accumulated pile of dissatisfaction that has cropped in all these years. As you well remember, when first the Andhra State was formed in 1953, there were some legitimate fears and grievances in the minds of the people of Rayalaseema. I had been in the Madras Assembly then, when the Andhra State was being formed. I made a speech on the floor of the Assembly saying that we did not want to be in Andhra, we would rather be with Madras because our institutions were under Madras University and our commercial links were with Madras. The over-riding consideration then was that we would be overwhelmed by the most prosperous,

educationally forward and politically-conscious people of the delta areas.

But when it has come into actual practice, our leaders met and we had a pact made to allay the fears and misapprehensions. As things stands, after the formation of the Andhra State, actually political leadership passed into our hands. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy became the Chief Minister, and the capital also went to Rayalaseema.

I am trying to impress upon you that more than anything else a psychological statisfaction should be there. In addition to these economic factors there should be a psychological satisfaction that politically, economically and socially we are one and we are being treated on par. These factors must be taken into consideration. At one time people thought that the Rayalaseema people are different from people from the coastal districts. We never thought in those terms. Keeping that in view the gentlemen's agreement has taken place.

The Fazl Ali Commission has clearly stated that there should be a separate Telengana State. They have said it in so many terms. They thought that this area under the rule of the native princes has been subjected to abject poverty and is backward. So they required a special treatment to be given. But political wisdom prevailed. The urge of the people that people speaking the same language should come under one umbrella was foremost in the minds of political leaders. So, Sir, political wisdom prevailed, emotional integration prevailed, emotional aspirations prevailed and they resulted in the gentlemen's agreement which was entered into with a good spirit. And who are the signatories of that agreement? They are important leaders in our country, *viz.*, Dr. Gopala Reddy, Dr. Sanjiva Reddy, Shri Latchanna, Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy and Shri M. Chenna Reddy. They have drafted a sort of gentlemen's agreement to bring these people together. Before we were conceded to toe East India Company, the Circars were part of Telengana. I am proud to be called as a Telengana rather than an Andhra. We have to bear in mind these historical facts.

I want to quote here the instance of Maharashtra. When it was formed, some fears were there in the Marathwada area and the Vidarbha area as also in the Maharashtra area. It so happened that after Shri Y. B. Chavan, two Chief Ministers happened to come from Vidarbha. These factors will go to bring about a sort of political satisfaction among the various people.

Here, as Mr. Joshi said, it is not the political parties who are behind it. Nobody has instigated all these things. It is a sort of spontaneous dissatisfaction that has come up. Many people may attribute many motives. These are factors which we will have to bear in mind. In all these things there may be some people who want to achieve their own ends. They will be trying to use somebody's name and try to give a political colour After all they have got their own problem. I do not want to go into that question now. These aspects must be borne in mind.

There is no point in justifying our action and condemning others. From a considerate and dispassionate angle these factors have to be gone through. That is the reason why I request and implore the Central leadership here to think and take a dispassionate view. Don't think that Andhra is quite safe and peaceful. If they are thinking like that, they are living in a fools' paradise.

So, I am only impressing upon the Minister here to impress upon the Government that they must have a close look at all these things. There are certain matters which require a healing touch. If the hon. Minister thinks or any of us here thinks that with this Bill here, with this piece of legislation here, the Andhra Pradesh matter will be settled, it is wrong. It is not like that. There are several factors that have to be gone into, especially the development of the backward areas. Even in my previous speech, I said that this Government was not able to correct these regional imbalances. In all these three or Four Plans, wherever there is regional imbalance to be corrected, more care should have been taken—I do not say care has not been taken—to see that these regional imbalances are corrected so that this sort of dissatisfaction will not be accumulated and will not erupt in a sudden manner.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

With these few words, I would like to appeal to my friends not to introduce any element of acrimony or mutual hared. We all claim and we are proud to say that we come from Andhra Pradesh, and there is no point in telling that "you come from Andhra and I come from Telengana." This factor must be forgotten and as a step towards emotional integration and better relationship. these backward areas must be developed and we must take every care to see that all the fears, apprehensions, or doubts or misgivings of our Telengana friends must be removed and the Central Gopernment should give a helping hand in geting these thing removed, so that once again Andhra Pradesh is able to play its prominent and useful part in the national politics and help towards the national and emotional integration.

SHRI HEM RAJ : The representatives of Union territories should also be given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I have taken not of you. I am thinking of it. I request hon. Membeis to confine their remarks absolutely to the point raised. Shri Nayanar.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill before the House is for the extension of the safeguards and protection given hitherto by the Government to the Telengana people for five years. Even now, the agitation of students and the people of Telengana is now continuing. Students from the Telengana colleges started an agitation since the last few months, and even now the agitation is continuing. The Andhra Government, instead of maintaining the peace by convincing the people of Telengana, resorted to the military police and firing against the agitators. After 1956, the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee was formed to provide security of employment to the people from Telengana. Rules were framed under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 and they were brought into force from March, 1959. But these rules and the agreements were not fully implemented. The imbalances and the backwardness of the Telengana area are even now continuing. In that manner, it is like the agitation for a separate Vidarbha, and it is like the backwardness of Kerala and the agitation in Assam. The States which are backward have got more and more demands for their development ; just like the Telengana people, the people of backward States are demanding their economic rights. The Government of Andhra Pradesh acted as an arbitrator in case of any dispute on the scope of the Committee. During the last 12 years, the Regional Committee has not met and functioned regularly, and it did not look into the affairs of the people seriously. That is why in the text of the Andhra Pradesh all party agreement, they have said like this :

> "We also take note that there are backward areas in the Andhra region and they also deserve immediate attention. For the removal of imbalances, it shall be the endeavour of the Government to give top priority to the rapid economic development of those areas also so that employment opportunities could improve to mitigate the hardship faced by unemployed."

During the last 12 years, the Government did not take serioulsy into consideration the demands of Telengana people. During the last 12 years, with the formation of Vishal Andhra, the Government failed to implement the safeguards provided for the development of Telengana.

It is also a fact that the Governor's Address has mentioned that Rs. 34 crores from the Telengana fund has been spent on the Andhra area. The question of 4,000 people having been wrongly posted in Telengana was mentioned by the other Members of the House.

It is the Congress and the Congress-led Government that are entirely responsible for the misapprehensions and agitations of the Telengana people. All these years, these ruling classes have been making efforts to develop the country on capitalist lines, but these policies, instead of removing the unequal development of the States, regional disparities, etc., in reality have been accentuating and aggravating them.

Even from the beginning, a section of the Congress ruling class opposed the

formation of Andhra State. That is why our great Potl Sriramulu was forced to sacrifice his life. In 1952-53, a mulki agitation was kicked up by a section of the Telengana Congress leaders. A section of Congressmen in Telengana demanded the format on of a separate Telengana State. They sponsored the Shiv Sena in Bombay and Lachit Sena in Assam It is always a section of the Cogressmen who have been encouraging these disruptive tendencies and instead of curbing capitalist policies, they have encouraged them. Today again it is this powerful section of the Congress from Telengana. It is the Congressmen who are playing one section against another, raising these disruptive and dangerous slogans and misleading the people and splitting the democratic forces. The ruling Congress Party not only betrayed the Telengana people but they betrayed workers, peasants and middle-classes throughout India.

Some section of the Congressmen who pretend to be the champions of the Telengana people are scrupulously silent about a thousand crores of rupees worth of plundered property by Nizam dynasty. They do not demand its outright expropriation and confiscation by the State. Why do they not utter a word against big business magnates like Birlas ?

Regional movements like this would destory the organised democratic movements. Democratic and united movements of workers, peasants, students, youths and middle-classes comprising both the regions of Andhra and Telengana alone are the surest guarantee for the realisation of their just demands and for the redressal of their legitimate grievances.

All political parties in Andhra and Telengana areas expressed their opinion in favour of the extension of this Act for five years and therefore. I support this Bill.

15.44 hrs.

RE : ARREST OF MEMBER

(Shri J. H. Patel)

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, an hon. member of the House, Shri J. H. Patel, was arrested in Bangalore early morning today. It is four o'clock and yet no intimation so far has been received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It is a serious breach of privilege by the Police in Mysore. They should not be allowed to go scotfree like that. As required under the rules, they must inform the Speaker, but they have not done it so far. I would request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement about this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) यह लैंड रेवेन्यू का मामला है । किसानों पर नये नये बोझ लादे जा रहे हैं । इधर मोरारजी देसाई और उधर वीरेन्द्र पाटिल, दोनों के बीच किसान मर रहा है, किसान को रगड़ा जा रहा है । आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना कीजिए कि वह सभा स्थगित होने से पहले इस बारे में इत्तिला दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to know if there is any information with the Government about it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The information is sent by the State Government directly to the Speaker and not to the Home Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Therefore, let the Speaker or Deputy Speaker come and then we will know something about it.

15.45½ hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL—

Contd—

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) ; सभापति महोदय, अब तक जो भाषण हुए हैं, उन में तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश का ही झगड़ा सदन के सामने आया है । मुझे तेलंगाना के अपने साथियों के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है कि उनके हुकूक उन्हें नहीं मिले है, जो कि उन्हें मिलने चाहिए । लेकिन मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात लाना

[श्री हेम राज]

चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक तेलंगाना का प्रश्न है, उसका सम्बन्ध केवल एक ही राज्य से है। एक ही राज्य के दो हिस्सों, तेलंगाना और आन्ध्रा, का आपस में एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ, लेकिन वह पूरा नहीं किया गया। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा वगैरह यूनियन टेरीटरीज का सीधा सम्बन्ध सैंटर से है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हमें संरक्षण दिये थे, क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा पिछड़े हुए इलाके थे, नौकरियों में वहां के लोगों के लिए कोई जगह नहीं थी और बाहर के लोग उनमें लिये जा रहे थे।

इन संरक्षणों के सम्बध में जो रूल्ज बनाये गये, उनमें तेलंगाना के लिए रेजिडेंस की अवधि पंद्रह साल की रखी, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए केवल तीन साल की। बाहर से जो आफिसर्ज डेपूटेशन पर वहां जाते थे, तीन साल पूरे होने पर रेजिडेंस सर्टिफिकेट हासिल कर लेते थे। इस प्रकार तीन साल हिमाचल प्रदेश में रहने के नाम पर वे वहां पर नौकरी के हकदार हो जाते थे और हिमाचल प्रदेश के रहने वालों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती थी। इस मामले का डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से है।

जिन पोस्ट्स के लिए संरक्षण दिया था, वे नान-गजेटिड पोस्ट्स थीं। वहां पर जितने आफिसर्ज लगे हुए थे, वे सब बाहर के थे। हमारे यहां ज्यादा लोग पढ़े लिखे नहीं थे, लेकिन जो कुछ पढ़ भी गये, उन्हें भी मौका नहीं मिला, क्योंकि बाहर के आफिसर्ज को हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं थी और वे अपने लड़कों को नौकरी में रख लेते थे और इस तरह पहाड़ के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा।

1957 में यह कानून बना था। उस समय मेरा एरिया, कांगड़ा, और उना तहसील, हिमाचल प्रदेश का हिस्सा नहीं थे। 1966 में पंजाब की रिआर्गनाइजेशन के वक्त वे हिमाचल प्रदेश में आ गये। इस लिए इस कानून का इतलाक उन एरियाज पर भी किया जा रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में यह कानून 1957 में लागू किया गया, लेकिन ये जो एरियाज अभी अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिले हैं, उन के लिए पांच साल का अरसा रखा जा रहा है। मैं ने उस मौके पर भी कहा था कि जिस तरह हिमाचल प्रदेश का इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था, उसी तरह ये इलाके भी पिछड़े हुए थे, लेकिन पंजाब में होने की वजह से उन्हें संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया।

उस रोज भी मैंने यह शब्द हाउस में कहे थे। लेकिन अब चूंकि हिमाचल के साथ मिल गये हैं, मैं कहता हूँ, जिस तरह से अभी तेलंगाना के भाइयों ने कहा है कि यह पांच साल में पूरी होने वाली चीज नहीं है, वह अभी तक बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि दस साल का अरसा कम से कम इस के लिए जरूर रखा जाना चाहिए। यह मैं ने अमैंडमेंट दी है।

लेकिन यहीं बात खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। अब हमारे यहां जो गजटेड पोस्ट हैं, जो कि प्राविंशयल लेवेल की हैं उन के लिए सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने धानी सर्विस बनाया हुआ है जो दिल्ली से हिमाचल प्रदेश से और निकोबार आईलैंड से संबंध रखता है। अब आप देखिए कि दिल्ली का एरिया कितना ऐडवांस है और हिमाचल का एरिया कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है? उन्होंने एक घोड़े के साथ एक चूहे को बांध रखा है और वह समझते हैं कि दोनों एक साथ दौड़ जाएंगे। दिल्ली के लोग तो इतने ऐडवांस्ड हैं कि उनके सामने हिमाचल के लोग किसी तरह टिक भी नहीं सकते। और उनका एग्जामिनेशन स्टेट में नहीं लिया जाता। वह यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की मार्फत लिया जाता है। आप समझ सकते हैं हिमाचल के लोग कहां तक दिल्ली वालों के साथ आकर मुकाबिला कर सकते हैं? फिर एक तरफ तो एग्जामिनेशन की बात है और उसके साथ साथ डेपुटेशन पर

आदमी यह भेजते हैं। साढ़े 12 परसैंट उन के लिये रख रखा है। जो लोग जाते हैं; उन का कोई सम्बन्ध हिमाचल से नहीं रहता। इस तरह हिमाचल को सैंट्रल सरकार की एक कालोनी सी बना कर रख छोड़ा है। यह तीन चार जो यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं इन में इन के जो बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसर हैं वह अपने आदमियों को लगा देते हैं। कम्पेन्सेटरी एलावेंस ज्यादा मिलता है, डीअरनैस ज्यादा मिलता है और फिर जिस को आराम करना हो, जिस को सेहत बनानी हो, उस को यह पहाड़ों में भेज देते हैं ताकि उन की सेहत बन जाय और उन का जिस्म अच्छी तरह से वहां पल जाय। और हमारे यहां के जो ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, इंजीनियर हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वक्त आगया है। जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन था उस ने भी सिफारिस की है कि इन लोगों का एक जुदा सर्विस सेलेक्शन बोर्ड, हिमाचल के लिए बनना चाहिए। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से और जगह यह हकूक दिए गये हैं कि उनका जुदा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन होता है इसी तरह से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए भी जुदा सर्विस कमिशन होना चाहिए ताकि वह अपने यहां के लड़कों का इम्तहान ले कर उनको वहां पर जज्ब कर सकें।

इस के साथ ही मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर जो इन को भत्ते दिये जाते हैं वह हमारे ऊपर एक बोझ है। यही नहीं आज 6 हजार के करीब पंजाब के और हरियाना के आदमी वहां पर लगा दिए गए हैं। वह वापिस हरियाना और पंजाब को जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको जाने की आज्ञा नहीं। हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक हजार आदमी हैं जो पंजाब और हरियाना में बाकी हैं जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में आना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको आने नहीं दिया जाता।

15.54 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

मैं समझता हूँ कि जिनके आदमी वहां हैं, जिन के साथ उन की भावनाऐं मेल खाती हैं उन को वहीं रखना चाहिए और जो पंजाब के और हरियाना के हैं जो हमारे एरिया में लाए गए हैं वह वापिस जाना चाहते हैं तो उन को वापस भेज देना चाहिए। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बराबर यही कहते हैं कि इसको स्टेट का दर्जा इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता कि यह वायबिल यूनिट नहीं है। लेकिन यह खर्चा हमारे ऊपर कौन लादे हुए हैं? यही सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट है जिस ने हमारे ऊपर इतना खर्चा लादा हुआ है। अगर वह समझते हैं कि हिमाचल वायबिल यूनिट नहीं है तो यह जो फालतू खर्चे हमारे ऊपर बंधे हुए हैं मैं समझता हूँ सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उन को हटा लेगी और जो धानी सर्विस प्रथा है उस को हटा कर जुदा सर्विस सलेक्शन बोर्ड उनके लिए बनाएगी। इसके साथ साथ जो संरक्षण पांच साल के लिए दिया है वह दस साल के लिए देगी, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Sir, there was a request for extension of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now further extension is impossible. I will give one or two members who are very keen to participate in this discussion five minutes each.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill. But, at the same time, I would like to say that it is no use simply-passing new laws, or extending the existing ones, unles the government take sufficient care to see that whatever is passed is executed properly.

What has happened in this particular case? This Act which was passed by the Central Government many years ago has become a dead letter. Nothing has happened and in order to prove this I would like to read what the Telengana Regional Committee has recently stated in its report. A summary of it has already appeared in the newspapers about two days ago. The Com-

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

mittee has stated like this, and I would like to read this :

> "The Telengana Regional Committee in its first report on the service problems of the Telengana employees, has blamed the State Government for deliberately ignoring the instructions of thr Union Home Ministry regarding the preparation of common gradation lists..." etc.

Sir, here it is clearly stated that the State Government had deliberately ignored the instructions of the Government of India I would like to know what the Government of India was doing all these years.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sleeping.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Why have they not taken action ? Have the Government of India become impotent ? That is what I would like to know from the Minister. That is why I lay a greater blame on the part of the Central Government for this. It is no use blaming only the State Government. We have to blame the Central Government also along with the State Government. Secondly, it is not a question of Telengana alone. It is really a question of the back-ward areas in this country. We are talking of integration and we have got the Integration Council We go on giving lectures and particularly our Ministers go on giving lectures on integration. But that does not bring about integration As long as there are backward regions and backward areas in this country and the Government of India does not try to improve the conditions in those backward areas there cannot be real integration. Just now, the hon. lady Member from the congress said that she belongs to Telengana that there was Nizam Shahi and Telengana did not develop. After Nizam Shahi we have got the Congress Shahi (*Interruption*) It is certainly due to Congress Shahi that you find all these disturbances in Telengana. I do not think Congress Shahi is better than Nizam Shahi.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is worse than that.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : It is a difficult question, but I can say certainly that the Telengana people are the best judges in this respect. Rs. 34 crores of surplus of Telengana has been spent on the rest of Andhra Pradesh. Is this not Congress Shahi ? It is the duty of the Congress to see that the backward areas are developed, after getting the lessons from the defeats that it had encountered in the elections. But, what is the position now ? I can give you any number of instances to prove that the Central Government had completely ignored the welfare of the backward areas. The Central Government has spent more than Rs. 3 000 in the public sector. How it is distributed among the various States, among the various regions ? Rs. 408 crores were spent in Bengal, and Rs. 245 crores in Madras. But in Bengal there are backward areas and backward districts. Whatever was spent in Bengal was spent only round-about Calcutta. That is so. In Madras also, the really developed area is round-about Madras. Many districts are neglected. There are many States where in the public sector the Central Government have not spent anything or have spent very little. Take for instance Mysore. They have spent only Rs. 48 crores. The same is the case in Kerala. Excepting the areas round about Madras city, none of the other areas are developed in the southern region. I may point out that this was the policy of the old British Government. The British Government developed only the areas round about Bombay, Calcutta, and to some extent, round about Madras. The reason was this. The British Government was not interested in the development of our country. They were only interested in taking away our goods to England as exports from this country. That is why they were interested in developing these three ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras because these ports were helpful to them. If you see our Railway system, you will find that most of our Railways go to Bombay, to Calcutta and Madras, and not to other places, because, that was the British policy, not to develop this country. We expected when we got Swaraj 22 years ago that this old British policy of developing only roundabout big ports would be stopped.

Every area, particularly, the backward area should develop. That is my submission.

16.00 hrs.

That is one of the reasons why today we find eruption in Telengana. Today it is Telengana ; tomorrow is may be something else.

AN HON. MEMBER : Vidharba also.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Yes ; Vidharba also. We cannot blame the people also. So, in the next Five Year Plan, the Government of India must make special provisions for improving the areas which are backward. There must be more industries in the backward areas. There must be Government jobs for the people. Tomorrow, the people will say that only Government jobs are not sufficient. So, there must be other employment also. There must be more industries in the backward areas. There must be agricultural development ; there must be roads in those areas ; there must be more schools, more dispensaries and more hospitals. Unless this is done, we cannot have integration of the country. So is the case with every other country. In every country, the human nature is the same. It is so all over the world. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the Fourth Plan they are going to provide safeguards and make special provisions for the backward areas. We do not know what is going to happen to the Fourth Plan. This morning, I asked a simple question as to when the Fourth Plan will commence and the Minister replied that he wanted notice. We read in the papers that the Fourth Plan will start from next month. That means the Minister does not know when the Fourth Plan will start. Let it start any time. But when it starts, let there be special provisions made in it for the backward regions.

I want that the Central Government hereafter not only pass the law but see that they are properly executed. Particularly, in this case, I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is going to reply as to why it is that they kept quiet all these years. When a special law has been passed, why they did not take the State Government to task when they deliberately violated all the promises that were given and all the provisions that were made in this particular Act. It is no use just passing the laws. In India, there is no dearth of laws. There are number of laws. Just now, a big list has been circulated showing so many Bills pending before the Parliament. Every year, we pass new laws, any number of them, but they are not properly executed. It is no use having more and more laws and less welfare activity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why they did not take action against Andhra Government and whether they will do so hereafter. Otherwise this Bill also will be a dead letter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; It is very difficult. I have already exceeded the time. I will give you some time at the final stage of the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was gratifying to note that the hon. Members who participated in the debate have supported the measure that has been brought forward by the Government. The Members belonging to Andhra Pradesh, whether they belong to Andhra region or they belong to Telengana region, have supported the provision of this Bill. This shows that there is the underlying feeling that the action that has been taken to safeguard the interests of the comparatively backward area of Andhra Pradesh, that is, Telengana region, deserves special attention and that nobody, in Andhra Pradesh or in other part of the country, grudges that special attention.

Sir, comments have been made about the past lapses. Nobody can deny and even the Government of Andhra Pradesh have accepted that the provisions of the Bill were not implemented as well as they should have been. It is really a matter of sorrow for us that because of this regional inequality and other regional disparities, some violent incidents took place in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

As a matter of fact, while moving the motion for consideration, I requested the hon. members not to introduce passion and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

heat into the discussion because this will do no good to the cause that they have at their heart. They want that the people of Telengana should be given proper justice and proper dues and that they should get what is provided for them in the Act which was passed by Parliament. While speaking several hon. members, some from the Congress Party and some from the Opposition, introduced an element of heat in the debate which, in my opinion, is unfortunate We should consider these matters in a dispassionate manner because these are not matters concerning party politics. These matters do not concern one political party or another. I think, all political parties are equally concerned about the sad developments there and, therefore, every political party, evey responsible political party, would be anxious that normalcy should be restored. Today it appears that, although on surface things are quiet, still there is a latent disquiet in both the regions, in Telengana as well as Andhra regions, and if the public representatives are not careful in choosing their words or making sober expressions, then I am afraid that conditions might again flare up and that will be a sad thing to happen. That is why I would again request that, while we speak in the Second Reading and the Third Reading of the Bill, we should take care to see that our utterances here help us to achieve the object for which the hon. members themselves have bee pleading.

The hon. Member, who spoke before me, mentioned that we should try to develop backward regions, and this should be the Government's policy. This has been the Government's policy all through, not only in the Fourth Plan but right from the First Plan. A policy decision was announced that Government will give special attention to the development of backward regions not only in Andhra but in other places also.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : He is misleading the House. In Andhra to what extent has this been done ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The implementation of that policy might not have been upto our expectations...

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Regional dispartics are growing.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as the question of Central responsibility in this matter is concerned. I do not want to deny the Central Government's responsibility where it is due, but everybody knows that this Bill is an enabling provision, it does not fasten a responsibility on the Central Government to go through everything and follow up the things which are done or which are not done ; it only enables a reservation to be made, and the reservation has to be made and implemented by the local Government...

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about money ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Still I would say that when the Central Parliament considers a Bill or a provision and passes it, we should also keep a watch over these matters, and we propose to do so. It is not that we want to take the responsibiiity. As I said earlier the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Andhra Pradesh Government who have been trying to do whatever they can in this matter, and I am sure that, in future. they will do better. Still, after Parliament passes this Bill. we have to be careful and see that the wishes of the Parliament respected because when Parliament passes a Bill there will be the responsibility of the Central Government to that extent.

Another point was raised by Shri Hem Raj about Himachal Pradesh. I do not want to go into the details of that. I will only assure the hon. Member that we shall keep those points, which he has raised, in mind.

Having said this, I would now request the House to pass this Bill.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I would like to seek a clarification. Are we to understand that the Central Government and the Home Ministry are going to evince more interest in what is happening in Andhra Pradesh among the people as well as the Government there, than was done hitherto ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have said we have taken interest and shall still do so. The primary responsibility rests with the State Government. They have been trying to do their best ; I hope they will do better in the years to come.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about statutory recognition of the Regional Committee ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ; I forgot to deal with that potnt made by the hon. Member. He said that the Regional Committee should be statutory. It is already so. The Committee which is formed under the authority given in the Act which we are extending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (*Amendment of Section 5*)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. We are doing something here which is unconstitutional. Of course, the only argument that the hon. Minister will adduce is that we have such an Act, but because we have committed a mistake, we cannot repeat it. It is unconstitutional, I mean this delegation.

Art. 16(3) says : that Parliament can make laws prescribing the period of residence. I quote :

"Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prercribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory, prior to such employment or appointment."

This is an exception to a fundamental right. Parliament can make laws. Does it connote that Parliament can delegate that power to the Ministry to make laws or rules ?

What has been done here ? As it was presented to the Rajya Sabha, it says it is of a normal character. Is this of a normal character. Is this of a normal character ? It is pure delegation of legislative function to the executive. What should have been done is that the period of residence must have been prescribed here by Act. That very thing for which the Consittution makes an exception, that Parliament will prescribe the law, which is the fundamental duty of this House, has been delegated to the executive to do by making rules.

Therefore, the statement made that this delegation of legislative power is of a normal character is completely wrong. It is an abnormal delegation and is abdication of the power of Parliament to Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not understand the point ; let him explain it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I do not think thete is any validity in the point of order. Article 16(3) says that Parliament shall have to make laws prescribing certain things. Nothing will prevent it from doing so. Therefore, if a law is made by this Parliament under which rules could be framed by the executive, I think there is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): On a point of information. This very question was raised in the AP High Court before Mr. Justice Chinnappa Reddy. He did hold that delegation of this type was unconstitutional. Then the matter went before the Division Bench of the same High Court who upheld the contention of the State that this delegation is permissible. We have yet to know what the finding of the Supreme Court will be on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As you have pointed out just now, nothing in this Article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office prior to such employment or appointment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Parliament may make laws prescribing the period. How can they make a law ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can the period not be prescribed under the delegated power of legislation ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If it is made, it will be abnormal. That would not be normal. They have specified abnormal character. Parliament says that the Parliament will make the law prescribing the period of residence. Where have they prescribed the period of residence here ? We are simply delegating the power.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This point was raised in the Andhra Pradesh High Court whether it involved excessive delegation or not. The Court considered this matter and gave a categorical verdict that it did not constitute excessive delegation of power. They have already held that it is not excessive delegation of power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; I am sorry as the hon. Minister has pointed out the Court has given a ruling after going into all aspects. You have come late on the stage. For the time being, I overrule your point.

Now the question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री जु० रामपथी राव (करीम नगर) : अध्यक्ष जी, समाज के किसी क्षेत्र में भी जहां अन्याय होता है, उससे प्रभावित होने वाली जनता अगर कांशस होती है तो वह उस अन्याय को जीत लेती है। विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन का इतिहास यही बतलाता है। उन्होंने जो शान्तिपूर्ण आन्दोलन चलाया है उसके लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ। दरअसल बात यह है कि दूसरी मर्तबा इस बिल को लाने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी। पहले भी एक बार इस बिल को लाया जा चुका है और अब फिर लाया गया है। इसको लाने से हमारी कहां तक कामयाबी हुई है, उसको देखना चाहिए। जो पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत तेलंगाना कहलाया जाता था, उसको तरक्की देने के लिए हमने जो भी किया है वह उस इलाके के लोगों के एस्पिरेशन्स के बराबर नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक ही बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह जो तेलंगाना पर व्हाइट पेपर है उसमें कहा गया है :

> "The Central Administration Department always looked upon Telengana as an annexed territory."

फिर सब कमेटी के जो मेम्बर्स हैं उनके नाम भी बताना चाहता हूँ। चेयरमैन एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी, डा० एम० चेन्ना रेड्डी जो कि इससे पहले यूनियन गवर्नमेन्ट के मिनिस्टर थे। श्री पी० वी० नरसिम्हा राव जो आंध्र प्रदेश के एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं। श्री गोपाल राव आंध्र हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं। श्री वी० यल्ला रेड्डी, सिटिंग मेम्बर आफ दि अदर हाउस फ्राम कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी। इन्होंने तेलंगाना की भावना को इस तरह से प्रकट किया है।

जहां तक डैवलपमेन्ट का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में क्या भावना है ? एक गवर्नमेन्ट ग्रोन्ड पेपर है जिसका नाम "आंध्र प्रदेश' है—और

यह इश्यू नवम्बर, 1968 का है इसमें यह बतलाता है :

> "A simmering felling, however, seems to prevail that Telengana is not receiving a fair deal that is its due, a feeling which has to be removed by all possible means. The economic backwardness of Telengana is an admitted fact."

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अब इसके बाद दूसरी मुझे शिकायत यह है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने, इंटेग्रेशन आफ सर्विसेज के बारे में, जब कि तेलंगाना और आंध्र मिल रहे थे उस वक्त जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ और उसके लिए जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी होम मिनिस्ट्री में कायम हुई है अन्य प्रांतों की इंटेग्रेशन आफ सर्विसेज को देखने के लिये उसने कभी भी काम को जिस तरह करना चाहिये, नहीं किया। जिन्दा मिसाल मैं आपको इंजीनियर्स की देना चाहता हूँ कि पी० डबलू० डी० मिनिस्ट्री ने आज तक तीन मर्तबा होम मिनिस्ट्री को इस केस को रेफर किया है। दो मर्तबा इसको फिर वापिस किया गया और फिर फिर से वही लिस्ट जो वापस की गयी, वही लिस्ट फिर भेजी गयी है। अगर होम मिनिस्ट्री इंटेग्रेशन आफ सर्विसेज के बारे में जो काम करना था वह करती तो डिससेटिस्फेक्शन न होता जो आज सर्विस पर्सोनेल में है। और यह आन्दोलन जो विद्यार्थियों में चल रहा है यह किसी खास पोलिटिकल पार्टी के उकसाने से नहीं है, बल्कि यह स्ट्रगिल है ऐजूकेटड अनऐम-प्लायमेंट के खिलाफ। यह स्ट्रगिल है डिसपैरिटी के खिलाफ। इट इज ए सर्च फार सेल्फ रेसपेक्ट। और ये रीजनल इमबैलेन्सेज जो हैं, चाहें हिमाचल प्रदेश में हो, जम्मू और कश्मीर में हो या केरल में हो, यह इस देश के लिए भयंकर है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से श्री सादिक ने कश्मीर रीजनल इन्बैलेन्सेज को मिटाने के लिये जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की गयी है श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर की अध्यक्षता में, उसी तरह इस तेलंगाना के लिए भी एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय ताकि रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स दूर हो जाय।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : While replying, hon. Minister said with regard to the development of these backward areas, it is the direct responsibility of the State Governments. That means, the Centre's role is just overall supervision and giving some concentrated attention, etc., etc. I want to know, does this statement of hon. Minister not amount to a violation of their own decision, because, in 1964, the Planning Commissions' team was sent to eastern Uttar Pradesh districts. You remember it was during the period of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, when he was the Prime Minister. The issue was raised on the floor of the House ; it was the question of backwardness. An hon. Member even shed tears. That team was sent to eastern Uttar Pradesh, and it submitted a report in 1964, in which one of the recommendations was that the responsibility for the development of the backward areas not only in eastern Uttar Pradesh but in all parts of the country must be directly taken over by the Central Government. That is one of the recommendations, and the Government's decision, which has gone on record in this House, is that the Government have accepted the recommendations of that team *in toto*. That is rightway on the records. That means that the Central Government's decision is that they take over the responsibility directly for developing backward areas in the various States.

My second question is this. The question of the backwardness of Pudukottai was raised ; an area wherefrom I come. That was raised after the report of that team had been submitted. Immediately after that report, the Central Government sanctioned Rs. 10 crores or so. Then I raised the question whether for Pudukottai, the Central Government will make a similar grant. Then for hon. Minister, Mr. Bhagat, stated on the floor of the House, that as soon as that area is identified as a backward area, they will make a grant. It is on record. Then a letter was sent by me, and then the Planning Minister, Mr. Ashoka Metha said that is has been identified but it is not our responsibility but it is

[Shri Umanath]

the State Government's responsibility. So, I want to know a specific answer from the Minister. Since you have declared that you have accepted those recommendations of the Planning Commission's team, where it says that it is the direct responsibility of the Central Government to develop those areas, does it not mean and does it not amount to a violation of your own decision now to say that it is the direct responsibility of the State Government ?

DR. MELKOTE : Since my amendment has been disallowed, may I ask whether this act would have retrospective effect ?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secundarabad) : This Bill has been brought before the House in the background of the agitation going on in Telengana for a separate State. They have also admitted that all round there have been lapses and in fact, injustice—lapses not only about the services, but about the use of funds, not having an integrated seniority list, etc. For the integration of Andhra and Telengana, there should be a sense of justice, so that the people of Telengana feel that they are being equated with the Andhra people. Is this kind of justice being given in any part of India ? Can it be denied that in some States, a particular caste is completely sought to be eliminated from higher services ? In this atmosphere, for the next 10 or 15 years, I cannot conceive whether a Brahmin can be Chief Minister of any State in Southern India. If these conditions are there, are you surprised that people are agitating to protect themselves ? The students of Telengana are doing that nothing more.

So much stress is being laid on regional inequality. It is not only regional inequality, but it is a case of clear injustice. It is said that it is due to unemployment. Unemployment is there in every State. So, it is not merely unemployment, but unemployment plus injustice and nepotism that we want to fight against. May I ask the Home Minister whether he will set up some machinery by which all these agreements are implemented and whether he will give protection to those who are protesting in a very legal and peaceful way ? The students have been very peaceful, if you compare them to Shiv Sena. Potti Sriramulu has been praised. Only the other day, Shri Korapati Pattabhiramiah, an ex-MLA, who was on a fast, protesting peacefully, was arrested and taken to hospital for forced feeding. He was fighting for justice.

If these assurances are given and the Home Minister takes more interest in the affairs of Andhra Pradesh I am sure things would be better. In Maharashtra there has been integration because the Chief Ministers came from Rayalaseema and Vidarbha. Would he consider something on that line in regard to Andhra Pradesh also ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir, this particular Bill before the House has a historical background. It is not that Telengana alone happens to be a backward area in Andhra Pradesh. When we talk about safeguards we should not forget this very important historical context that there are quite a large number of areas in this country which are backward. Even there are places like Rayalaseema, Vishakhapatnam and others. In view of the fact that the period of five years originally indicated was extended to another five years and now we are extending it for another five years I would like to tell you that there is a built-in separatism in this particular provision by which by the end of five years again the agitation for separate Telengana will start. Therefore, let us have a clear-cut target before us as to by what time in future we are going to stop this. Instead of extending it from period to period I would like to know whether the Minister has any criterion to guide him that by such and such a time these reservations need not be there.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is it true that the Mulki rules now being framed do not cover Mungala Pargana villages and Bhadrachalam villages which were in Andhra region and which have been merged into Telengana for the lass ten years ? These twelve villages in Mungala area, Nalgonda district, and some villages in the Bhadrachalam area of Khammam District are not coming under either Telengana or Andhra region now and therefore the people there have a grievance that they are neither in

Andhra uor in Telengana. I would like to know whether in view of this the present legislation will be made to cover those areas also.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, even foreigners who come into our country get our citizenship after ten years. In Telengana even after twelve years they are not able to get citizenship. Will the Minister consider this point ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagam) : Sir, the question of regional disparities in terms of income and employment has assumed such proportions that people are no longer able to remain silent spectators of this injustice. Speaker after speaker has brought this to the attention of the House. There was a gentleman's agreement arrived among the leaders, The Government of India was fully aware of it. In spite of the fact that there was a Congress Government at the central level for the last twenty years and also in Andhra Pradesh for a similar period there was no understanding or supervision from the Centre to see that this particular agreement was adhered to. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in addition to passing this Bill he is taking some safeguards for problems like this so that they do not remain for long leading to agitations like this, not only in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana but in the whole country ? There must be some permanent safeguard at the central level which has to go into effect automatically.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : (मुरादाबाद) : भारतवर्ष में जातिवाद, भाषावाद और रीजनलिज्म सिर उठा रहे हैं । स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल के द्वारा करीब 300-350 रियासतों का मर्जर हुआ था । उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि हर एक स्टेट को अपने कल्चर और रहने के ढंग पर चलना था । अब यह जो बिल मंत्री महोदय ला रहे हैं जिसमें कि एक क्षेत्र के आधार में सुविधा दे रहे हैं तो क्या इस प्रकार से मंत्री महोदय भारतवर्ष में एक नयी रीजनलिज्म को जन्म तो नहीं दे रहे हैं ? इस प्रकार का कहीं एक दूसरा खतरा तो वह पैदा नहीं कर रही हैं इसका मैं उनसे जवाब चाहूंगा ?

SHRI. VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Ramapathi Rao said that a Commission should be set up to go into this question. It is not a matter about which the Central Government can take any decision. Shri Umanath raised the question regarding regional imbalance and implementation of assurances. I am sorry he did not hear what I was saying I was saying that the provisions we are making in this Bill will have to be implemented. The question that he asked was whether it is the policy of the Government to correct the regional imbalance. I said that it is our policy, but to correct the regional imbalance between Telengana and Andhra region it is the responsibility of the State Government. I am not saying that we do not have the overall responsibility for the entire country.

As far as this particular Bill is concerned the responsibility is on the Government of Andhra Pradesh to correct the regional imbalance between Andhra and Telengana region. For the larger question that he has raised I am not saying anything and it is not for me to say anything on that matter.

Dr. Melkote mentioned certain things. I have taken care of them in the reply that I made earlier, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza asked for protection to those people who protest peacefully. Protection for them goes without saying and no specific assurance is necessary for that. Shri Narayana Rao asked when there will be end to this matter. My simple answer is that when there is no need for it, it will end. Shri Reddi asked about some villages. I do not have the information with me. I shall certainly refer this matter to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Somani asked what are the safeguards. The law of Parliament is the biggest safeguard. I do not know what further safeguards he wants.

SHRI N. K SOMANI : It has not been implemented before.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : If it is not implemented the Parliament will have to take notice of it and consider what further to do about it. Shri Tyagi was saying about regionalism. What we

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

are doing is to put an end to feelings of rogionalism and not to create any regional feelings.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I cannot allow any more questions now. I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.35 hrs.

RE-ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF BUDGET

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवेज को लेने से पहले मेरी एक छोटी सी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये ।

6 तारीख को जब मैं एक व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोलने खड़ा हो गया तो आपने इस सदन में कुछ बातें कही । मैं आपकी आलोचना नही कर रहा हूँ लेकिन गलतफ़हमी उससे इस सदन को हो सकती है इसलिए मैं दो, चार मिनट में व्यक्तगत स्पष्टीकरण कर देना चाहता हूँ ।

यह जो बजट लीकेज के बारे में मैं बोल रहा था तो मेरे पास 7 किस्म के सबूत हैं । मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ । मैं स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर सिर्फ 7 मुद्दे सक्षेप में गिनाये चलता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहला मेरा सबूत यह था कि बजट के दिन दोपहर की बात है कि इस सदन् के एक प्रमुख सदस्य श्री नन्दकुमार सोमानी के यहां हम कुछ लोग खाने पर बुलाये गये थे । उसी दिन बम्बई से एक ट्रंक-काल आई तो पता चला कि बम्बई में बजट का विस्फोट हो चुका था । फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में ड्यूटी और चीनी के बारे में ड्यूटी का पता दोपहर में ही चल गया था ।

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जब मैं पिछले सप्ताह बम्बई गया था तब जो कपड़े का धंधा और उद्योग करने वाले लोग हैं मुझे उनसे पता चला कि वित्त मंत्रालय के एक अफसर बम्बई गये थे ऐड वेलोरम अर्थात् मूल्य पर आधारित जो शुल्क होता है उस पर बातचीत करने के लिए उनको मूल्य पर आधारित शुल्क का पता उनसे चल गया था ।

तीसरी बात यह कि शेअर बाजार में उस दिन या पिछले सात दिनों में तेजी इसलिए आ रही थी कि शेयर बाजार वालों को...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day he made a vague charge. He said that it is a budget leakage and I told him that such charges on the Floor of the House does not add to the dignity or decorum, and that if he has any specific information, he should submit it to the hon'ble Speaker ; he should seek his permission and only if he gets permission he can bring it up. That is the regular course. I understand that he has submitted a motion and it is under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत समय नहीं लूंगा, दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा । मैं यहां किसी का नाम भी नहीं लूंगा । मैं प्रस्ताव के बारे में नहीं बोल रहा हूँ । कुछ लोगों के मन में यह संदेह उत्पन्न हो गया है कि मैं ऐसा गैर-जिम्मेदार आदमी हूँ । मैं केवल इसलिए यह बातें कह रहा हूँ । मैं विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I would like to appeal to the House that we have to follow the business of the day as per the Order Paper. Otherwise any hon. Member can get up and say anything...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Mine is personal explanation.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The whole Parliamentary procedure will become a force. I appeal to you to enforce the rules, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know you have sufficient evidence. I then advised you and you have followed that already, and you have submitted a regular motion. That is under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : शेयर बाजार में इसलिए तेजी आई कि उस दिन लोगों को पता लगा कि कारपोरेट सेक्टर को नई सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं।...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not take all the charges, all the points in evidence which you have got before you. As I said, you have taken the correct course, and you will get the reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त मंत्रालय के एक बड़े अफसर ने अपना मकान तीन साढ़े तीन हजार रुपये में एक बड़े बिजिनेस हाउस को दे रखा है, इससे बजट की सीक्रेसी नहीं रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are exceeding the limits. You have indicated that you have some evidence of the charges. You have followed the regular course. That is enough.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने मेरी बात मान ली, मैं यही चाहता था।

16.38 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1969-70

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1969-70 for which 7 hours have been allotted.

There is a large number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. The cut motions then may be moved if they are otherwise admissible.

Demand No. 1—Railway Board

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,11,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Demand No. 3—Payments to Worked Lines and others

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,58,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others'."

Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,60,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

Demand No. 5—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,82,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of Working Expenses — Repairs and Maintenance'."

Demand No. 6—Working Expenses—Operating Staff

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,23,32,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

Demand No. 7—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,36,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

Demand No. 8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,15,72,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

Demand No. 9—Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,45,86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

Demand No. 10—Working Expenses—Staff Welfare

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,57,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

Demand No. 11A—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

Demand No. 12—Dividend to General Revenues

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,01,19,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,40,52,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,48,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

Demand No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,15,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

Demand No. 16—Pensionery Charges—Pension Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,34,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Pensionery Charges—Pension Fund'."

Demand No. 17—Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Development Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Repayments of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund'."

Demand No. 18—Appropriation to Development Fund

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

Demand No. 20—Payments towards Amortisation of overcapitalisation

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of Overcapitalisation'."

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure in abolishing Railway Board keeping in view its non-utility. (1)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Excessive expenditure on Railway Board. (2)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Bureaucratic and anti-worker policy of Railway Board. (3)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Inactivity, uselessness and favouritism of Railway Boardr (4)]

DR. RANEN SEN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to set up flag station/halt at Akaipur (between Majhergram and stations under Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway) on the Ranaghat-Bangaon section. (5)]

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to set up a flag station/halt in between South and North Kazipara (beyond Barasat station) in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. (6)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to increase the number of trains in the Bangaon section and Barasat-Hasanabad section of the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (7)]

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Victimisation of a large number of workers who participated in one day token strike. (10)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Cancellation of recognition of Trade Unions which participated in one day strike of 19th September, 1968. (11)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Supporting the formation and functioning of a number of puppet Trade Unions. (12)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to recognise the real representative Trade Unions to maintain good relationship between the workers and the Railway Board. (13)]

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Victimisalion of railway employees for participation in the token strike of September 19, 1968. (14)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement fully the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee. (15)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the ILO Convention regarding the working hours of labourers. (16)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give more amenities to the Third Class passengers. (17)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Economy drive in the Railways. (18)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Economy drive through reduction in the number of class IV staff. (19)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Increase in the fare of third class passengers. (20)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to abolish Railway Board. (21)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Decision to choose the so-called uneconomic lines. (22)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Reduction of perquisities of senior and top officials in view of high expenditure of Railway Administration. (23)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to safeguard the lives of the Railway staff on the running trains who have been murdered or attacked brutally while working in trains. (24)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the fat salaries and amenities drawn by the officers of the Railway Board. (25)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Maltreatment of Railway employees by the Railway Board. (26)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to uproot the corruption, nepotism and favouritism in the Railway Board. (27)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Favouritism in the Railway Board in connection with the appointments for the posts of the Railway Security Officers and Vigilance Inspectors on various Railways. (28)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to pay any attention towards amenities for the public. (29)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Squandering money on Railway Board. (30)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to pay any attention to the suggestions given by Members of Parliament. (31)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop arbitrary action and irregularities of Railway Board. (32)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop bureaucratic attitude of the Railway Board. (33)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give more facilities to ordinary employees of the Railways. (34)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to fix the pay of the members of the Railway Board at not more than Rs. 1000. (35)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Introduction of the posts of Senior Deputy General Managers. (36)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Unsatisfactory catering arrangements at railway stations and in dining cars. (37)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Top heavy expenditure on Administration. (38)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to propose and introduce effective measures for transportation of goods to compete the road transportation. (39)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to equalise the pay scale and increments of all class III employees in Railways. (40)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to check the Pak spy ring working at present in Gorakhpur Railway workshop. (41)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not constructing an over-bridge and another platform at Tulsipur Railway Station on Gorakhpur-Gonda loop line. (42)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not constructing a waiting room for ladies at Tulsipur Railway Station on N. E. Railway. (43)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure of Railways to convass for and obtain additional goods traffic. (44)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for not making wide corridor passage in the 1st class compartments on the railways as the present passage is too narrow to be crossed by persons coming from opposite directions. (45)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to make sufficient provisions of latrines in the 1st Class compartments particularly on the N. E. Railway. (46)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1,

[Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath]

[Failure on the part of the Government to make sufficient provisions of bath rooms in the 2nd Class compartments particularly on the N. E. Railways. (47)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to construct an overbridge at Dharamshala Bazar (Gorakhpur), Thoothibari, the border town (Nepal) and the Dharmshala-Notanwa Road on the Gorakhpur-Lucknow Railway line (N. E. Railway). (48)]

That the Demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to change the policy of posting the new trainees as Assistant Station Master, soon after the completion of their training from the Training School and to review the old policy of posting them as traffic signallers for at least 10 years. (49)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government to start a de-luxe super express train between Delhi and Gorakhpur. (50)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Delay in converting the metre gauge lines from Gorakhpur to Barabanki and Gorakhpur to Varanasi into broad gauge keeping in view the importance of Gorakhpur from defence point of view. (51)]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Delay in settling genuine grievances of railway employees. (59)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Contract system in the railway establishments. (60)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make provision for direct train from Ernakulam to Bombay. (61)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make provision for direct train from Ernakulam to New Delhi. (62)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make provision for direct train from Ernakulam to Calcutta. (63)]

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Non-recognition of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union (72)

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Use of saloons by the Gazetted officers (73)]

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Proposal to dismantle the Mettupalaiyam-Ootacamund Hill Railway line on the Southern Railway (74)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Proposal to dismantle three Railway lines in Tanjore District on the Southern Railway (75)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Non-recognition of Trade Unions by ballot in all Indian Railways (76)]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Policy regarding maintaining the the saloons, air conditioned coaches (96)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to fix the maximum ceiling of pay of the members of Railway Board and

other high officials at Rs. 1000 per month. (103)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the anti-workers policy of Railway Board. (104)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the pay of the Chairman of Railway Board. (105)

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of Railway Board to have close contact with railway employees and to understand their difficulties. (106)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the facilities and amenities for the low-class employees of Railway Board. (107)]

DR. RANEN SEN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to have a flag station/halt near Kalopur midway between Bangaon and Chandpara stations of Bangaon section in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (108)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to have a wooden foot overbridge by the side of railway bridge between Machalandapur and Gobardanga stations in Bangaon section of the Sealdah Division under Eastern Railway. (109)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to publish names of members of different consultative Committees in the Time Table. (110)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for running direct trains from Sealdah station to Hasanabad *via* Barasat under Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (111)]

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the long-standing grievances of firemen in Southern Railway. (113)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider sympathetically the grievances of firemen on all Indian Railways. (114)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Rampant corruption, bribery, favouritism and nepotism prevailing in the Railway Board. (115)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Anti-labour policy pursued by the Railway Board in dealing with workers grievances. (116)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take effective action on the Report of Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee. (117)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reinstate all the railway employees who participated in the token strike on the 19th September, 1968 (118)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ban the introduction of electronic computer in Indian Railways. (119)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of promotion facilities for ungraded clerks in railway accounts department. (120)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the demand of the Dining Car workers for warm clothing during the cold season. (121)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the grievances of the Dining Car workers for enough rest and leave facilities. (122)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take steps to give enough amenities to passengers travelling in third-class. (123)]

[Shri K. Ramani]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take steps to supply food articles at cheap rates to passengers travelling in third-class at all stations. (124)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to have more seating accommodation facilities for passengers travelling in third-class in all express trains. (125)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Refusal to accept good suggestions made by Railway Passengers Organisations to improve the facilities for passengers. (126)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of amenities for third-class passengers. (128)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of catering arrangements on Railways. (129)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop pilferage and wagon-breaking on the railway lines. (130)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to evolve effective measures to combat the competition by road transport (131)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Situation following the strike on the 19th September, 1968. (132)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inefficiency of the management in preventing diversion of traffic to other means of transport. (133)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inefficiency of the Zonal Administration. (134)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give representations to railway employees in Railway Board. (135)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide drinking water in the third-class compartments. (136)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for improvements in railway hospitals (137)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay night duty allowances to all the railway employees posted on night duty. (138)]

That the demand under the head Railway board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to employ all the workers of railway dining cars on permanent basis and on regular pay and provide them other facilities. (139)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to accede to the demands of the employees of catering departments. (140)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent railway accidents. (141)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to promote sufficient number of junior railway employees to senior grades. (142)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Irregularities in allotment of quarters to railway employees. (143)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make better arrangements for the education of the children of the railway employees. (144)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish contract system in Railways. (145)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a separate pay Commission for Railways. (146)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide uniforms to all the line staff of Railways. (147)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide retirement passes to class IV railwaymen at par with class III staff. (148)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect pay, allowances and avenue of promotion of all categories of staff on their being medically incapacitated. (149)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to convert all temporary posts into permanent posts and confirmation of all temporary staff after completion of one year of service. (150)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce the old grain-shop system in railways. (151)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to restore conductors posts to the category of Guards. (152)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to protect total emoluments of staff who are the victim of occupational disease during their service. (153)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reinstate all the railway employees who have been victimised for the strike on 19th September, 1968. (154)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inadequate supply of mail vans resulting in the usage of third class compartments for carrying mail. (155)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inadequate lighting arrangements in the running trains particularly in third class compartments. (156)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct buildings for the R. M. S. or important railway stations. (157)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete the construction of Ring Railway in Delhi. (158)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to manufacture new coaches as required for the increase of passenger traffic and replacement. (159)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to manufacture new wagons required for loading and unloading of goods and replacement of old and unserviceable wagons. (160)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to manufacture engines out of the loans received from outside countries. (161)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to consider the T. T. Es. as running staff. (162)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of not discontinuing the train service proposed to be discontinued (163)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce more Janta trains to reduce rush in third class compartments. (164)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to discontinue the return of vacant wagons so as to increase the income to the Railways. (165)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in not properly and efficiently managing the Branch lines which have allegedly resulted in losses. (166).

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Failure in checking ticketless travelling on railways. (167)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce electric trains in N. E. Railway. (168)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to pay proper attention towards medical services. (169)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the expenditure being incurred on health and welfare of employees. (170)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to check incidents of dacoity, thefts and murders in trains. (171)

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide an attendant in each first class compartment. (172)]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Anti-labour policy of the Railway Board. (173)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to abolish free saloon facilities for the Railway Board Officials. (174)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Top heavy administrative apparatus of the Railway Board. (175)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct railway stations at Neelimanagalam and Kaduthirutty between Kottayam-Ernakulam line in Kerala State. (176)].

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop free travelling facilities for top officials for private and unofficial tours. (177)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for drastic reduction in the number of top officials in all the departments with a view to improve the working of the railway system. (178)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for abolition of contract system in case of all major and minor works in railways. (179)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to appoint Committees of M. L. As and M. Ps with powers to supervise the working of the zonal system and maintaining public relations. (180)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open a city ticket booking office in Asansol. (182)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce local electric trains between Howrah and Durgapur. (183)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a road between Sreerampur village and Andal. (184)].

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open a flag station at Noapara (West Bengal) (185)].

SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check wastage in the name of sumptuary allowance. (203)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check misuse of money in the name of T. A. and D. A. of Gazetted Officers (204)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 10

[Failure to scrap the entirely useless arrangements regarding civil defence. (205)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Lack of provision for funds to survey Ernakulam-Quilon coastal railway line in Kerala (206)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Lack of provision for funds converting metre gauge line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum into broad gauge line (207)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Need for survey for a new railway line in North Bihar (North Eastern Railway) (212)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Need for survey for conversions of narrow guage lines in North Bihar (North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railway) (213)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Need for survey for new lines in South Bihar (Eastern and South Eastern Railways). (214)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Need for survey for laying new lines in hilly areas of South Bihar, especially that of Chota Nagpur. (215)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct survey for construction of new railway line from Kottayam to Madurai (221)].

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct survey for construction of new lines between Kuttippuram-Pannani-Nattika-Cranganore and Ernakulam. (223)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct survey for construction of new lines between Ernakulam and Alleppey. (224)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct surveys for construction of new lines between Alleppey and Kottayam. (225)].

That the demand under tha head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct surveys for construction of new lines between Srikrishna Puram-Cherpulaessary-Shornoor. (226)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct surveys for construction of new lines between Niramboor-Mannarghat-Olavakkot. (227)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Failure to conduct surveys for construction of new lines between Feroke-Menjeri *via* Melattur. (228)].

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

Failure to take speedy action to finalise the survey couducted for a new line between Satyamangalam and Chamaraja Nagar (229)].

That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100/.

[Shri K. Ramani]

[Failure to survey Coimbatore-Pollachi line *via* vellalore instead of the existing line *via* Chettipalayam. (230)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Re. 1.

[Continuance of private railways (231)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to nationalise all the private railway lines. (234)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Bureaucratic top heavy administration and extravagance over it. (237)].

That the de mand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Wastage of crores of rupees in the name of security. (238)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Recruitment of anti-social elements in Railway Security Organisation. (239)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[High cost of administration of the Medical Department in comparison with the quantum of aid given to railway workers. (240)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the extravagance being done in the name of Railway Security Force. (242)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of Railway Security Force in checking the cases of theft. (243)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in checking corruption among the Railway Security Force and their collusion with thieves. (244)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shortage of required material for maintenance and repairs of railway engines and supply of low quality material. (245)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convert the Ernakulam-Trivandrum metre guage line into broad guage. (249)].

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Movement of foodgrains and other perishable commodities in open wagons causing heavy losses. (250)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Government to cope up with the request of the Rajasthan Government for the supply of wagons for carrying foodgrains during the drought period. (251)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of security organisation to check widespread corruption. (252)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Over-staffing of senior official in vari

ous departments of the Railway Administration (253)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Posting of inefficient and inexpert officials to responsible posts who are not in a position to check accidents (254)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Negligence on the part of the senior officials for not adding more bogies to the trains and starting more trains to cover the overcrowding in the trains (255)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent late running of trains consequent of non-attendance of their duties by senior officials (256)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Administration to give a patient hearing to the genuine grievances of the employees (257)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop saloon facilities for high railway officials and convert them into regular bogies (258)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prepare uniform for railway employees on zonal basis departmentally instead of giving them to contractors (259)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop creation of special poste for officers (260)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the high salaries of officials of the railway Service Commission in India (261)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure on the part of the Administration to provide direct Mail/Express train service from Delhi to Gorkhpur (262)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Over recruitment of class I officers in the general management, civil engineering, mechnical traffic, electrical, signal and telecommunication departments. (263)]

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop Express and Mail trains at Pattambi, Olavookot Division of Southern Railway (264)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reinstate all the suspended and victimised workers in connection with one day token strike on 19th September, 1968 (265)].

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for providing a telephone connection in Mughal Sarai Junction enquiry office (266)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for adequate railway wagons (267)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop theft of electrical overhead wire in suburban area (268)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration

[Shri Bhagban Das]

be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to decrease the rail fare of third class tickets (269)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the adequate trains for passengers (270)].

SHRI MOHMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to open flag station at Noapara between Dum Dum junction and Belgharia Station, Eastern Railway (271)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expences—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of Railway Police to protect the lift, property and honour of passengers (272)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to exercise effective checks in cases of frequent looting of railway property, cash due to administrative negligence and irresponsibility (273)],

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check smuggling of sugar to Nepal in collusion with tne railway police. (274)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check corruption rampant in railway police on N. E. Railway (275)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failur to make R. P. F. in N. E. Railway effective and public-service minded (276)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Evpenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate red-tapism in administration of N. E- Railway (277)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the allowance and service conditions of R.P.F. N.E. Railway 278)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to improve the service conditions and efficiency of railway police on N. E. Railway (279)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enquire the loot of Railway treasury between Mehsi and Chakia stations of Northern Eastern Railwas (280)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the difficulties caused to the passengers as a result of stopping almost all the trains coming from Narkatiaganj near the westetn signal of Muzaffarpur due to mismanagement (281)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in timely repair of railway staff quarters (282)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in checking misappropriation of lakhs of rupees being done in the name of repairs (283)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unsatisfactory arrangement of electric supply in railway staff qnarters (284)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in checking thefts of railway assets (285)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenanee be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce electric traction in the Ernakulam – Trivandrum line of the Southern Railway (287)].

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses - Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to carry on proper repairs and maintenance of the railway quarters and roads in Gorakhpur (288)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check wastage of money in the name of repairs to railway buildings and lines (289)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay more attention to repairs in Railway employees quarters (290)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide black tar to all railway feeder roads (291)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay more attention to repairs in the diesel coaches running on Northern and North-Eastern Railways (292].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to sanction more men on Night Patrol Duty to ensure safety of track (293)].

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide underground road near the level crossing in between Asansol and Kalipahari (294)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand tunnels near railway stations at Asansol and Andal (295)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to construct additional sheds at Durgapur railway station (296)].

That the the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be raduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct shed near the bus stand at Durgapur within the premises of railway station (297)].

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to renovate the railway station of Pattambi (298)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to renovate the railway station at Trichur of Southern Railway (299)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to renovate the railway station at Mulloorkkara of Southern Railway (300)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the condition of I Class waiting room at Chakia station on N. E. Railway (308)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve railway road near Chakia station on N, E Railway (309)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the amenities in I class waiting room at Motihari station on N. E. Railway (310)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to carry out repairs in quarters of the Staff of Chakia, Mehsi and Pipra stations on N. E. Railway (311)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to post a gate keeper at the Gumti near the Bazar at Pipra station on N.E. Railway (312)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remodel the Motipur station building on Narkatiaganj line on N.E. Railway (313)].

SHRI K, M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of promotional facilities for clerical staff in traffic accounts department (319)].

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to man the level crossing at Cherukara of Olavakkot division, Southern, Railway (320].

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to include mileage of the running staff for the purpose of calculating dearness allowance (321)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to calculate overtime of running staff on daily basis instead of fortnightly (322)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to classify railway drivers and firemen as "intensive" since the condition stipulated for such classifications are in the nature of running duties that they perform (323)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be redueed by Rs. 100.

[Need for a guaranteed weekly rest and double payment for working on rest day (324)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for counting duty hours of loco and Traffic running staff from "signing on" to "signing off" (325)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the disparity in the wage structure of railway employees created by the Second Pay Commission (326)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to introduce bonus scheme for all staff including typist clerks working in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (327)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to grant subsidy for the staff not provided with housing quarters in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (328)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay compensatory allowance to the staff and workers at Chittaranjan in view of the high cost of living in comparison with Calcutta and other towns (329)].

"That the demand under the head Ordi-

nary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider the employees of Railway Institute as employees of Railways (330)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw court cases against the railway employees arrested in connection with the strike of the 19th September (331)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be raduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to restore recognitition to the All India Railwaymen's Federation (332)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept the demands of the Indian Loco-mechanical Staff Association (333)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the bungling, favouritism and discrimination being resorted to in regard to the reinstatement of the casual and substitute employees of the Railways (334)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept 6-point charter of demands of the All India Station Masters Association (335)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to revise the pay-scales of the railiway guards in view of their multifarious duties (336)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept the demands of the employees working in loco-sheds (337)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the difficulties of the railway running staff (338)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to fix need-based minimum wages for the railway employees (339)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to fix pay-scales of loco-mechanical employees in view of thair duties (340)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accord recognition to Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association (341)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise All India Station Masters Association. (342)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the working hours of running staff of railways (343)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to restore the recognition of de-recognised unions affiliated to All India Railwaymen's Federation (344)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accede to the demands sponsored by the Purvottar Railway Mazdoor Sabha (345)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise Purvottar Railway Mazdoor Sabha (346)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept 28-point charter of demands forwarded by All India Railwaymen's Federation (347)].

That the demand under the head Ordi-

nary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept demands of train clerks (348)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prevent curtailment in the strength of train clerks (349)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make good the curtailment in the strength of train clerks at Danapur (Eastern Railway (350)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to allot quarters to all railway workers (351)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove dissatisfactory arrangements of fans in railway quarters (352)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw the wrong decision to revert 9 BTMs as fitters In spite of their having worked as BTMs continuously for 35 months (353)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to promote fitter Khalasis and BTMs in spite of their having put in 15 years service as against the rules to promote them after 3 years service (354)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint trade apprentices as fitters even after their having completed the training (355)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw cases against loco-shed employees arrested in connection with token strike on 19th September, 1968 (356)].

That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw the orders of dismissal suspension and removal from service in respect of loco-shed employees in connection with token strike on 19th September, 1968 (357)].

That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the suggestions made by the second meeting of East Zonal Branch of Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association held at Andal on 20/21, January, 1969 (358)].

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint a high-power commission to enquire into the work-load of loco-mechanical staff and to assess their work properly (359)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to upgrade 25 per cent loco-mechanical staff despite C. M. E. C. C. C's Jamalpur decision dated 7th May, 1964 (360)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make up the loss of over-time allowance sustained by the loco-mechanical staff as a result of wrong calculations (361)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give training of diesel and electric traction to the mechanical staff and to absorb them subsequently (362)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reimburse the salary for 2 days to the loco-mechanical staff of Jamalpur (363)].

That the demand under the head

Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to annul the transfers of mechanical staff and to revoke the illegal punishments awarded to them for their raising the voice against the bungling of L. F. of Ranaghat loco-shed (364)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make Factory Act applicable to the employees working in loco-sheds (365)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to consider sympathetically the demands of the railway employees and to remove their discontentment by not following the path of repression (366)].

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the number of leave reserve for the railway employees (367)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to withdraw the recognition given to the fictitious union like National Railwaymen's Federation (368)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to condemn the policy of forming agent unions to act against the interests of the railway employees (369)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make arrangements to hold secret ballot for the trial of strength among the various unions of the Railway (370)].

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Sir, I beg to move :—

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of adequate scope of promotion to the clerical cadre of the claims Branch of Chief Commercial Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Calcutta (371)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Blocking of 200 employees in lowest grade Rs 110-180 under Chief Commercial Superintendent, Claims Branch, Eastern Railway for 15 to 20 years (372)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Compulsory extraction of work for more than 8 hours in signal department, Asansol by the Divisional Superintendent (373)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take measures to remove the shortage of residential accommodation for Class IV employees at the stations (374)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take measures to give reasonable salaries to the sanitary employees working at the stations (375)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to provide to the pointmen the residential accommodation worth human habitation (376)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide uniforms- particularly warm uniforms to Class IV employees (377)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give adequate allowances to the running staff in these days of rising prices (378)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to neutralise the rise in the cost of living even after the merger of the dearness allowance in the pay in the case

of class III and class IV employees working at the stations (379)].

MAHANT DIVGIJAI NATH : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced to Re. 1.

[Defective purchase of grade III coal as grade I coal (380)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to set up a Fuel Commission to study the effect of dieselisation (381)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce electrically driven railway engines and diesel engines in all trains (382)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to practise economy in railways (383)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide the full quota of coal to the staff at cheaper rates (384)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check theft of coal at all the railway stations (385)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Problem of promotion of transportation supervisors (386)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to purchase all required coal from National Coal Development Corporation (387)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to discontinue purchasing of coal from private collieries at higher rates (388)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Failure to prevent pilferage of diesel oil (389)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent corruption rampant in the purchase of coal (390)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to purchase four inch coal fixed as a fuel for the engine (391)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent the practice of selling coal and cinder ash to contractors at a very nominal price (392)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to further reduce expenditure on coal (393)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check pilferage of coal. (394)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check inflated expenditure on inferior quality of coal in collusion with coal suppliers (395)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check bungling by high officials in the name of purchase of coal (396)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop the practice of harassing

class IV employees by implicating them in coal theft cases (397)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to end the practice of inflating losses by selling coal as worthless ashes (398)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100;

[Failure to stop the supply of coal for engines in bigger lumps than the prescribed size (399)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses— Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to supply coal according to the prescribed size (400)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand the use of diesel engines in Eastern Railway (401)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand the use of diesel engine in North Eastern Railway (402)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce electrification which has not so far been done in Eastern Railway (403)].

SHRI K. M MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce diesel engine in North Eastern Railway (404)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to introduce diesel engine in the North Eastern Railway for the purpose of carrying goods (405)].

MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced to Re. 1.

[Ban the introduction of electronic computers in the Railways (406)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses— Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the rent of railway retiring rooms (410)].

MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to supply shoes to class III staff working on the lines (411)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses - Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent wastage of stationery and forms (412)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to exercise necessary caution in the loading and unloading of goods (413)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prevent misuse of money in the name of compensation for goods lost or damaged (414)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

]Need to bring about improvement in the supply of uniforms (415)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to supply the required length of cloth to the employees instead of ready-made uniforms (416)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make use of large quantity of material kept in stores and to discontinue imports of fresh material from abroad (417)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of proper recording of purchases and distribution (418)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the misuse of stationery (419)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the expenditure incurred on paying compensation for the damage caused to the goods because of the mismanagement in the Railway Administration (420)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Re. 1.

[Failure to provide good uniforms to the class IV employees in time (421)].

MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced to Rs. 100.

[Increase in the production of 3rd class compartments (423)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the railway administration to effect maximum economy in working expenses (424)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to taking preventive measures for accidents at level crossings (425)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check constant loss being incurred in dining cars (426)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay full compensation to the families of the persons killed in railway accidents (427)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the amount of compensation to be paid to the passengers injured as a result of railway accidents]

SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR: I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce mounting expenditure on payment of compensation to casualties as a result of not avoiding increasing number of railway accidents (429)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the incidents regarding the loss of life and property of the railway passengers (430)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide sufficient number of

quarters for class III and IV railway employees (433)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I be to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate quarters for the railway staff (444)].

SHRI PATTIAM GOPALAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply winter uniforms to railway catering employees working in north bound dining cars of G. T. Express and Dakshina Express of Southern Railway (445)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Ottappalam of Southern Railway (446)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Trichur of Southern Railway (447)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Irinjalakuda of Southern Railway (448)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Ernakulam of Southern Railway (449)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Wadakkanchery of Southern Railway (450)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Calicut of Southern Railway (451)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinaay Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Shonoor of Olavokkot Division of Southern Railway (452)].

"That the Demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Olavakkot of Southern Railway (453)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Pattambi of Southern Railway (454)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Tellicherry of Southern Railway (455)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Trivandrum of Southern Railway (456)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Quilon of Southern Railway (457)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Kottayam of Southern Railway (458)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Kuttipuram of Southern Railway (459)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more quarters for railway employees at Mullurkkara of Olavakkot Division of Southern Railway (460)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of adequate medical facilities for railway employees at Shoranur of Southern Railway (461)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of adequate medical facilities for railway employees at Olavakkot of Southern Railway (462)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the status of residential areas in Chittaranjan as protected areas (463)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate educational facilities for the children of railway employees in Chittaranjan (464)].

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish additional Bengali and Hindi medium school in Chittaranjan for children of wards of the staff of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (465)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discontinuance of Urdu subject in railway school in Asansol (466)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the decision regarding allotment of hundred per cent quarters for class III employees and fifty per cent quarters for class IV employees at Chittaranjan (467)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing the minimum basic facilities of proper sheds and electric amenities for protection from extreme summer and cold winds at Mughal Sarai Junction (485)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the employees working in the Railway Institutes as regular Staff of the railways (486)].

"That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for additional staff at Mughal Sarai Cantonment to cope with extreme pressure of work (487)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to fulfil dire need of medical facilities to class III and class IV railway employees (489)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expanses—Staff Welfare be reduced to Rs. 100.

[Inadequacy of educational facilities for children of railway employees (490)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the inadequacy of canteen facilities at class 'B' and 'C' stations as also for class III and class IV railway employees (491)].

That the demand under the head Ordinar Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide free medical aid to the railway employees, particularly the non-gazetted employees (492)].

That the demand under the head Ordi-

nary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide facilities for entertainment to non-gazetted railway employees (493)].

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of retiring rooms at Trichur of Southern Railway (495)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove insanitary conditions in the colonies of the employees working at stations other than junction stations (496)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide means of cultural activities for the employees working at small stations (497)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to proved recreational and other facilities for the children of the low-paid employees (498)].

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a hospital immediately at Jahanabad for railway employees (499)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide quarters for railway employees immediately at Jahanabad (500)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct level-crossing no a Muther and to post a gate-keeper ther (501)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make repairs at crossing No. 1 near Jahanabad station and post a gate-keeper there (502)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide 4 5 water coolers at Jahanabad station and to change the water tank there (503)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a water cooler at Jahanabad Kot station (504)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-construct a new waiting room for the I and II class passengers at Jahanabad station (505)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a waiting room at Makhdumpur station (506)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a waiting room at Warsaliganj station for I and II class passengers (507)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a railway factory on the land of the railway department near Warsaliganj station (508)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make arrangements for electricity at Jahanabad station (509)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up separate bath room

and lavotories for gents and ladies at Jahanabad station (510)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—(Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cover the platforms of the Jahanabad station (511)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—(Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cover the platform of Malhdumpur station to give shelter to passengers (512)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—(Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cover the platform of Tehta station to give shelter to passengers (513)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—(Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cover the platforms of Warsaliganj station (514)].

SHRI K. M. ABRAHRM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to include coastal railway line linking Bombay and Ernakulam during the Fourth Plan (516)].

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move.

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to construct more lines in backward areas (519)].

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to construct Talcher—Bimlagar rail line (520)].

That the demand under the head construction af new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to convert narrow guage rail line of Rupsa—Bangriposi and connecting it with broad guage line coming from Jamshedpur (521)].

That the demand under the head construction of new line—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide retiring room facilities at Balasore station (S. E. Railway) (522)].

That the demand under the head construction of new line—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide II class gents and ladies waiting rooms at Jaleswar station (523)].

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced to Rs. 100.

[Need to construct the Trivandrum-Nagarcoil Kanyakumari Tirunevelly line (534)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move.

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct a new railway line from Ernakulam to Madurai *via* Kothamangalam and Munnar in Southern Railway (535)].

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct a new railway line between Ernakulam and Kayanakulam *via* Alleppey in Southern Railway (536)].

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to convert the existing metre gauge into broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum in Southern Railway (537)].

That the demand under the head construction of new lines—capital and depreciation reserve fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete the doubling of the line between Ernakulam and Madras, Southern Railway (538)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct even one new line in North-Eastern Railway (540)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a branch line from Hazipur station, North-Eastern Railway to Bhainsaloten *via* Lalganj, Sahabganj and Kesaria (541)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-establish direct connection from Gorakhpur to Narkatiaganj in North-Eastern Railway (542)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for construction of broad gauge line from Samastipur to Narkatiaganj, North-Eastern Railway (543)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reservs Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a survey to ascertain the profit or loss from the construction of a railway line from Sitamarhi to Mehsi in North-Eastern Railway (544)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to immediately construct a broad gauge railway line of strategic importance from Samastipur to Raksaul in North Eastern Railway (545)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct direct railway line from Chhapra junction to Motihari in North-Eastern Railway (546)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation reserve fund be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to provide a halt station in Naryar village between Motihari and Kanti station on Muzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj line in in North-Eastern Railway (547)].

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Gaya junction to Bokaro Steel Plant *via* Sherghari (548)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Dehra on Sone to Ara junction *via* Nashriganj and Narainpur (549)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a double line between Patna junction and Gaya (550)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct an over-bridge near the level crossing towards the south of Gaya junction (551)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a level crossing near village Muther between Patna and Gaya (552)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the level crossing near Tehra Station as there is already a level crossing nearby (553)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Barun with Visram Bihita *via* Daudnagar, Akhal and Paliganj by extending the line from Barwadi to Barun (554)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a new line by converting Bihar Sharif, Bandhu Ganj and Jahanabad as junctions (555)].

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depre-

ciation Reserve Fuud be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend a new line from Gaya junction to Daudnagar *via* Tekari town, Goh, Devhara. (556)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Rajgrih with Belaganj *via* Kurtha and Bharpi. (557)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cannect Rafiganj with Bihita *via* Tekari town, Kurtha, Attulah and Paliganj. (558)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to conneet Rajgrih with Kauchkol town *via* Navuda. (559)]

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and development fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Disregard towards granting adequate amenities to third class passengers in Indian Railways. (561)]

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works— Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct over-bridge at Irinjalakuda of Southern Railway. (563)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Dund be reduced be Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adpequate funds for doubling railway line between Madukarai and Kanjikode in Southern Rai[way. (564)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate funds for doubling railway line between Alwaye and Ernakulam (565).]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate funds for doubling railway line between Morappur and Dasampatti. (566).]

SHRI K. RAMANI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to build houses for sweepers working at Coimbatore junction. (567)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at Avanashi Road level crossing in Coimbatore city. (568)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at North Coimbatore level-crossing. (569)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs 100.

[Fairlure to have a wider gate at the level-crossing between Somanur and Vanjipalayam in Coimbatore district, to enable buses to pass through. (570)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for stoppage of Kerala Express train at Tiruppur station on Southern Railway. (571)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide sufficient accommodation in third class passengers waiting hall at Coimbatore junction with drinking water facilities. (572)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Work—Capital Depreciation Reserve

Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the prices of food articles in Railway Refreshment Rooms (573)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the quality and to increase quantity of food supplied to passengers in Railway Refreshment Rooms (574)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the private contractors selling food articles at Railway stations at exhorbitant prices (575)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to build a pucca Railway sitation with drinking water and latrine facilities at Sulur, near Coimbatore, on Southern Railway (576)].

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreiation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct lavatories for third class passengers at Ernakulam, Southern Railway (577)].

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct an overbridge at Madhipur Mohalla to the West of Muzaffarpur junction of North Eastern Railway (586)].

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a bridge on the railway line near Chakia Station, North-Eastern Railway (587)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Lack of attention to interests of the public in respect of clean, punctual, less crowded trains (588)].

SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for abolition of Railway Board and setting up of a Railway Corporation (589)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head miscellaneous expenditure be reduced to Re. 1.

[Wasteful expenditure on cranes, manufacture of excessive locomotive parts, special fitting for box wagons (599)].

SHRI S. KUNDU : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head ordinary working expenses—administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to restore the recognition of the All India Railway men's Federation and its affiliated unions (605)].

That the demand under the head ordinary working expenses—administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appoint a separate wage board exclusive for Railwaymen (606)].

That the demand under the head ordinary working expenses—administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to grant need-bassed minimum wage and an immediate interim relief of Rs. 30 to railway employees (607)].

That the demand under the head ordinary working expenses—administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to abolish casual labour and contract labour system (608)].

That the demand under the head ordi-

nary working expenses—administration be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to withdraw all mean of 'Automation' (609)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to grant full trade union rights and reinstatement of victimised railwaymen and condonation of break in service wherever occurred (610)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appoint a tribunal for Class IV to review "The 1949 Artisan Classificativn Award (611)].

That the damamd under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to introduce 8 hour duty for running staff from the time of 'signing on' to 'signing off' aganist the limit of 14 hours now (612)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide retirement passes to Class IV staff at per with class III staff (613)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appoint immediately the tribunal as provided for in the P. N. M. arrangments on all issues where disagreements has been recorded in various P. N. M. minutes, between the A. I. R. F. and the Railway Board (614)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to grant Border Area Allowance (615)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to appoint Committee to re-examine and recommend improvements in Hours of Employment Regulations to suit the changed conditions (616)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reinstate the employees under suspension as a result of strike of 19th September, 1968 in S.E. Railway although the charge against them is for mere participation in strike (617)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Manitenance be reduced to Re. 1.

[Increase of staff for rolling stock and electrical services (622)].

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a III class coach from Rourkela to Puri (623)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a III class retiring room at Balasore station and to improve the existing conditions of I and II class waiting rooms (624)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Woking Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand and cover III class watting rooms at balasore and Jaleswar stations (625)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide extra allowances for the announcers at Cuttack Railway Station (626)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to fix responsibility for the loss of rent of the houses built for the staff and unauthorisedly occupied by railway semployees at Khurda Road Railway Station (627)].

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a passenger halt at

Naugaon between Basta and Rupsa stations, S. E. Railway. (628)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expensas—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a II class waiting room at Jaleswar Station. (629)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced to Re. 1.

[Increased expenditure on dieselisation and electrification. (645)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced to Rs. 1.

[Increase in compensation payable for goods lost and damaged. (646)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous expenses be reduced to Re. 1.

[Compensations for accidents. (647)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced to Re. 1.

[Increase in expenditure on departmental catering. (648)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be be reduced to Re. 1.

[Increase in welfare expenditure. (649)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Construction of new lines and closing of existing lines on ground of being uneconomic. (668)]

SHRI RAM SINGH AGARWAL : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need for Construction of Narsinghpur-Chhatarpur-Panna-Rewa line with a view to develop Bundelkhand area. (669)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for Construction of Jabalpur-Katangi-Demoh-Hata-Pann-Rewa-Satna new railway line. (670)]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced to Re. 1.

[Excessive provision for rolling stock and inappropriate procurement of stores. (688)]

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Recent increase in freight charges of luggage. (700)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reallocate the "Capital-at-charge" to ascertain the actual paid-up capital of the Railways and the amount of over-capitalisation. (701)]

That the demand under the head Rail-Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the power of policy-making from the Board and to make it an "advisory body" to the Hon'ble Minister. (702)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Board in not ending the victimisation of the employees after the token strike on the 19th September. (703)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Southern Railway administration and particularly the Divisional Superintendent of Tiruchchirapalli in not safeguarding the passengers travelling in railway to attend the funeral of the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri C. N. Annadurai on 4.2.69 resulting in death of 36 pessengers. (704)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide additional trains and thereby causing serious traffic jam on the Southern Railway on 4.2.1969 at the time

of the funeral of the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. (705)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced be Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce 12-hour working per firemen, drivers and other running staff even after the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. (706)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Continued harassment and victimisation of the firemen who participated in a protest action on the South and South Eastern Railway in July, 1968. (707)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant salary for the leave applied for by the firemen of the South and South Eastern Railway in July, 1968. (708)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide necessary operating staff like Station Masters, A. S. Ms., Clerks on the Railways and the non implementation of the Wanchoo Committee Report thereon. (709)]

That the damand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Utter disregard shown by the Southern Railway Administration by continued act of victimisation of employees on whom there is no prosecution pending in any court after 19th September strike. (710)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Victimisation on the Southern Roilway *viz.* discharging of 137 casual labourers in Tiruchchirapalli, 104 temporary employees and the continued suspension of 120 employees belonging to all trade unions on the plea of taking part in the token strike of 19th September, 1968. (711)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Removal of 5 firemen on the S. Railway for participating in the against demanding 12-hour working in July, 1968. (712)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Victimisation of members of the Dakshin Railway Employees Union for having gone to present a petitihn by 400 workmen to the Divisional Superintendent of Tiruchchirapalli who refused to receive the petition but subsequently chargesheeted them. (713)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs, 100.

[Serious labour unrest now prevailing on the Southern Railway due to the vindictive attitude of the Divisional Superintendents of Tiruchchirapalii, Madhurai and Olavakkot. (714)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Undue delay caused in cancellation of suspension orders issued on 14 trade union leaders of Golden Rock (Southern Railway) even when nothing substantial could be proved against them in 19th September, 1968 strike. (715)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ; Sir, I beg so move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to immediately meet the four-point demands of the Danapur Branch of the All India Ministerial Staff Association. (719)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating staff be reduced by Rs, 100.

[Failure to implement the memorandum sent regarding the demands of the ministrarial staff of the Danapur Division of Eastern Railway. (720)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take over the canteen for the workers of the Sabarmati Loco. Shed of Rajkot Division of Western Railway from the contractor and give its control to the workers. (721)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recover sixty-thousand of rupees from the contractor on accoont of rent who is running the canteen et Sabarmati Loco. Shed of Rajkot Division, Western Railway. (722)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw the cases instituted against the employees under Danapur Division for participating in the strike on the 19th September, 1968. (723)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses – Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to reinstate the employees of North-Eastern Railway who have been dismissed, suspended and discharged from service for participating in the token strike of the 19th September, 1968. (724)]

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV ; Sir, I beg to move ;

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to connect Lalitpur with Bargarh station *via* Khajuraho airport, Ajaygarh, Naraini, Attrah, Baberu, Kamasin and Rajapur on Central Railway. (725)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide over-bridge at Banda junction, Central Railway and an island platform and to utilise a sum of 2 49 lakh rupees already sanctioned and to complete the work already taken in hand. (726)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failury to condemn the anti-people attitude of the General Manager of Central Railway in ordering suspension of construction work of an over bridge and an island platform at Banda junction. (727)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Beard be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate amenities to III class passengers. (730)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Indifference shown towards III class passengers in fast trains. (731)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce Hindi along with English as a medium in the examinations of training courses for the railway staff. (732)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for abolition of Railway Board. (733)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to allot Government accommodation to the entire railway staff. (734)]

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct sheds on the platform of Gangapur city (Western Railway). (735)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct an overbridge on the road from Sawai Madhopur junction to the city. (736)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open a city booking office in Sawai Madhopur city. (737)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a school building in Gangapur city at an early date. (738)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convert the Secondary Railway School in Gangapur city into a Higher Secondary School at an early date. (739)]

That the demand under the head Rail-

way Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open a Railway Degree College in Gangapur city. (740)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start the work on Dholpur-Gangapur city via Karoli railway line at an early date. (741)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to convert Sawai Modhopur-Jaipur metre gauge line into broad gauge line at an early date. (742)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Gangapur city with Dausa station via Bamanwas and Lalsot. (743)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to contruct a new railway line from Sawai Madhopur to Shivpuri. (744)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Sawai Madhopur with Dausa via Lalsot. (845)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Gagapur with Jaipur via Bamanwas, Lalsot, Ramgarh and Kot Khavda. (746)]

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 109.

[Failure to avoid railway accidents. (747)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Frequent light failure and non-cleanliness in railway compartments (748)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check thefts in Stores Department. (749)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure te accord protection to passengers. (750)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check irregularity in the running of trains. (751)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enadicate corruption from the railway department. (752)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check ticketless travelling. (753)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses – Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Mismanagement in handling the goods. (754)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Pitiable condition of the food served by the catering department. (755)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to run the catering department at a profit. (756)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct railway lines from Gajraula (N. Railway) to Sambhal-Chandausi. (757)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct a new railway line viz. Bulandshahar-Anoopshahar-Rajghat (Northern Railway). (758)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and De-

preciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct a railway line up to an important pilgrimage place like Cape Comorin. (759)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at the railway crossing on the Muradabad-Chandausi Road. (760)]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide basic amenities in Railway colonies in Delhi. (770)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide ring railway and underground railway in Delhi. (771)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide more halting stations particularly at Shakti Nagar railway station in Delhi. (772)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide more platforms on Delhi stations. (773)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of facilities at railway stations of Delhi. (774)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct bridges over the railway crossing particularly near Shakti Nagar and Sarai Rohilla. (775)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start electric trains from Delhi. (776)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide more railway quarters for railway employees in Delhi. (777]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check theft and loss of property and save the goods from damage. (778)]

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a permanent machinery to settle the dispute of railway employees with the Department (779)]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100.

[Victimisation of a large number of workers who participated in one day token strike. (788)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Cancellation of Trade Unions which participated in one day token strike. (789)]

S RI KIRUTTINAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the number of trains to Rameshwaram in Southern Railway (816)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reinstate the employees victimiaed for participating in the one-day token strike on 19th September, 1968 (817)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to set up a flag station/halt near Sivaganga Arts College in Southern Railway. (818)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce new trains in Southern Railway. (819)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be raduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to scrap the decision of removing the so-called unremunerative lines in Southern Railway. (820)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise all organised trade unions in the Railway department. (821)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to form a single confederation among the Railway employees. (822)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give more amenities to the Third Class passengers. (823)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Economy drive through reduction of Class III and Class IV employees in Southern Railway. (824)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the demands of the Railway Commercial Clerks Association. (825)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to consider the demands of the Railway S.A.S. Staff. (826)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in settling the geniune grievances of the railway employees. (827)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw the cases of Firemen in Southern Railway who participated in the strike in July, 1968. [828)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Railway Board to intervene and stop the victimisation upon the Firemen in Tiruchchirapalli Division in Southern Railway. (829)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the assurances given to the Firemen in Southern Railway. (830)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Board to redress the grievances of the Firemen in the Railway department. (831)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate Mail vans particularly to sorting sections 143 and 144 in Southern Railway. (832)]

That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide building at Aramanai-Siruayal Stations in Southern Railway. (843)]

That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide necessary amount for investigation and survey for a new broad gauge line from Karur-Dindigul-Madurai and Tuticorin line. (844)]

That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make survey for a rail link between Aranthanki and Thandi and Thandi and Manamadurai. (845)]

That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make a survey for rail link between Madurai and Karaikkudi. (846)]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I beg ro move :

That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure of the Government to run a Cochin-Bombay through train service. (891)]

That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to run a Mangalore-Bombay through train service. (892)]

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expedite the completion of over-bridge near Manamadurai on Manamadurai-Virudhu Nagar line in Southern Railway. (902)]

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the line capacity from Virudhunagar to Tuticorin Tirunnalveli and Trivandrum. 903)]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government in providing the arrival and departure announcing facility of trains at Quilon Railway station. (904)]

That the demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

Railure of the Government to construct a III class ladies waiting room at Madras Central Station. (905)]

That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Railure of the Government to construct a raised platform at Paravoor railway station in Quilon district. (906)]

That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct a railway line from Ernakulam to Quilon via Alleppey. (907)]

That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to construct Tellicherry-Mysore railway line. (908)]

That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to convert the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line into broad gauge line. (909)]

That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines-Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to double the Shornur-Coimbatore railway line. (910)]

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ordinary Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to withdraw the decision of reducing 60 commercial clerks in Madurai and Trichy Divisions in Southern Railway. (949)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide unmanned level crossing near Pappan-Kulam village between Tiruppuvanam and Tiruppachery in Southern Railway. (950)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct staff quarters at Manamadurai in Southern Railway. (951)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide lady doctor at Manamadurai in Southern Railway. (952)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reimburse the school fees of the childern of the railway employees in the railway school and desist from collecting school fees in par with the policy of free education in the States. (953)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide additional classes and class rooms in the railway mixed school at Madurai in Southern Railway. (954)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to start Arts Colleges for the childern of railway employees in certain important centres. (955)]

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Rail-

way Board be reduced by Re. 1.

[Reduction in the staff of Kalka Railway Workshop (N. Rly). (956)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be re duced to Re. 1.

[Indiscriminate transfers of railway employees of the Kalka Railway Workshop (N. Railway). (957)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to widen the bridge over Choanala between Ambala Cantt. and Dukheri (N. Railway). (958)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give the grades recommended by the Kothari Commission to the teachers working in railway schools. (959)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the instructions pertaining to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in recruitment and promotion in the Railway. (960)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take back on duty the railway employees in Northern Railway who have been acquitted. (961)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise the Uttar Railway Karamchari Union. (962)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise the Madhya Railway Karamchari Sang. (963)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide electricity at Lalru railway station (N. Rly.) (964)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide a railway station between Ambala Cantt and Ambala City (N. Railway) (965)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide bare necessities such as water and electricity in the mud-huts of railway employees near railway colony Ambala Cantt. (966)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve sanitary conditions in various shops of Jagadhri railway workshop (N. Railway). (967)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide residential quarters to more than 90 per cent staff of the Jagadhri railway workshop (N. Railway). (968)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the relations between workers and administration of Jagadhri railway workshop (N. Railway). (969)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to introduce a new passenger train between Ambala City and Saharanpur (N. Railway) to cope with the rush of passengers in the morning and evening. (970)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to attach more bogies to the passenger train between Ambala and Saharanpur (N. Railway). (971)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge on the railway line near Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamuna Nagar (Jagadhri). (972)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at Mustfa Abod railway station (N. Railway). (973)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide electricity at Kalanour railway station and in railway staff quarters there (N. Railway). (974)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the goods shed at Jagadhri (N. Railway). (975)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct new quarters for class IV employees by demolishing the most unhygienic Dhol type quarters in the railway colony at Kalka (N. Railway). (976)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct roads in the railway colony, Kalka (N. Railway). (977)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove mounting genuine grievances mostly relating to personal cases of the staff of Jagadhri railway workshop (N. Railway). (978)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take back on duty the railway employees who were either suspended or removed from service in connection with the token strike of September 19, 1968. (979)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw court cases against the sailway employees involved in the token strike of 19th September, 1968 in compliance with the declared policy of the Government. (980)]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Delay in settling genuine grievances of railway employees. (981)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Use of saloons by gazetted officers. (982)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Excessive expenditure on Railway Board. (983)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to abolish Railway Board. (984)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reduce the salaries of high officials in view of increased expenditure in railway administration. (985)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Victimisation of railway employees for participation in the token strike of September 19, 1968. (986)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give more amenities to third class passengers. (987)]

That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Economy drive in Railways. (988)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Squandering money on Railway Board, (989)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to pay any attention towards amenities for the public. (990)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give more facilities to ordinary employees of Railway Board. (991)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Top heavy expenditure on administration. (992)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to take effective steps to eradicate accidents. (993)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to improve the condition of third class waiting rooms. (994)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Unsatisfactory catering arrangements at railway stations and in dining cars. (995)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Employment of casual labour. (996)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

[Failure to expedite the extension of the board gauge line from Samastipur to Narkatiaganj via Darbhanga. (997)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to link Nirmali and Tharvitia stations by rail roads. (998)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to start one more train in Darbhanga-Jayanagar line. (999)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Necessity of recontinuing the Jayanagar Paleza Ghat bogie in the evening train. (1000)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to extend the tin sheds at Sakri Station. (1001)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to improve the third class waiting room arrangement at Sakri station. (1002)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide running water arrangement in the Madhubani upper class waiting room. (1003)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make arrangement for upper class ladies waiting room at Ghogharditha station. (1004)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make halts at Ferozgarh and Deep between Jhanjharpur and Ghogharditha stations (1005)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide electricity arrangement at Tamuria and Ghogharditha stations. (1006)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide prompt and regular maintenance arrangement in Delhi-Samastipur bogie in the Assam Mail. (1007)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to reopen Gumti at Ghogharditha station. (1008)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make casual workers as permanent workers in the railways. (1009)]

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to abolish contract system in railways. (1013)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in checking ticketless travelling in railways. (1014)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for improvement in railway hospitals. (1015)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent railway accidents. (1016)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inefficiency of the zonal administration. (1017)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide drinking water in third class compartments. (1018)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of catering arrangements in railways. (1019)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Situation following the strike on the 19th September, 1968 (1020)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Laek of promotion facilities for upgraded clerks in railway accounts department. (1021)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the demand of the Dining Car workers for enough rest and leave facilities (1022)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Parli station (Olavakkot Division) level crossing (1023)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of facilities for passengers travelling in third class (1024)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change anti-workers policy of Railway Board (1025)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reduce the pay of Chairman of Railway Board (1026)].

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide mail vans. (1027)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to abolish saloons for the officers (1028)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to treat the T.T.Es. as running staff (1029)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop punishment for forcing a particular quantum of earning compulsorily by each T.T.E. (1030)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to revise the grades of commercial clerks of the railway (1031)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the Government to abolish contract labour from the railways (1032)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to safeguard the interest of the railway employees suffering loss to the tune of Rs. 75/- per month as a result of recent orders with regard to treatment of dearness allowance as dearness pay for the purpose of H. R. A. and children education allowance etc (1033)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accept the demands of the employees working in Loco sheds (1034)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check favouritism and discrimination in the reinstatement of casual and substitute employees (1035)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to consider the demands of the railway commercial staff (1036)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to redress the grievances of firemen in the railway department (1037)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to fulfill the demands submitted by the All India Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters Conference (1038)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the quality and get up of the uniform of workers (Commercial Wing (1039)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop more passenger trains at railway station Dukheri (N. Railway) (1040)].

That the damand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to improve the working of Railway Hospitals (1041)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs, 100.

[Failure to provide the medical reimbursement facility to railway employees like other Central Government employees (1042)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shri Suraj Bhan]

[Failure to attach more third class bogies with the trains to and from Simla (1043)].

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I beg to move.

That tbe demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to improve efficiency and economy of the Indian railway system (1048)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to apply modern techniques of management in respect of inventory management, operations research, PERT/CPM, return on capital investment, traffic patterns (1049)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop thefts from trains like fittings, fans and other accessories (1050)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to improve the programme of the Railway Board (1051)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to stop thefts of aoods and cargo from running trains, especially coal (1052)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide adequate human facilities at various railway stations in respect of drinking water, clean shelter, clean WCs and bathrooms and other amenities (1053)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to improve the reservations system on passenger trains which keep passenger waiting for several days for confirmation of seats or berths (1054)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

Failure to provide safe travel to passengers espically to women, the old and children (1055)].

SHRI JAI SINGH : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide unmanned railway crossings on roads near Kiratpur, Ferry, Nurpur Bedi, District Rupar (Northern Railway) (1061)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide unmanned railway crossings on the road between Dasuya R. S. and village Buda Barket (Near Uchhibassi Railway Station) Northern Railway (1062)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to arrange stoppage of mail trains at Bhangala Railway Station (Near Mukerian) Northern Railway (1063)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate shelter for passengers on the Railway Platform at Hoshiarpur Railway Station (Northern Railway) (1064)].

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be redueed by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide new Railway lines joining Kapadwanj to Modasa on the metre gauge section in Gujarat State (1065)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to clarify policy regarding narrow gauge section in Gujarat State (1066)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to continue Vaso and Pihij railway station on narrow gauge section as full railway stations in Gujarat State (1067)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to start a railway line in broad gauge section joining Balasinor with other

broad gauge section in Gujarat State. (1068)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to open new flag stations in Gujarat State. (1069)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to solve grievances of commercial staff of Indian railways. (1070)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to Kisan Special trains. (1071)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give proper and adequate facilities to third class passengers. (1072)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to join district headquarter Kaira in Gujarat State with a railway link. (1073)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to run a speedier train between Ahmedabad and Delhi. (1074)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to turn narrow gauge railway lines into metre gauge railway lines in Gujarat State. (1075)]

SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to extend Lucknow-Banda Express upto Manikpur Junction in view of tourist importance of Chitrakut in Banda District. (1076)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Dissatisfactory sanitary conditions of waiting rooms at Banda junction. (1077)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to clean railway nullah near Banda Station for exit of water. (1078)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Late arrival and departure of Jhansi-Manikpur passenger train at Manikpur (1079)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Taking 12 hours work from the Loco Shed workers in Banda instead of 8 hours. (1080)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a shed at Giridih Station, Eastern Railway. (1087)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to abolish saloons from the Indian Railways. (1088)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to bring about improvement in the catering system in the Indian Railways. (1089)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inferior quality of food supplied in the refreshment rooms of the Indian Railways. (1090)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the theft of goods worth crores of rupees every year from the Jamalpur workshop of Eastern Railway. (1091)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the theft of brass on the pretext of selling old engines in the Jamalpur workshop and shed. (1092)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for making arrangements for the supply of drinking water and for providing other amenities to about 500 employees of the Tata Railway Shed at Adityapur (South-Eastern Railway). (1093)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to construct a pedestrain over-bridge at the Adityapur Shed (1094)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Appeal made by a Railway employee on behalf of the South-Eastern Railwaymens Congress, Sini to vote for Congress during the lastmid term elections (1095)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the expert Committee in regard to introducing Divisinol system in North-Eastern Railway (1096)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Encouragement to the pro-Congress and puppet unions in the Railway workers (1097)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a retiring room at Danapur, Eastern Railway (1098)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to convert Arrah-Sahasram light railway line into broad gauge line (1099)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to convert Fatuha (Fatwa)-Islampur light railway line into broad gauge line (1101)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lay a double line between Patna and Gaya on Eastern Railway (1100)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge at Meethapur (Patna) on Eastern Railway (1102)].

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to change the name of Patna City Station on Eastern Railway to Patna Sahib. (1103)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to develop Patna city station on Eastern Railway. (1104)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to halt Tata Express at Patna city station on Eastern Railway. (1105)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to halt Toofan Express and Banaras Express at Bihita station on Eastern Railway. (1106)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to run a shuttle from Patna Junction to Jehanabad in Patna-Gaya line on Eastern Railway. (1107)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend Bhojpur Shuttle from Patna to Arrah station. (1108)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase the number of first class compartments for Patna in New Delhi-Howrah Toofan Express. (1109)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make adequate arrangements to provide drinking water at Jalegna station on Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railway and also to provide sheds there. (1110)]

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: I beg to move :

That the demend under the head ordinary working expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the administration to consider the demands placed before the Minister of State by the All India Train Controllers' Association. (1111)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to discuss lack of security and safety arrangements to passengers travelling from Puri to Howrah. (1112)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Upgrading of the posts of Chief and Deputy Chief Train Controllers in the Railways. (1113)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for amalgamation of two grades of section controllers as suggested by the Second Pay Commission. (1114)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Non-observance of the orders of the Railway Board in different railways in regard to promotion and allowances of the train controllers. (1115)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give loud-speaker allowance to train Controllers (1116)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give Sunday and other National holidays facilities to the train controllers. (1117)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of a direct train between Delhi and Bhubaneshwar. (1118)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce an express train from Rourkela to Berhampore (Ganjam). (1119)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need of a special bogie in any of the Express trains from Rourkela to Puri. (1120)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of an over-bridge at the Cuttack level crossing. (1121)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for organising labour Co-operativ at Rupsa railway station S. E. Railway for transhipment of goods. (1122)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take steps to start construction of a link railway line between Talcher and Vimlagarh. (1123)]

That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expedite construction of Cuttack-Paradeep line. (1124)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to condone the punishment awarded to the running staff of Danapur, Jhajh, Moghalsarai of the Eastern Railway for going on strike in the months of April-May, 1968, in spite of agreement. (1131)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to meet the demand of the running staff of Sealdah and Danapur Divisions of Eastern Railway. (1132)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Need to abandon the policy of introducing automation in Indian Railways. (1133)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prescribe the scale of Rs. 110-180 per month for the employees posted as attendants in first class compartments in Indian Railways in place of their present scale. (1134)]

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to withdraw the privilege of accompanying families by the Railway officers proceeding on official tours which results in unnecessary expenditure of the Government besides lack of proper performance of duties. (1135)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring the Railway Accounts Department at par with the other Civil Accounts offices like A. G. C. R. in the matter of creation of posts of Accountants resulting in deterioration in standard of efficiency. (1136)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring about upgradation of posts class III and IV staff in the railways on the pattern of recent upgradations of the posts of officers. (1137)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct an over-bridge on the road near Ambala City R. S. (N. Railway). (1138)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reinstate the railway employees whose services were terminated under rule 149 of the Indian Railways Establishment Code after the token strike of 19th September, 1968. (1139)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to bring the service conditions of staff employed in railway printing presses at par with their counter-part in the Government of India Presses. (1140)]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Increasing house rent for class III and IV employees after the merger of D. A. with pay and recovery of arrears dues from (1st April, 1964 and 1st April, 1966. 1143)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to hold Railway Board responsible for railway accidents. (1144)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the policy of holding railway employees responsible for railway accidents. (1145)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to pay full compensation to the families of those injured in railway accidents. (1146)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the suggestions given by All India Station Masters' Association to prevent accidents. (1147)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check thefts and decoities in railway compartments and to provide security to passengers. (1148)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to end contract system in railways. (1149)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a Pay Commission for railway employees immediately. (1150)]

That the demand under the head Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to re-open subsidised ration shops for railway employees. (1151)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to connect Bihita to Jehanabad

stations on Eastern Railway *via* Bikram, Paliganj, Arwal and Kurtha. (1152)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct another over-bridge towards the west of existing over-bridge at Danapur station on Eastern Railway. (1153)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a road over-bridge at Rajendra Nagar level-crossing in Patna. (1154)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a road over-bridge at level-crossing towards the west of Gulzarbagh station on Eastern Railway. (1155)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to develop Sadeesopur station (E. Railway) and provide sheds on both the platforms. (1156)]

That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to increase sleeping accommodation in the bogie for Daltonganj in Patna-Ranchi train. (1157)]

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in arranging the travelling facilities to the needs of the present day for the railway staff. (1158)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure of the Government to construct raised platforms on various stations on Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar line. (1159)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in utilising waste land around railway lines for purposes of agriculture development. [1160)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in providing the network of broad gauge line all over the country. [1161)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in providing the adequate facilities for direct travel between Ahmedabad and Howrah *via* Surat-Bhugavad. (1162)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure in providing basic amenities to passengers at Ranpur station on Botad-Viramgam line in Western Railway. (1163)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in opening the new line between Bhavnagar and Tarapore in the Western Railway. (1164)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to start a diesel engine mail train completing the journey in 18 hours between Ahmedabad and Delhi on metre gauge line. (1165)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in shifting the headquarters of Western Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. (1166)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Absence of additional train between Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad stopping at all stations during the night. (1167)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to complete the Botad-Rajkot metre gauge line by completing Jashdan-Rajkot line. (1168)]

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to introduce new passenger train between Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur. (1171)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1,

[Shri Meetha Lal Meena]

[Need to start the out-agencies of Lalsot and Bamanvas (Western Railway) which have been approved. (1172)]

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for converting the metre gauge line from Viramgam to Okha into a broad gauge line. (1173)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for providing double line connecting the stations around 20 miles radius of Ahmedabad city. (1174)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Absence of full security arrangement in the night passenger train running between Ahmedabad and Surat. (1175)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide two 1st class bogies in De-luxe Train running between Delhi and Bombay. (1176)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for supplying adequate wagons to Patri on Viramgam-Kharaghoda line for transporting salt specially to small manufacturers. (1177)

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for supplying adequate number of wagons during the busy season to Unjha, Harij, Patri, Barla, Dhanduka and Botad stations on Western Railway. (1178).

SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to electrify all the stations between Kota and Mathura (Western Railway) and Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur. (1179)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide sheds on the platforms of all the stations from Kota to Mathura and Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur. (1180)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand and develop the Khandia station (Western Railway). (1181)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide new foremen office in Gangapur City. (1182)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expand the waiting room in Gangapur City station. (1183)]

That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a halt for the De-luxe and Western Express trains at Sawai Madhopur station. (1184)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House. Now, we have got 7 hours for Cut Motions. I would like to consult the House regarding the procedure. Do you want to go Demand by Demand ? The usual experience is this. The Members have certain local grievances. They want to ventilate those grievances. They have no other opportunity. We cannot restrict the observations because the hon. Members come from the different regions and they have certain grievances to ventilate. They do not get an opportunity in the General Discussion. They should get opportunity for articulation So, my suggestion is : let us take all the Demands together instead of taking them one by one. I suggest let us exhaust all the time on the Demands, giving a few minutes each to Members to ventilate grievances on particular Demands and then put all the Demands to vote at the end.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I have a submission to make. One hour may be kept apart for the demands on railway amenities and labour welfare so that their grievances may also be mentioned. Otherwise, it will be another general discussion. We have got 7 hours and we may keep apart at least one hour for that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You

want to separate that demand from the other demands. If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SOME HON MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilashpur) : We should discuss all the demands at one time, after that, you can put them to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It appears the consensus of the House is that we should discuss all the demands together. Mr. Nambiar, if you want to highlight a particular aspect, you can certainly take a little more time. That is all.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I would make a request that some time may be given for cut motions because there is the necessity for a precise examination of the budget. I would beg of you to allot sufficient time for cut motions also and allow the general discussion for 4 or 5 hours for all the demands together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For instance, the very first demand is regarding the Railway Board. Now, while discussing the Railway Board, some Members are likely to raise so many local issues. It is very difficult for me to control it. So, what I would suggest is on all those cut motions that are moved, you take an opportunity to have your say. Apart from it, your party time is also allotted there. We have got 7 hours. Let us try to exhaust all the aspects including financial, running of trains, passenger amenities, service conditions, and so on. Certainly, the Minister will take a note and make a reply at the end. That is all.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : We have taken pains to move cut motions to educate the Ministry. If enough time is not given for them, all that will go to waste.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister's mind is always open for being educated if you want to educate him. My difficulty is that if I allow a portion of time for a particular aspect, say, financial aspect or administrative aspect or welfare aspect, within these 7 hours, it will be difficult for me to divide the time. Another important thing that I must be emphasise is that there are several Members coming from backward areas where there are less railway facilities. I want to accommodate them. So, I will follow this procedure.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What about the discussion on cut motions ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are to the demands for grants. All the demands for grants and cut motions are before the House. We are now starting the dicussion on the basis of the cut motions to several grants. I will allow one spokesman.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We have taken pains to table so many cut motions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जो पार्टियों के स्पोक्समैन होंगे वह अपने कट-पोशन देंगे, लेकिन उनके अलावा भी जो लोगों के कट-मोशन होंगे, उनका क्या होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to give an opportunity not only to spokesmen but also to those who never get an opportunity. I have got several Members in view who have approached me, whether they belong to this side or that side. They must be given an opportunity. Justice demands that. The hon. Member will get his time. I will perhaps omit their Spokesman and give him the time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पार्टी स्पोक्समैन तो अलग होगा लेकिन वह लोकल ग्रीवेंसिस के बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहेगा । लोकल ग्रीवेंसिस बताने के लिए दो तीन मिनट तो आप हम लोगों को दें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot demand the full party time for the spokesman.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We do not want that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give more time to back-benchers.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I represent a very backward area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will be called last. You have no opportunity now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : You have changed your ruling. You said that you would give opportunity to those who represent backward areas where there are no railway lines, but now you say that you will give opportunity to back-benchers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure you have followed.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप कट कर दें। आधा समय आप जनरल डिसकशन के लिए रखें और आधा कट मोशंज के लिए रखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Solanki.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira) : First of all, I would like to congratulate the new Railway Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. He is a popular Minister in all departments and I am glad that he has come back to his old department, namely, the Railways. But the changes in Ministers or changes in their portfolios do not bring about the required change in the railway administration. As you know, the House has voiced grievances regarding the performance of the Railway Board, regarding bureaucracy in Railways and regarding harassment to passengers. Many problems which were represented in this House during the last five or six years have remained unattended. Whenever a grievance is voiced, the Minister is changed, but no step is taken to redress the grievance. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to review the performance of the Railways, at least of the last one or two years when we had a number of serious accidents involving human lives, cattle and animals and also the growing indiscipline in the staff. I am not one of those who say that the Railway Board should be scrapped. I think, the Railway Board has a particular function to perform in the Railways. It is not easy for one Minister or four Ministers to run the Railway administration without the assistance of some selected persons. I am glad to say that, recently when I had many problems, I discussed them with the Members of the Railway Board and they were more than helpful and they helped in solving those problems. After meeting them I have realised that they do have a special function to perform and we just cannot do without these officers who are helping the railway administration. I personally feel that those people who are now arguing for scrapping of the Railway Board will, if it is scrapped, again come and ask the House to reconstitute or reform the Railway Board. That is why I say that in a hurry or in an excited temper we should not ask for the scrapping of the Railway Board. What is required is a contact between the Railway Board and the other departments. The railway administration has grown very big ; the growth is really fantastic, enormous. There are so many officers, so many cadres. Therefore, the whole administration should maintain a link from the lowest, Class IV category men, to Class I officers. I travel by rail regularly and I have heard that the lower class of workers and employees of the Railways have many grievances and that their grievances have not been heard. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will perhaps recall that I have referred to this when I spoke on the railway budget last year. He must be a godfather to these poor, lower class people. The officers in the higher cadres should look to them as their brothers and fellow-workers. If this link is not there, there will be further strikes and further damage to the Indian Railways which have already suffered in money and property during the last two or three years because of strikes and violence. We should look into the reasons for this. I feel the department must review the whole performance and redress the grievances which are already there.

There has been a demand for a separate Western Zone headquarters. As you know, for many years, Bombay has remained the headquarters. We in Gujarat feel that the time has come to have a separate headquarters in Gujarat State at Ahmedabad. I know this involves money. I do not ask that this be done immediately, but the process should begin and gradually Gujarat State should have its own headquarters at Ahmedabad so that the people and the

administration can work hand in hand and improve performance.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Is there any handicap in the headquarters being in Bombay as it present ? Or it is a parochial demand ?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Yes, there are handicaps, and it is not a parochial demand. If he were to interpret it like that, I could ask back why he wants to keep it to Bombay.

Even for a small thing, we have to run to Bombay. Bombay is 500 miles from my place. It is a long distance taking nearly a day to cover. Sometimes we are not able to approach the officers and we have to come back and then go again. I have said earlier that the divisional officers are not functioning. They are simply post offices. If we go to a divisional superintendent, he says 'I have received your petition. I have heard you, I will pass it on to the GM'. Then we have to look to the General Manager. The divisional superintendents are doing nothing at all.

So I suggest that the divisional superintendents should be given some powers to deal with local problems. MP's and public representatives go to them ; but they are not heard ; they simply ask us to send an application which he would pass to the General Manager. It takes 2-3 months to solve a problem. That is why I press for a headquarters office in Ahmedabad.

Another problem is the narrow gauge lines in Gujarat. We know they are running at a heavy loss. But does the Minister know the reasons ? It is not that people are not travelling ; it is not that these lines are unused or outdated. They are the link between district and taluka headquarters in many places in Gujarat. The loss is due to bad administration, corruption in the department. Speaking about my constituency, I can say what is the position on the line between Nadiad and Kapadvanj. Everyday out of the 200 passengers, 190 are without tickets and only 10 persons purchase tickets. It is openly said and openly done ; the railway officers get the money and put it in their pockets and the ticketless travellers go in. They sit on the roof or hang outside ; they do everything.

What have the department done to check this corruption ? Nothing. On the contrary, it has been ignored, and encouraged. You cannot close the NG lines just because they are not paying, this is the reason why they are not paying.

I had said in the Western Zone Committee meeting here that the department is using students and other honest people for checking on the BG in Bombay. Why not introduce it on the narrow gauge sections as well ? I had a talk with Principals and they are ready to spare students for this service. The students can help check ticketless travelling and thus can remove the source of the loss.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : But if students themselves travels ticketless ?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Not all of them. There are some honest people in this country. If we suspect everybody, there is no remedy. If we extend this new scheme to other areas to help the administration, not only will a certain amount of responsibility be given to people, but they work better.

But this ticketless travelling should be throughly checked.

17.00 hrs.

About the narrow gauge section so many times there had been announcements that they will be closed. I would like to have a specific reply from the Minister whether he is going to continue these narrow guage sections in Gujarat or he is going to close them down. This is hanging like a sword and every 10 or 15 days a statement comes out. There is chaos. They are afraid that the section will be closed. Why don't you form a policy for the narrow gauge sections and announce it as soon as possible. So, every ten or 15 days there is a statement by the members of the Railways Ministry that they are thinking of closing down. When we enquire, we are assured 'No, No. Nothing like that.' Then who issues these statements ? On whose behalf are they issued ? Is it from the Railway Board ? Who issues these statements—I would like to know. If such statements are issued, we would like to have a firm policy about the narrow gauge sections.

[Shri P. N. Solanki]

There have been two problems in my constituency regarding de-categorisation. The hon. Minister will remember that in middle of the Elections when discussed this problem there was a big strike there and it went on for 15 days. Still this problem is not solved. When the strike takes place, when violence takes place, your officers go there and say 'We are putting it off for the time being.' One fine morning, they will come all of a sudden and implement the de-categorisation policy. These things happened three times. Violence took place and there was strike. I would like to have a specific reply on this issue whether de-categorisation is taking place in the Pegi and Vasu section or not. Let the Ministry speak out so that the people do not have any doubt. Each time when violence starts you are giving it up and this is not a good example for the railways. Either you decide for it or against it but it should be announced.

A longstanding demand is transforming the Kopergunj to Modsa section into a metre gauge section. If it is done, it can be joined to Ahmedabad-Udiapur line bringing a lot of revenues to the Railways. The Railway Ministry says that they have no funds. Whatever money you are going to invest on it is going to come back. It is an investment for the future. The Railway Department has helped the Finance Department quite a lot. Further revenues can be earned by metre gauge section. I would like to ask you that if you are closing down the narrow gauge sections, have them transformed into metre gauge sections and you will get further revenues from them. There can be a big future for the Indian Railways. There are narrow gauge sections in Gujarat as well as in many other States. If they are transformed into metre gauge sections, they will bring you a lot of revenue.

One more thing about the commercial staff on the railways. During the last strike many categories joined the strike but the commercial staff remained loyal to the railways. For that they have not received anything. Honest and sincere people who thought of the administration and remained loyal to the administration have been treated worse than the men who went on strike. Commercial department has been unrecognised for years together. This Government thought of changing the British policy and this Government as far as commercial staff are concerned still maintain the British policy and they do not want to change it. Funnily enough they say that the commercial staff is not necessary—the man who sells the ticket, the man who books the passengers and who are actually earning revenue for the Railway are not necessary. Will the guard or the railway engine driver sell the ticket. You say that 'the department is not required; we can do without it.' In fact I got a funny reply from an official of the Railways. 'Our job is to move the train. If the guard waves the flag and the engine driver whistles and starts the train, that is all.' You do not recognize that they are the bread-earners of the Indian Railways. They should be recognised and their grievances should be heard immediately. I assure the hon. Minister that in the past they have been faithful and they will remain faithful in future also.

The third-class passengers, once again, are crying for more facilities. The fares have gone up; of course this time you have not increased the fares, but then, I would like you to consider this aspect of the matter, namely, the facilities for the third class passengers. I am sorry to say that the so-ccllcd socialism has not given these facilities to the poor men who travel third-class. These third-class passengers are travelling like animals, like cattle. We have of course the first-class passes and we do not realise the actual difficulties of these third-class passenger but if we see for ourselves their condition, we will know how they travel. It is really very bad. Particularly I may refer to the Kisan Special which went very recently from my constituency. The special was lying for two days at Mathura with no water available to them, and no electric power in the carriages and the doors had to be broken open three times, and Rs. 10,000 were also stolen. No help was given to them by the Station Master at Mathura, and those third-class passengers travelled like cattle. There was nothing done for them. 600 passengers just remained for three days with not even drinking water. I have seen it myself.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Who were they ?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : They were kisans. I assure the Railway Minister that I could have brought it to this notice in writing, but unfortunately the head of the train was a taluka president of your party and one did not like to complain against a party. (*Interruption*) This is a question of party. Otherwise I could have brought it to his notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : I am finishing. I would also remind the Minister of one thing. Now, they have started the Rajdhani Express for long travel. Now, we are asking you, when are you going to give us a Rajdhani Express ? We want a fast train from Ahmedabad to Delhi; it now takes a long time on the metre gauge section. We were assured earlier that if a diesel engine was made available, we could have a speedier train on this section. If you have not got a diesel engine, you can spare one from the stock and that will bring us good passenger traffic and we can have a fast Rajdhani Express between Ahmedabad and Delhi. After all, these are two capital cities.

My last point is about the suburban railways. There has been an increase in traffic because Gujarat and many other States are industrialising themselves. The traffic between two cities has increased and the regular passenger trains are not providing enough facilities. Many workers start out in the morning and come back in the evening. It is a new problem for the railways, and the Railway Minister should tackle this problem either by giving more carriages and more facilities for travel or by starting extra trains. This problem should be tackled by the railways.

I wish you well, Mr. Ram Subhag Singh, because you are a popular Minister and you have been so in whichever Ministry you have been. But whatever I have asked you here and many other friends will ask you,—please look into these problems. The Minister has changed, and you have come as a new Minister and you know the past problems also and they may continue to demand your attention; and new problems have also come up. I request you to give us a good administration on the railways.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह निहायत खुशी की बात है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने रेलवेज की बागडोर सम्भाली है। डाक्टर साहब की जात से बहुत उम्मीदें वाबस्ता हो गई हैं। इससे पहले आज तक यह हालत थी कि जब आदमी सफर करने के मुताल्लिक सोचता था, तो वह यह महसूस करता था कि आया में रेल से सफर करूं या न करूं। और अगर रेल के मुकाबले में कोई दूसरी सवारी मिल जाये, तो वह रेल को छोड़ कर दूसरी सवारी पर जाना बेहतर समझता था। इसकी वजह यह है कि सारे देश में यह एहसास पैदा हो गया था कि जितना रेल से सफ़र करना खतरनाक है, उतना और किसी सवारी से नहीं हम यह सोच ही नहीं सकते थे कि जो ट्रेन दिल्ली से छूट रही है, वह रेलवे के टाइम टेबल में दिये गये समय पर अपनी मंजिल पर पहुंचेगी। इस बारे में कोई लिमिट ही नहीं थी। हो सकता है कि वह दो घंटे लेट हो, चार छः घंटे लेट हो और हो सकता है कि सुबह पहुँचने वाली ट्रेन शाम को पहुंचे।

आप यकीन मानें आदमी इनसेक्योर महसूस करता था सफर करने में। रास्ते में कत्ल किया जा सकता था, जहाँ चाहे गाड़ी रोक कर लूट लिया जा सकता था।...(व्यवधान)...मन्त्री महोदय अपने डिपार्टमेंट की सेफगार्ड कर सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि आप एंयर कंडीशन में सफर करते हों, आप पर वह विपदाएं न पड़ती हों या हो सकता है कि जिस ट्रेन से मिनिस्टर जाते हों उसका खास तौर से यह ख्याल रखा जाता हो कि समय पर पहुँच जाय। लेकिन जो हकीकत है वह यह है जो मैं बता रहा हूँ। आप नोट कर लें। एन० ई० रेलवे में अप्रैल, मई, जून और जुलाई के महीनों में कासगंज से फतेहगढ़ जाने वाली और फतेहगढ़ से कासगंज जाने वाली जो ट्रेनर्ज हैं उसका रेकार्ड मंगा कर देख लीजिये, कितनी ट्रेन्स उसमें राइट टाइम पर पहुंची है। मुझे यकीन है कि 80 परसैंट

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

ट्रेन्स आपको दो-दो घंटे, तीन-तीन घंटे और चार-चार घंटे लेट मिलेंगी। आपके डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब इस चीज से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं। उनको यह मालूम होगा कि इन महीनों के अन्दर जो मैंने बताए हैं 80 परसैंट गाड़ियां फतेहगढ़ की तरफ से कौसगंज जाने वाला और कासगंज से फतेहगढ़ जाने वाली लेट चलती हैं। यह 30-40 मील का कुल टुकड़ा हैं। इसमें दस या ग्यारह जगह चैन पुलिंग होती है। गांव-गांव में ट्रेन रुकती है। जहां चाहे पचास आदमी चढ़ जाओ, जहां चाहे उतर जाओ। मैं गवाह बना रहा हूं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर रेलवे को वह हमारे ही जिले से आते हैं। तो यह हाल है इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का। सामान हमारा महफूज नहीं, जानें हमारी महफूज नहीं। यह ब्रांच लाइन की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। आप यकीन मानें कि पता नहीं कहां किस जंगल में गाड़ी रुक जाय और मय सामान के सवारी उतार ली जाय...

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : उतारने वाले तो आप ही लोग होते हैं।

श्री मु० अ० खां : तो यह उम्मीद हमें लगी हुई है मन्त्री महोदय के आने से कि इसमें पूरा चेंज वह लायेंगे और हमारे दिमाग में यह बातें हैं कि कम से कम इस किस्म की जो घटनाएं होती रहती हैं वह न होने पायें, इसके ऊपर वह तवज्जह देंगे। एक पैसैंजर जब कहीं से चले तो उसको यह यकीन तो हो कि जहां उसे पहुंचना है वहां वह ठीक समय पर पहुँच जाएगा।

आपकी सबसे ज्यादा काम्पीटेंट गाड़ी है डी-लक्स। आज मैं उसी से आया हूँ। अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली। गाजियाबाद तक वह ठीक टाइम पर आई है लेकिन गाजियाबाद से नई दिल्ली तक सवा घंटे उसमें लगे हैं। दूसरी एक गाड़ी आपकी अपर इंडिया है। वह कभी वक्त पर दिल्ली नहीं आती। आप यकीन मानिए, अपर इंडिया ट्रेन के लिए ढाई तीन घंटे लेट होना मामूली बात है। हम एटा से आते हैं तो अलीगढ़ में यही एक ट्रेन है अपर इंडिया, जो हमें मिलती हैं। इस धोखे में हम आते हैं कि 7-10 पर यह वहां से चलती है, सही टाइम पर इससे हम पार्लियामेंट अटेंड करने के लिए पहुँच जायेंगे। मगर कभी इत्तफाक ऐसा नही होता कि ढाई तीन घंटे से कम लेट वह हो और टाइम पर हम पार्लियामेंट आ जाएं। समझ में नहीं आता यह सारा रेलवे बोर्ड बैठा हुआ है, इतने अधिकारी हैं, मुल्क का इतना पैसा यह तनख्वाहों में खा जाते हैं और यह करते क्या है? बड़ी बड़ी ऐडवोकेसी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की होती है मगर यह करते क्या हैं? कोई आराम सही मानों में पैसैंजर्स को नहीं मिलता। मैंने सुना है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई आदेश ऐसा निकाला है कि जितने पेरिशेबल गुड्स हैं वह एक हफ्ते के अंदर जहां पहुंचने हैं वहां पहुँच जाने चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आदेश का किस हद तक पालन हो पायेगा। हकीकत आज यह है कि बिना कुछ दिए माल अपनी जगह से आगे नहीं बढ़ता। दस रुपये जब तक उनको नहीं दिए जायेंगे तब तक माल स्टेशन पर ही पड़ा रहेगा। मैं हाथरस की हालत आपको बताता हूँ। हाथरस स्टेशन से सामान की शिफ्टिंग होती है, एन० ई० आर० से एन० आर० को और एन० आर० से एन० ई० आर० को। आप रेकार्ड मंगा कर देखें हाथरस स्टेशन का कि कितना सामान एन० ई० आर० से जाकर एन० आर० को कानपुर की तरफ को या एन० आर० से जा कर एन० ई० आर० को शिफ्ट होता है और वह किस तरह शिफ्ट होता है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि यहां पर सामान अनलोड करके गोदाम में भर दिया जाता है।

जब तक कस्टमर वहां नहीं पहुंच जाता, उस समय तक समझ लीजिये उसका सामान कैद हो गया, जेल खाने में चला गया। जब वह बाबूजी के पास जाकर डंडौत करेगा, कुछ दान चढ़ायेगा, कुछ भेंट देगा, तब उस बेचारे का नम्बर

आयेगा और उसका माल कैंदखाने से निकाल कर बाहर आयेगा। उपाध्यक्षमहोदय,—ये फेक्ट्स हैं, जिन्हें मैं आपके सामने बयान कर रहा हूँ। मैं एक किसान हूँ, देहाती इलाके से आता हूँ, जो हम पर रोज बीतती है, उनका जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ—ये छोटी छोटी तकलीफें है, जिनसे जनता परेशान है। आप चाहे राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलायें—चाहे 120 किलोमीटर फी घन्टे की गाड़ी चलायें या 200 किलोमीटर फी घन्टे की गाड़ी चलाये उनसे कुछ नहीं होना है। सही बात यह है कि आप जनता की बेसिक तकलीफों की तरफ निगाह उठायें, जिनसे जनता को इन्तहाक तकलीफ होती है और उनके हल निकालें।

मैं आपकी खिदमत में एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले मई-जून के महीने में नैनीताल में एक मीटिंग थी, हम चार एम०पीज नैनीताल से दिल्ली के लिए आ रहे थे। इस वाकये में लोक सभा के मेरे कुछ साथी गवाह हैं। हमने बरेली से दिल्ली के लिए रिजर्वेशन कराया। आप जानते हैं मई-जून का महीना — ऊपर से आसमान तपता है और नीचे से जमीन। यहां तो हम एयर-कन्डीशन में आकर बैठ गये हैं, जिससे अकल भी खराब हो गई है। यहां एक बात और भी अर्ज कर दूं कि मैं रेलवे की कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी का मेम्बर भी हूँ और जब हम रिजर्वेशन कराते हैं तो अपने नाम के साथ मोटे-मोटे अलफाज में लिख भी देते है। हमें बरेली में जो डिब्बा दिल्ली के लिए मिला, उसके चार पंखों में से एक पंखा और चार बल्बों में से एक बल्ब काम कर रहा था। अब परेशानी यह हुई कि हम चार एम० पी० में से कौन सा एम० पी० उस पखे को इस्तेमाल करे। अगर मियां हमारे साथ से, राज्यसभा के एक एम० पी० साहब थे। किस तरह से हम दिल्ली पहुँचे हैं—यह हम जानते हैं या हमारा भगवान जानता है। पाच मिनट मैं चलाता था तो पांच मिनट अगर मियां चलाते थे, उसके बाद पाच मिनट दूसरे साहब चलाते थे। एक खास बात यह है कि वह डिब्बा बरेली से ही उस गाड़ी में जोड़ा गया था, जहां डिब्बों की देखभाल के लिये बहुत बड़ा स्टाफ होता है...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एम० पीज० के साथ यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादती है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि यह डिब्बा पीछे से लग कर आया था। अगर कई सौ मील पीछे से चल कर आया होता, तो यह समझा जा सकता था कि रास्ते में खराब हो गया होगा, बरेली से लगकर चलने वाले डिब्बे की यह हालत थी यह कितने शर्म की बात है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : बरेली का डिब्बा तो ऐसा ही होना चाहिए।

श्री मु० अ० खां : हमारी सरकार ही कहीं बरेली और आगरा न बन जाय। इसलिए मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूँ।

जब भी किसी रेलवे लाइन का जिक्र आता है तो इक्तानामिक लाइन का सवाल लेकर बड़ी अच्छी तस्बीर खींची जाती है और कहा जाता है कि नुकसान हो रहा है, इसलिए इसको तोड़ दो। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, मेज पर बैठकर नकशे बनाने वालों को कोई अन्दाजा नहीं है कि असलियत क्या है। यह नहीं सोचते कि जिन लाइनों से जनता को फ़ायदा है, जिन पर आपने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये हैं—वे नुकसान में क्यों चल रही हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं एटा-वरहन लाइन की तरफ़ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाता हूँ। यह लाइन हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब की मेहरबानी से, जब वह एम० पी० थे, बड़ी कोशिश करने से बाद बनी थी। इस पर जब भी रेड किया गया—200-250 पैसेंजर बगैर टिकट के पकड़ गये। दो-दो सौ पैसेंजर बगैर टिकट के चलते हैं। कोयला अगर उस गाड़ी में वरहन से 100 मन चलता है तो एटा पहुँच कर 75 मन रह जाता है। 25 मन कोयला रास्ते में ही उतर जाता है—कहीं रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को जरूरत है, कहीं दूसरों को जरूरत है। इस हालत में आज यह रेलवे चल रही

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

है – आप बताइये, ऐसी हालत में कैसे फ़ायदा हो सकता है।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ—यह रेलवे लाइन जिस एरिया से गुजरती है, वह हमारे जिले का सबसे बैकवर्ड इलाका है, जहां पैदावार भी कम है। सबसे ज्यादा फ़र्टाइल इलाका या जहां सब से ज्यादा पैदावार होती है या जो सबसे बड़ा बिजनेस सेन्टर कानपुर-आगरा के बीच में एन० ई० रेलवे पर कासगंज है, जो रेलवे का जंक्शन स्टेशन भी है और रिच सबसे एरिया है।

आप जानकारी कर लें कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस ट्रेन के लिए गारन्टी दी है और उन्होंने रिकमेंड किया है कि इस ट्रेन को एटा से कासगंज तक मिला दें और मैं भी आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रेन जरूर फ़ायदे में चलेगी। इसके अलावा यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि आप लगातार नुकसान को बर्दाश्त करते चले जाएं और सालों तक ढील डाले रहें, उससे बेहतर तो यही होगा कि जितना नुकसान आप उठा रहे हैं उसके बजाय, जितना रुपया इस ट्रेन को एक्सटेन्ड करने में लगना है, उतना रुपया पहले ही दे दीजिये। सोचने से क्या फ़ायदा होगा? आखिर आप कागज पर ही क्यों प्लान बनाते हैं? अगर कुछ करना ही है तो उसको फ़ौरन एग्जीक्यूट कीजिये ताकि नुकसान से भी आप बच जाए। अगर इसी तरह से चार छः साल तक स्कीम बनाते रहे तो जितने की स्कीम नहीं होगी उससे ज्यादा आपको नुकसान उठाना पड़ सकता है। इसलिए मेरी राय में यह कोई अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं होगी कि करोड़ों रुपया इन्वेस्ट करने के बाद आप उसको उखाड़ने की बात सोचें। यह सबतो आप जनता की सुविधा और फ़ायदे के लिए बनाते हैं यह बात कहां तक मुनासिब होगी कि जिस फ़ायदे का इस्तेमाल जनता करती रही है उस फ़ायदे से आप उसको महरूम कर दें। यह बड़ी ज्यादती की बात होगी। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि जैसा कि उन्होंने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि वे जनता के दुख दर्द को पहचानते हैं और चूंकि उन्हें इस बात का काफी अन्दाजा है कि किस तरह से जनता को आराम पहुंचाना चाहिए, वे इस स्कीम को जल्द से जल्द इम्प्लीमेंट करें ताकि आइन्दा के नुकसान से भी आप बच सकें और उसकी जगह पर फायदा होने लगे—वे इस ट्रेन को कासगंज तक मिला कर फायदे में चलायें।

SHRI DEIVEEKAN (Kallakurichi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget estimates and the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways present a dismal picture, as far as south is concerned. I am not making a general unfunded observation. I went through the various pamphlets issued by the Railway Minister and the various details of the demands. There is a strong feeling that the south is neglected. South is far off and its needs and necessities are not appreciated by the Centre. Out of sight is out of mind. Consequently, south gets a stepchild treatment. I shall list a few instances.

There is tremendous growth in suburban traffic in Madras. People are packed like sardines and they travel with some risk. A big slogan at Madras Egmore Railway station says 'Travel in Comfort by Electric Trains'. Comfort is the last word that can be associated with travel in electric trains in Madras. I am not sure how many years we have to wait for a comfortable travel, but the least that the railway could do is to remove that sign, because it smacks of bad taste. The Railway Minister says he is aware of this problem existing in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. At the same time, he says he would give high priority to Bombay and Calcutta. Why leave Madras alone? What sin has it committed? I wish the Railway Minister would look into this and try to make amends for the south.

When the railways introduced 'container service' it was between Bombay and Delhi. When they introduced a fast train, the Capital Express, it was between Calcutta and Delhi. Anything to Madras? Yes, we hear the 'glorious' news that the Grand Trunk Express will take more time to cover the distance! They are increas-

ing not the speed but the travel time. Strange are the ways of the railways.

Let me now refer to certain other aspects of the budget estimates. Under 'Staff Welfare' for the various zonal railways, while the Western, Eastern and Northern Railways get around Rs. 350 lakhs, the least important and unwanted Southern Railways gets just Rs. 222 lakhs. Again, under the head "Passenger and Railway Users' Amenities" the figures present a sadder picture. While many zones get around Rs. 40 lakhs, the Southern Railways get just Rs. 20 lakhs.

Pilferage of goods sent by railways needs to be checked. Many people have already turned their attention and patronage to road transport, because there is neither loss nor damage in road transport. I remember to have read somewhere that a big concern saved several thousands of rupees in a year by changing from rail to road transport of goods. Luggage booking, delivery and transport should be streamlined and steps to increase efficiency should be taken.

When there was bumper harvest of wheat in Punjab last year, the Railways did not rise up to the occasion. Thousands of bags were allowed to be kept in the open for several days before they were moved by the Railways. We painfully read reports that many bags became rotten due to slow lifting of the bags. The Railwoys have miserably failed in this regard.

I learn that many posts of officers have been upgraded by the Railway Ministry. But the Ministry have done very little to improue the promotional avenues and to avoid the stagnation of the lower grade officials. The Minister should right earnestly look into this justified grievance of the vast majority of employees.

Like the Taj Express and Brindavan Express, the Ministry should introduce a fast train from Madras to Tiruchi via the Main line.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tamilnadu Express.

SHRI DEIVEEKAN : The Railway Ministry have increased the free luggage allowance by trains. On the face of it this seems to be good decision. But unfortunately in truth it is not so. By an order, the Railway Board has decided that beddings were also to be weighed for the purpose of calculating the free allowance. Higher to bedding was exempted. By a sly and indirect way the Railway wants to collect more luggage charges. I do not also know why such a decision was taken departmentally on the eve of the Railway Budget. This is a gross insult to the Parliament. The Ministry may try to explain it off by quoting some rules and giving some suitable interpretations. The action of the Railway Board is condemnable. They should immediately order for the exemption of bedding from the weighment.

Similar to Capital Express a fast train should be introduced between Madras and Delhi. This would benefit five States.

There is a long Pending demand of the people of Tamilnadu for a change of name of the Dalmiapuram Railway Station to Kallakudi The Railway Ministry evades this demand. They consider this as a prestige issue. I would humbly submit that there is no prestige involved.

Incidentally I would like to give a small piece of information to the hon. Minister. There was a big agitation by the people of Kallakudi for the change. It was led by one of our leaders who was imprisoned then. The leader was none other than the present Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Hence the long standing demand assumes new significance and new dimensions. Let not the Railway Ministry be adamant. As a gesture of goodwill and better understanding between the Centre and Tamilnadu the change in the name may be ordered with the concurrence of the Home Ministry.

Last year. while speaking on the Demands for Grants for Railways, I brought to the attention of the Government the justifiable demand for the construction of a railway line between Chingleput and Chinnasalem. The Government of Tamil Nadu had long back recommended the construction of this line during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period assigning high priority. Even as early as in 1964, Shri O. V. Alagesan who was the Minister then said that there was already a proposal to lay the line This line is one of the six lines shown as priority. The preconditions for laying the lines are satisfied in every respect. It is

[Shri Deiveekan]

an irony of fact that this scheme is hanging fire for the last 20 years. The traffic survey has been completed. The people of the part are greately dis-appointed and dismayed at the delay In the execution of the scheme. I expect the hon. Minister to give some assurance about this line. I generally do not believe in agitation and threats. But the inordinate delay is agitating me and I propose to undertake a fast opposite to the residence of the Railway Minister, if he does not give some promising reply. I trust that the Railway Minister does not give me the pleasure of fasting in front of his residence.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : He can take as much food as he likes.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I congratulate the Hon. Minister for Railways, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, for mentioning in his budget speech that relief may be necessary to the staff who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for some time and also making adjustments in the cadre of railway gazetted officers and resulting in the upgradation of certain senior scales and junior administrative posts to next higher grades. However, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention for improving the service conditions of the Railway staff as under :

First, no mention has been made of the announcement made by the former Minister of Railways, Shri C. M. Poonacha in the first week of January, 1969, that the quota of the higher graded posts for ministerial staff would be increased. It is therefore requested that he may take stock of the assurance given by the Railway Minister and initiate steps to be taken to increase the percentage ratio of the higher graded posts of the ministerial staff keeping in view the demands submitted by the All-India Railways Ministerial Staff Association.

Secondly, the disparity in the age of compulsory retirement between the State Railway servants and ex-company Railway servants should be removed and every Railway servant should normally retire at the age of 58 years and not some at 55 years and others at 58. The procedure for giving extensions to ex-Company staff on year-to-year basis from the age of 55 years to 58 years should be done away with and they should also retire at the age of 58 years.

With regard to the removal of ban on recruitment, the long imposed ban on recruitment of office ministerial staff in general and class IV staff in workshops and in offices should be lifted so that the problem of unemployment could be minimised and the hardship caused by the increased load of work on existing staff could be shared by the new recruits where the posts have not yet been filled up.

Now, I come to passenger and public amenities. In my constituency, I have noticed that the construction of waiting shed outside Dohad railway station is required as a large number of Adivasis visit Dohad from the neighbouring villages on their day-to-day business and have to wait long to catch their respective trains to return home. The existing waiting hall is not adequate to accommodate the large crowd of Adivasis and other passengers. It is, therefore, suggested to build a separate shed outside the railway station so that the Adivasis could take shelter in all seasons before they get their trains.

In regard to misuse of waiting rooms, it has been noticed that Railway Magistrates hold their courts in the waiting rooms at the railway stations. Separate accommodation should be provided for holding their courts and the waiting rooms should remain open exclusively for the use of *bona fied* passengers to avoid inconvenience to them.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajher) : May I ask one question : Is there any restriction on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to sit in the waiting room along with other people belonging to advanced communities ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No restriction any where.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is only giving his own experience.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Regarding Enquiry and Reservation Office at Dohad, the Assistant Station Master at

Dohad is frequently disturbed in his duties by passengers to answer queries. A separate Enquiry and Reservation Window may be provided at Dohad with adequate staff.

So far as the overhead bridge at the level crossing on Dohad-Jhalod Road at Dohad is concerned, attention of the hon. Minister is drawn to my suggestion in 1967 in an Uustarred Question for providing an overhead bridge at the level crossing on Dohad-Jhalod Road at Dohad. Provision of funds is being made from year to year but the work has not yet been started. It is, therefore, requested to expedite construction of the bridge to save inconvenience caused to road traffic by waiting long at the closed gates.

Another point that I want to make is that in the State of Gujarat, if the narrow-gauge lines are likely to be closed, then this will create great inconvenience to the general public. I, therefore, request that instead of closing them, they must be converted into broad-gauge lines the interest of the public so that more amenities can be provided instead of decreasing them.

Lastly, I would like to support the demand made by the hon. Member, Shri C. C. Desai, regarding the location of the Western Railways headquarters at Ahmedabad as Gujarat is a growing industrial State. Moreover, the electrification of Bombay-Ahmedabad line may be provided as early as possible.

In the end, I would request the hon. Minister to make an immediate inquiry into the serious accident which took place at Titora in Gujarat where the driver of the train ran over the two persons who died in the said tragic accident.

With these words, I support the demands proposed by the hon. Minister of Railways.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रामावतार शास्त्री। माननीय सदस्य 10 मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हमारी पार्टी का समय ज्यादा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा आदमी भी बोलेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोगों ने अपना फैसला करके आपके पास भेज दिया है कुछ अधिक समय देने की मुझे कृपा की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे संबंधी अनुदानों की मांगों पर इस सदन के सामने कोई 1184 कटौती प्रस्ताव विभिन्न माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से पेश किये गये हैं। मैंने भी 200 से ज्यादा कटौती प्रस्ताव पेश किये हैं।

आपकी मार्फत मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उनका ध्यान कटोती प्रस्तावों की तरफ जाय। यह प्रस्ताव मैं खासतौर से इस लिये कर रहा हूँ कि उन्हें देखने के बाद जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कटौती प्रस्ताव पेश किये हैं उन को वह लिखकर जबाव दें। यहां तो 1184 कटौती प्रस्तावों का जवाव देना उन के लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा इसलिये यदि वह लिखकर उनका जबाव देंगे तो माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम हो जायगा कि सरकार कितनी दूर जाने को तैयार है।

सबसे पहले मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ जिसे मैं सफेद हाथियों का समूह कहा करता हूँ। आज के सन्दर्भ में उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस पर लगभग डेढ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का कोई औचित्य सरकार के सामने, इस मन्त्रालय के सामने या इस माननीय सदन के सामने नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपं को बतलाऊं कि वह कितनी नौकरशाहियत की नीति बरत रहा है। सब को यह मालूम है, मन्त्री महोदय को भी मालूम है कि वह स्वयम्भू हैं। वह किसी की बात सुनते नहीं। जो कुछ उस के मन में आता है वह वही करता है। इसका एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

अभी 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 को आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स ऐसोसिएशन की तरफ से उस के अध्यक्ष श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और मैं जो उस का उपाध्यक्ष हूँ, एक मैमोरैंडम ले कर रेल मन्त्री के पास गये। उस समय के रेलवे मिनिस्टर श्री पुनाचा ने बड़े ध्यान से हमारी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

बातें सुनीं और कुछ आश्वासन भी दिये। लेकिन वे आश्वासन आज तक पूरे नहीं किये गये। इस के बाद मैं स्वयम् स्टेशन मास्टर्स ऐसोसिएशन के कुछ पदाधिकारियों के साथ रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन से मिलने गया। उन्होंने बुलाया था। जैसे ही मैं वहां पहुंचा और खबर कराई तो उनकी तरफ से कहला भेजा गया कि वह किसी दूसरी मीटिंग में जा रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत ठीक किया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप के साथ भी वही करेंगे। यह मेरा नहीं ? सदन का अपमान है। अगर उनके पास समय नहीं था तो न बुलवाते। सिर्फ पांच मिनट तक बात करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी। जब मैंने पूछा कि वह क्यों चले गये ? तब उनके दूसरे अफसरों ने कहा कि यह समय तो श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री से अप्वाइंट किया गया था, मेरे लिये नहीं था। जिन लोगों ने समय लिया था उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने इनके लिये अप्वाइंटमेंट किया था। बहरहाल, जब उन्होंने मिलने से इन्कार किया तब मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई। मैंने इस को अपमान समझा और इस पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का अपमान समझा। इसके बाद मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी लेकिन आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया कि उन्होंने इस पर कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं।

इस विभाग में जितने भी अफसर हैं, चाहे डिवीजनल बेसिस पर हों या जोनल बेसिस पर, डी एस हों या कोई और हों, तमाम के तमाम नौकरशाह अपने को वाजिदअली शाह से कम नहीं समझते, और इसी तरह से जनता के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं। जब वे हमारे साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं तब अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते होंगे, यह आप जान सकते हैं। इस पर ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह केवल पैसे का दुरुपयोग है। ये लोग नौकरशाही हुकूमत चलाते हैं, जिस की आज आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह इसको जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करने का यश लें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम आपका बहुत आदर सत्कार करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन से अभी भी आप पूछें कि क्या उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था या नहीं कहा था और अगर कहा था तो क्यों कहा था। इसका जवाब पुराने रेल मन्त्री नहीं दे सके हैं। आप तो हमारे पुराने मित्र भी हैं। आप इसका जवाब देंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। आप यह जो सफेद हाथी है इसको खत्म करेंगे, यह भी मुझे विश्वास है।

मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ दिन पहले गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से एलान किया गया था कि उन लोगों को जिन्होंने 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल में भाग लिया था और अभी भी जिनकी तादाद दस बारह हजार के करीब है जो डिसमिस्ड हैं या निलम्बित हैं, उन में से एक आध दर्जन को छोड़ कर बाकी सब को नौकरी पर ले लिया जाएगा। मैं इस फैसले के लिए गृह मन्त्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन गृह मन्त्रालय भी और आप भी पूरे धन्यवाद के तभी अधिकारी होंगे जब हम देखेंगे कि एक भी रेलवे मजदूर नौकरी से बाहर न रहे। सभी को जिन्होंने उस स्ट्राइक में भाग लिया था, नौकरी पर ले लिया जाए। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में ले लिया जाए। मैंने बहुत सी सूची उनकी इकट्ठी की है और उन सूचियों को मैं आपको दे भी सकता हूँ। आपके पास भी उनकी सूचियां हैं। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके आप उन्हें नौकरी में वापिस लें और उनके अन्दर जो कटुता की भावना है उसको आप दूर करें। कटुता की भावना को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी नौकरी पर वापिस लेना बहुत आवश्यक है।

साथ ही मैं आपसे यह भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिन यूनियनों की आपने मान्यता रद्द कर दी है, उनको आप फिर से मान्यता प्रदान करें। आल इंडिया रेलवे मैंज फैड्रेशन की मान्यता को आप शीघ्र वापिस करें ताकि आप में और उन में सद्भावना पैदा हो सके और हमारे देश की रेल गाड़ियां ठिकाने से चल सकें और सब लोग देश की प्रगति में, देश की तरक्की में हिस्सा बटा सकें। इसलिए उन यूनियनों की मान्यता जोकि छीन ली गई है और खास तौर पर रेलवे मैंज फैड्रेशन की मान्यता आप वापिस करें ताकि आपको यश मिले कि हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने विशाल हृदय दिखाया है, सहृदयता दिखाई है और यूनियनों की मान्यता को वापिस किया है।

जो रेलवे स्टाफ है, उनकी बहुत सी मांगें हैं। जितने भी विभागों में रेल कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, मैकैनिकल सैक्शन के हों, रनिंग स्टाफ के हों, स्टेशन मास्टर हों, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर हों, गार्ड हों या मिनिस्टीरियल स्टाफ के हों, या चतुर्थ श्रेणी के हों, उनकी जो मांगें हैं उन पर आपको सहानुभूति से विचार करना चाहिये। सबसे दयनीय स्थित चतुर्थ श्रेणी वालों की है। खास कर जो फर्स्ट क्लास के के लोगों के साथ बतौर एटेंडेंट के चलते हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। आप उन को 75 रुपये या 80 रुपये देते हैं। उनकी मांग है कि उनको आप 110 से 180 का स्केल दें। वे लोग दिन को और रात को भी गाड़ियों में चलते हैं और रात उनको जाग कर काटनी पड़ती है। इन तमाम कंटेगरीज् की जो मांगें हैं वे आपके सामने हैं। आप उन मांगों के ऊपर सहृदयता के साथ, सद्भावना के साथ, सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करें ताकि रेल मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों में यह विश्वास पैदा हो सके कि सचमुच में आप उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं और केवल पार्लियामेंट में या पार्लियामेंट के बाहर लैक्चर देना नहीं जानते हैं।

रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारी भी मौजूद हैं और आप भी मौजूद हैं। आपकी नाक के नीचे और आपका राज्य रहते हुये भी क्या कुछ हो रहा है। इसका एक दृष्टान्त मैं देना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि जमालपुर में खराब इंजन बेचे जाते हैं। बेचा तो लोहा जाता है लेकिन जो कांट्रैक्टर ले कर उनको जाता है वह लोहा तो कम ले जाता है, पीतल ज्यादा ले जाता है। यह घोटाला सभी के कोओप्रेशन से होता है और इस घोटाले में वहां का डी एस और जितने अफसर होते हैं उन से लेकर आपके रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग भी मिले रहते हैं। उनकी मिली भगत से ये चोरियां होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी आप जांच करवायें कि किस तरह से इंजन बेचने में सामान चुराया जाता है। साथ ही साथ जगह जगह जो लोहे के स्लीपर पड़े रहते हैं, उनकी चोरियां होती हैं। आप इन सब की इनक्वारी करायें और सबूत मैं आपको दूंगा।

आपके पास पैसा बहुत है। राजकोट डिवीजन जोकि वैस्टर्न रेलवे का है और वहां साबरमती में - - - - -

SHRI SONAVANE : The hon. member has said that he will give evidence in his possession about corruption.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am ready.

SHRI SONAVANE : Will the Minister check the varacity of his statement and see that the corruption is removed ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I will do it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am an ever-ready battery. देश की सम्पत्ति है, किसी एक की नहीं है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह रुपये का गोलमाल होता है। राजकोट डिविजन में साबरमती में एक कैन्टीन है, जो 1958 से एक कंटेक्टर के हाथ में है। उस कंट्रेक्टर पर साठ हजार रुपये किराये के बाकी हैं। वहां के स्टाफ के लोग यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि उस कैन्टीन को हमारे हाथ में दे दिया जाये, ताकि हम उसको नो प्राफिट नो लास

[श्री रातावतार शास्त्री]

बेसिस पर चला सकें। लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने उस मांग की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है, क्योंकि रेलवे बोर्ड और बड़े बड़े अफसरों की उस साठ हजार रुपये में मिली भगत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मजदूर हो कर वहां के कर्मचारियों को सत्याग्रह का नोटिस देना पड़ा है। मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें, ताकि उन लोगों को सत्याग्रह न करना पड़े। उस कैन्टीन को मजदूरों के मैनेजमेंट में दे दिया जाये और कंट्रेक्टर को फौरन निकाल बाहर किया जाये।

रेलवे की दुर्घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि ह्युमैन फेल्योर की वजह से दुर्घटनायें होती है। इनकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये। उसमें रेलवे बोर्ड का हाथ है या नहीं, इसका कोई पता नहीं है। बड़े बड़े अफसर इसके लिए गुनहगार है या नहीं, इसका भी कोई पता नहीं है। अगर कोई गुनहगार है, तो गार्ड, रनिंग स्टाफ के लोग और इंजन पर काम करने वाले दूसरे कर्मचारी। मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर ह्युमैन फेल्योर क्यों होता है। वास्तव में उन लोगों से छः घन्टे की बजाये दस, बारह और चौदह घन्टे काम लिया जाता है। अगर वे इस तरह काम करेंगे, तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा? आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्ज एसोसियेशन ने इस बारे में एक मेमोरेंडम दिया है और अपना सहयोग भी आफर किया है। उसने कहा है कि वह सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार है। लेकिन सहयोग लेने की बात तो दूर रही, सरकार ने, और कुंजरू कमेटी ने भी, उनसे बात भी नहीं की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुर्घटनायें रोकने का तरीका नहीं हैं।

इंडियन रेलवेज लोको मेकैनिकल स्टाफ एसोसियेशन ने सरकार द्वारा गम्भीरता के साथ और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने के लिए अपनी मांगे पेश की हैं। वे मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :

revision of the pay scale as per the responsibility and workload

उन्हें ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है। उनके पे-स्केल उनके वर्कलोड के मुताबिक निश्चित किये जाने चाहिए ;

implementation of Factory Act

लोको शेडों में फैक्टरी एक्ट लागू नहीं है। तमाम कारखानों में फैक्टरी एक्ट लागू है, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि शेड में काम करने वाले, अपने खून को पसीना बनाने वाले, इन बेचारे लोगों के लिए कोई फैक्टरी एक्ट नहीं हैं? इसलिए लोको शेड्ज पर फैक्टरी एक्ट लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

उनकी दूसरी मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :

Practical implementation of the decided policies :

(a) Upgrading. of loco fitting staff.

(b) regular payment of over working hours.

(c) Implementation of B. T. M. policy.

अभी हाल में जब पुनाचा साहब दानापुर गये थे, तो वहां के मिनिस्ट्रीयल स्टाफ एसोसियेशन के लोगों ने अपना चार-सूत्री मांगपत्र उनके सामने पेश किया था। मंत्री महोदय को उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करना चाहिए, ताकि वे ठीक काम कर सकें।

सरकार नार्थ इस्टर्न रेलवे में जो डिविजनल प्रथा लागू करने जा रही है, जिसकी घोषणा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में की है, उसके सिलसिले में बिहार और आसाम के लोगों में बहुत असंतोष है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुछ असंतोष नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय तभाम कनसर्न्ड लोगों के साथ बात करके कोई रास्ता निकालें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस प्रश्न को लेकर कोई हंगामा हो।

आखिर में मैं अपने यहां की कुछ मांगें

रखना चाहता हूँ । इस्टर्न रेलवे में पटना जंकशन स्टेशन का नाम पाटलिपुत्र और पटना सिटी स्टेशन का नाम गुरु गोविन्दसिंह के नाम पर पटना साहिब रखने का प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसका फैसला शीघ्र कीजिए और पटना सिटी स्टेशन का विकास कीजिए । पटना से जहानाबाद तक पटना गया लाइन में एक शटल ट्रेन चालू कीजिए और तूफान तथा बनारस एक्सप्रेस को बिहटा स्टेशन पर रोकने की व्यवस्था कीजिए । इसके अलावा जो भोजपुर शटल है उसको आरा तक ले जाइए । पटना तक आप उसको महदूद कर देते हैं । आरा भी आपका एक बड़ा शहर है । वहां तक आप इसे ले जाइये । इन तमाम बातों पर गम्भीरता से आप गौर करें और आप तो हमारे सूबे के मंत्री हैं, लेकिन आपने हमारे सूबे की चर्चा अपने बजट भाषण में नहीं की । मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे उत्तरी बिहार में नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे है, उसकी छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में तब्दील कीजिए । जो मैरीन वर्कर्स हैं, पानी के जहाज में काम करते हैं उनकी भी कुछ समस्यायें हैं । फरक्का बांध बनने के बाद आप उनको रीआर्गनाइज करने वाले हैं ; तो मेरा यह कहना है कि उनको आप हटायें नहीं, किसी और जगह नौकरी दें । महेन्द्र घाट में जो गोलमाल करने वाले अफसर हैं जो दो दो रुपया घूंस लेते हैं उनकी एन्क्वायरी कराईए और तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान निकालिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे विश्वास है कि आप इन बातों पर गौर करेंगे ।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैं एक मिनट चाहता हूँ, एक बात यह कहना भूल गया कि हमारे यहां कासगंज से रामपुर को एक रोड जाती है जो बरेली कासगंज रेलवे लाइन को क्रास करती है । चार साल हो गये उस सड़क को बने हुए और वहां आजतक रेलवे का फाटक नहीं बना है । जनता को बहुत सख्त तकलीफ है । उसे बनवाने की मन्त्री महोदय व्यवस्था करें ।

डा० अ० ग० सोनार (रामटेक) : अभी मेरे पूर्व जो मित्र भाषण दे रहे थे वह रेल जिस रफ्तार से चलती है, उस रफ्तार से बोल रहे थे । मुझे दो चार मुद्दे आपके सामने रखने हैं । पहले तो जो नैरो गेज चलती है, मुर्तिजापूर से अचलपुर और मुर्तिजापूर से यवतमाल, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है । यह कम्पनी की तरफ़ से चलती है । सरकार इसको इसलिए नहीं लेती है कि वह घाटे में चलती है । घाटे में चलने का कारण यह है कि उसमें बहुत से फ्री लोग चलते हैं जो टिकिट नहीं लेते है । मुझे सरकार यह कहना है कि उसको एक तो नैरो गेज से ब्राड गेज बनाइये क्योंकि उससे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और दूसरे उसको अपने हाथ में लीजिए । और यह गाड़ी कभी भी समय पर चलती नहीं । घंटों देरी से चलती है ।

17.54 hrs

[श्री हेम बरुआ पीठासीन हुए]

में उस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जहां खास करके सन्तरा, मीसमी, आरेन्जेज आदि पैदा होते हैं और उस क्षेत्र में खास करके इस जमाने में काफी आवागमन चालू रहता है । नागपुर की तरफ का जो क्षेत्र है वहां से लोगों को हमेशा यह समस्या रहती हैं कि एक तो वैगन समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं, मिलते भी हैं तो जितने चाहिए उतने नहीं मिलते हैं और मिलें भी तो उनका इन्डेन्ट किए हुए वैगन समय पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं । सन्तरा ऐसी चीज है कि अगर वह तीन चार दिन में जहां पहुंचना है, वहां नहीं पहुंचता है तो खराब हो जाता है । लेकिन कभी वह 6 दिन में पहुंचता हैं कभी सात दिन में पहुँचता है । यह समस्या मुल्ताई, पामडुरना, काटोल, नरखेड़, कोहड़ी, करुमेश्वर और नागपुर उन सभी जगहों की है । इन सारी जगहों से सन्तरे दिल्ली भेजे जाते हैं लेकिन उनके लिए वगन नहीं मिलते हैं । थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने मंत्री महोदय से बात की थी । रेलवे बोर्ड वाले भी थे । मुझे लिखकर भी भेजा ।

[डा० अ० ग० सोनार]

लेकिन उसके बाद भी आज तक उस समस्या की दुरुस्ती नहीं हुई। मुझे रोज दो-तीन तार आते हैं, समय पर वैगन कभी नहीं मिलती है. पर्याप्त नहीं मिलती है और दिल्ली चार दिन में नहीं पहुंचती है।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : जितनी वैगन चाहिये, मिल जायगी।

डा० अ० ग० सोनार : 15 वैगन्ज के बारे में बात हुई थी, लेकिन अब तक उतनी नहीं मिली हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए आज्ञा दी थी, उन्होंने कोशिश भी की, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी रेल्वे बोर्ड ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय,यदि इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया नो इससे बहुत नुकसान होगा किसानों की जो चीजें बिगड़ सकती हैं खराब हो सकती है, उनके लिये विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये, खासकर उनको समय पर पहुंचना बहुत जरूरी है। अगर वह अपने डेस्टीनेशन पर समय पर नहीं पहुंचेगी, तो खराब हो जायेगी, इससे लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है और लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि सब का सब माल एक दम दिल्ली पहुंच जाता है, उससे सन्तरे का भाव गिर जाता है, कई दफा ऐसा होता है कि कई दिनों तक नहीं पहुंचता, जिससे उसका भाव बढ़ जाता है। इसलिए इन वैगनों का रेगुलर पहुंचना बहुत जरूरी है और वह भी चार दिन के अन्दर।

नरखेड़-अमरायती लाइन का मामला बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। इस पूरी लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है। इसके लिये काफी कोशिश हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। सन्तरे का जो ट्रैफ्ट है, वह उसी लाइन से गुजरता है, किसानों के लिये रा-मैटीरियल और दूसरी चीजें वहां पहुँचाने में काफी दिक्कत आती है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस लाइन के लिये अपनी सिफारिश भी भेजी है, तब भी इस पर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर जल्द से जल्द ध्यान दिया जाय और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसे प्राइरिटी स्थान मिले।

आज कल जो लोग थर्ड क्लास और फस्ट क्लास में जाते हैं, उनमें फर्स्ट क्लास वाले तो थोड़ी आसानी से चल सकते हैं, लेकिन थर्ड क्लास में जो चलते हैं, उनको बहुत दिक्कतें होती हैं। थर्ड क्लास में बत्ती नहीं होती, पानी नहीं होता, दूसरी सुविधायें नहीं होतीं। अगर आप सच पूछें तो आपको सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर्स से होती हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ आपका कोई ध्यान नही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके लिये बिजली, पानी, सफाई पंखे इन सब चीजों की ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था हो। ट्रेनों के समय पर न पहुंचने की शिकायतें तो आम हो गई हैं। बहुत से मित्रों ने भी इस के बारे में आपसे शिकायतें की हैं, दो-तीन घन्टे लेट होना तो मामूली बात हो गई है। कहा जाता है कि मंत्री जी तीन घन्टे लेट दिल्ली पहुंच सकते हैं, तो ट्रेन अगर पांच घन्टे लेट हो जाय, तो उसमें क्या बात है ऐसा मजाक आजकल चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन सब चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें और तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें।

ट्रेनों में कैटरिंग का काम रेल्वे डिपार्टमेन्ट की तरफ से चलता आ रहा है, लेकिन आजकल आपने खानगी लोगों को भी केटरिंग के ठेके देने शुरू कर दिये हैं। जैसे बम्बई सैंट्रल से जनता ट्रेन चलती है, उसके कैटरिंग का काम बिना टैण्डर निकाले किसी व्यापारी को दे दिया गया है, पहले वह रेल चलानी थी। कहते हैं कि वह व्यापारी किसी बड़े आदमी के रिश्तेदार लगते है, इसलिए टैण्डर मांगने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। मैं यह बात कई लोगों से दरयाफ्त करने के बाद कह रहा हूँ। ऐसा क्यों होता है। उसका टैण्डर निकालने के बाद, उसकी चौकसी होने के बाद, उसको दिया जाना चाहिये था। इसकी चौकसी होनी चाहिये और दोषी पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

आजकल सब रेल अफसर ऐसा रिकमण्ड करने लग गये है कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग ठीक नहीं है, इसका कारण यह बताया जाता है कि जो खानगी व्यापारी चलते है, वे सस्ते पड़ते हैं, ऐसा इसलिए होता है क्योंकि उसमें करप्शन ज्यादा होने की गुंजायश है। वे लोग कम तनख्वाहों पर आदमियों को रखते हैं, उनके यहां जो पकाने वाले या सर्व करने वाले होते हैं, उनको 25-30 या 40 रुपये तनख्वाह दी जाती है।

रेलवे केटरिंग में सवा सौ, डेढ़ सौ देना पड़ता है। इसमें थोड़ा सा सस्ता जरूर पड़ जाता है। लेकिन जैसा कि दिखाई पड़ता है, रिच और पूअर आदमी के बीच का जो अन्तर है उसको बजाय कम करने के आप उसको और दूर ले जाना चाहते हैं। आपने कमेटी भी बिठाई थी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट आई है और उस पर आप विचार कर रहे होंगे। एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नागपुर-पूना चलने वाली थी, जिसको कि हम गये साल से सुन रहे हैं लेकिन पता नहीं, क्यों, वह हर बार समाप्त हो जाती है। इस एप्रिल से चलने वाली है, ऐसा अखबार में आया है। इस रेल की आवश्यकता है।

18 00 hrs.

एक बात के बारे में मुझे और कहना है। रेलवे में काफी जगहों पर कैजुअल लेबर लगाया जाता है, ज्यादातर काम करने वाले कैजुअल लेबर ही रहते हैं लेकिन आज तक उनके बारे में कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं बन पाई है। उनकी काफी शिकायतें रहती है लेकिन कैजुअल लेबर के बारे में आज तक कोई भी कानून नहीं बना है। आप बनाना ही नही चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि कैजुअल लेबर एज० ए० क्लास हमेशा के लिये रहेगा। काफी लोगों से मैं इसके बारे में चर्चा भी कर चुका हूँ लेकिन कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल रहा है।

वेटिंग रूम्स का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। कई लोगों ने इसके बारे में कहा है।

इसके बाद मुझे शिकायतों के बारे में कहना है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स भी जो शिकायतें करते हैं उन पर भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। हम लोग चार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स नागपुर जा रहे थे, हम चारों ने मिलकर शिकायत लिखी थी जिसके ऊपर एक चिट्ठी यह जरूर आई कि चौकसी हो रही है लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ, किसी को मालूम नहीं। हम चारों विभिन्न पार्टीज के सदस्य थे। तो जब एम० पीज० की शिकायतों का यह हाल है फिर बाकी लोगों की शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही होती होगी, यह सोचने की बात है। कई जगहों पर तो कह दिया जाता है कि कम्प्लेन्ट बुक ही नहीं है। इस प्रकार की सारी बातें होती हैं। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आपने यह कम्प्लेन्ट बुक का सिस्टम क्यों रख छोड़ा है, उसको समाप्त ही क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं।

आजकल एक नया तरीका और निकला है कि एम०पीज से कहा जाता है कि आप लिख दीजिये कि सब कुछ ठीक ठाक है। लेकिन एम०पीज जिनको रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, जिन लोगों के लिये वे चुनकर आते हैं, उनकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैंने स्वयं 25 शिकायतें की हैं जिनका एक जवाब तो जरूर आता है कि आपकी शिकायत मिली, आपको जो कष्ट हुआ, उसके लिये बहुत दुख है और हम इसको देखेंगे लेकिन फिर उसके बाद कुछ भी नहीं आता है। एक बार जब मैंने कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम डिप्टी सुप्रिन्टेन्डेन्ट को आपके पास भेज देंगे लेकिन फिर वे आये ही नहीं। एक बार मैंने सैंगांव की कैनटीन के बारे में शिकायत की थी लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आप कुछ भी लिखिये, होगा कुछ नहीं। अब तो ऐसा भी कहने लगे हैं कि यह तो लोकशाही है, ये बातें चलती ही हैं, हम क्या करें, हमें भी ये सारी दिक्कतें हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह किसान के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको क्या दर्द है, हम उसको भी जानते हैं और जो पहले मंत्री थे, उनके दर्द को

[श्री अ० ग० सोनार]

भी जानते थे। जिस दिन हम शिकायत लेकर गए, जिस तड़प के साथ उन्होंने किया, उस दर्द को हम जानते हैं लेकिन बाद में नीचे जो हुक्म चलता है, यहां से लेकर आखीर तक, उस प्रोसेस में वह चीज इतनी डायल्यूट हो जाती है कि जीरो परसेन्ट तक आ जाती है। इसलिये अब मैं व्हाइट एलीफैन्ट, ब्लैक एलीफैन्ट या एवरी एलीफैन्ट की बात तो नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपको काम करवाना है तो उस वक्त उसे ठीक से करवाइये और उन लोगों को भी यह बात समझनी आवश्यक है कि उन पर भी इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है। यदि कोई कर्मचारी उनके पास आता है, तो उससे अदब से बात करनी चाहिये, उससे पोलाइटली बात करनी चाहिये। बात करने का भी एक तरीका होता है लेकिन वे तो बात करना भी बिलो डिग्निटी समझते हैं। यदि हमने कह दिया कि हम एम० पी० हैं तब तो कह देंगे कि साहब, गलती हुई माफ करना, मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी मत लिखियेगा, हम कसम कर देंगे। आइडेन्टिटी बताने पर ही कहेंगे कि हमसे गलती हो गई लेकिन, यह तो अलग बात है। इन्सानियत के नाते ठीक से बर्ताव करना, यह बात बिल्कुल अलग है। इन दोनों बातों में अन्तर है। मुझे आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय को बताया कि रेल तेरे हुकुम चलने वाली है, हर साल बजट आता है, उस पर कटौती के प्रस्ताव आते हैं और बजट पास होता है, लेकिन रेडीकल चेन्ज कुछ होना चाहिये। मेरे एक मित्र कह रहे थे ऐक्सीडेंट्स की बात। तो वह तो हर जगह होती है, और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कई देशों से हमारे देश में ऐक्सीडेंट्स कम होते हैं। आप ने कहा है कि 19 तारीख को जो स्ट्राइक हुई उसमें भाग लेने वाले सब लोगों को काम पर ले लिया जाय। ठीक है। लेकिन मुझे कहना है कि जिन्होंने ईमानदारी से काम किया उनको आप क्या बख्शीश देंगे ? अगर आप कुछ बख्शीश नहीं देंगे तो कौन आपके प्रति वफादार रहेगा। इसलिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस आदमी ने ईमानदारी से काम किया है उसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। अगर नहीं करेंगे तो कल कौन आपके साथ रहेगा ? यह आपको सोचना चाहिये। अगर लोगों को आप बख्शीश दें तो वह कहेंगे कि तुम गये और हम नहीं गये और हमको यह मिला, तुम नीचे के नीचे रहे और मैं ऊपर चला गया। मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा है कि बाहर की भाषा अलग होती है। लेकिन आप को देखना चाहिए कि जो आनेस्ट है, लायल है, खूब काम करते हैं उनको बख्शीश देनी चाहिए, कुछ न कुछ ऐसे लोगों के लिये कीजिये। यदि आपने यह नहीं किया तो नेता लोग कहेंगे कि हमने हड़ताल करायी और हम ही आप को अन्दर लाये और मंत्री वगैरह कोई तुम्हारे लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। यह जो दृष्टि है, तरीका है काम करने का इस पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए। नहीं तो कल को कोई वफादारी से काम नहीं करेगा, वफादार नहीं रहेगा जिसकी वजह से आप को नुकसान होगा। बस समयाभाव के कारण मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं अपने कुछ पौइंट्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं ऐसे अंचल से आ रहा हूँ जो सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है, और जिसे पूर्वी यू० पी० कहते हैं उसकी नैपाल से सीमा लगती है नैपाल से यू० पी० और बिहार लगता है। ये दोनों सब खतरे से खाली नहीं हैं। पारसाल मैंने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे जिन पर बड़ी कृपा कर करके रेलवे बोर्ड ने या रेल मंत्री ने ब्रौड गेज लाइन के लिए सर्वे करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है।

यह प्रतिरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि हम खतरे से खाली नहीं हैं। दरअसल आज हम लोग एक ज्वालामुखी पहाड़ पर बैठे हुए हैं जो कि कभी फट सकता है। ऐसा मालूम

पड़ रहा है कि हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किसी समय भी हो सकता है और गोरखपुर में मिनटों में दुश्मन आ सकता है ।

गोरखपुर से पोखरा तक सड़क है जो कि इंडिया मिशन ऐड ने बनाई हुई है । पोखरा से काठमांडू सड़क से मिला हुआ है काठमांडू से ल्हासा मिला हुआ है जिसे चीन ने बनाया है इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा सीधे गोरखपुर में बगैर किसी रुकावट के दुश्मन मिनटों में आक्रमण करके आ सकता है। इस तरह के खतरे की बहुत सम्भावना हैं और इसलिए आपके पास ऐसे साधन होने चाहिए कि जल्द से जल्द आप की फौज वहां पहुंच सके । उसके लिये ट्रांसशिपमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि इनमें देर होती है । मुड़वाडीह से आपने गोरखपुर मिलाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है, गोरखपुर से गोंडा और गोंडा से बाराबंकी तक लेकिन सर्वे का मतलब यह नहीं है कि इसमें दो साल आप लगा दें । जल्द से जल्द इस काम को अगर आपने पूरा कर दिया तो आप इस बौरडर को जहाँ पर कि चीन के हमले की बहुत सम्भावना है । उसको रोकने में बहुत कुछ मदद कर सकेंगे ।

गोरखपुर में जो रेल का कारखाना है उस में ऐसी भी मशीनें हैं जो कि वार मैटीरियल तैयार कर सकती हैं । भगवान न करे अगर किसी वजह से उस पर चीन कब्जा पा जाँय तो जितने वार मैटीरियल की उसको जरूरत होगी वहां से ले सकेगा । उसमें पंचमार्गी लोग घुसे हुए हैं जिनके पास उसका नक्शा भी है । पाकिस्तान के लोग नैपाल से सीधे चले आ सकते हैं उनके लिए कोई रुकावट नहीं है । बौरडर ओपैन है, सील्ड बौरडर नहीं है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि वहां पर जल्द से जल्द रेलवे की बड़ी लाइन बना दी जाय और उसके बन जाने से फौज के आने जाने में बड़ी सुविधा हो जायेगी ।

मुझे आप से यह कहना है कि गोरखपुर का जो जिला है जिस का उत्तरी हिस्सा जोकि नैपाल सीमा में लगा हुआ है नैपाल से आवागमन का वहां पर कोई साधन नहीं है और न ही कोई खास सड़क ही है । केवल एक जंगल विभाग की सड़क है जो कि बहुत छोटी है मैं चाहता हूँ उस को सिसवाबाजार से कनैक्ट कर दिया जाय और सिसवाबाजार को आनन्दनगर स्टेशन से सड़क से कनैक्ट कर दिया जाय । अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाय तो उस क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा उपकार हो सकता हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम में बहुत कम खर्च होगा । लाइन वहां पहले से मौजूद है । यदि आपने उस को टेक अप कर लिया तो आपके लिये सुगमता होगी । माल की आमदनी होगी साथ-अगर किसी वक्त आक्रमण हो तो वहां पर रेलवे द्वारा फौज जल्द जल्द पहुंच सकती है ।

मुझे एक अन्य सुझाव और देना हैं कि रेलवे को सब से ज्यादा आमदनी यात्रियों से प्रयाग में होती है । मैंने रेलवे जोनल कमेटी में एक बार सुझाव दिया था कि जब कभी वहां दंगाफिसाद होता है तो छोटी लाइन पर आदमी रुक जाते हैं और दो और तीन, तीन रोज तक उन को पड़े रहना पड़ता है । एक बड़ी लाइन जक्शन से फोर्ट को जाती है और वह इलाहाबाद सिटी स्टेशन होकर जाती है । मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि एक डीजल इंजन दो, तीन डिब्बों के साथ अगर यहा से बड़ी लाइन के जंक्शन तक जाय तो आपको एजस्ट्रा लाइन नहीं बिछानी पड़ेगी और यात्रियों को जबलपुर और दूसरी जगह जाने के लिए सुविधा हो जाएगी । ऐसा करने से यात्रियों को 4-6 मील किराये की गाड़ियों में जंक्शन तक जाने की जरूरत नही पड़ेगी । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इसको जल्द से जल्द आप कार्यान्वित करें ।

एक बहुत बड़ा मेला नेपाल के बौरडर पर लगता है । जैसे कि मेरठ में यहां नौचंडी का मेला लगता है वैसे ही देवीपाटन का मेला भी एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध मेला है जो कि 15 दिन तक नवरात्रि में चलता है । वहां तुलसीपुर स्टेशन पर केवल एक प्लेटफार्म है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इनकमिंग और आउटगोइंग ट्रेंस के लिए कम से

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

कम दो प्लेटफार्म्स होने चाहिए। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि वहां पर एक और प्लेटफार्म और एक ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाय।

यात्री लू के समय में धूप में पड़े रहते हैं। बड़ी मुश्किल से एक शेड उस प्लेटफार्म पर लगा है। मन्त्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी दूसरा प्लेटफार्म वहां बनवाये साथ ही एक ओवरब्रिज वहां बना दिया जाये। क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा पैसा भी रेलवे को उस स्टेशन से मिलता है।

सब से बड़े महत्व का जो सुझाव मुझे देना है वह यह कि गोरखपुर में धर्मशाला के पास बाटलनेक है जहां पर बरसात के दिनों में छः-छः, सात-सात फीट पानी जमा हो जाता है। इसी तरह से फौजों के जाने का भी वहां से दो रास्ता है। इस लिये वहां पर और भी ओवर-ब्रिज की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। अभी हाल में पुनाचा साहब ने भी इस को देखा था और उन्होंने यह तय किया था कि इस का बनना बहुत आवश्यक है। उस के एस्टिमेट भी चल रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि रेलवे मन्त्री जी वहां जायें और देखें कि इस पुल की वहां पर कितनी आवश्यकता है। यदि बरसात के समय में कहीं हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ तो हमारी फौज स्ट्रैन्डेड हो जायेगी और पानी के कारण वह वहां से गुजर नहीं सकेगी। प्रति रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी उस का बनना बहुत जरूरी है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे सुझाव भी आप को दूं कि रेल को जो घाटा हो रहा है वह न हो। हम ने एन० ई० आर० की बड़ी शिकायतें सुनी हैं, और हैं भी शिकायतें। लेकिन जब से हमारे जनरल मैनेजर श्री मैथ्यू वहां गए हैं उन्होंने वहां पर बड़ा इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है और बड़े अच्छे अफसर हैं। अगर हम हमेशा अफ-सरों की निन्दा करते रहें तो अफसर अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकेंगे और उन का मनोबल गिर जायेगा। हालांकि यह भी सत्य है कि बहुत से अफसर आज अपना कर्तव्य ठीक से नहीं निभाते। परन्तु इस के कई कारण हैं। एक तो यह कि ऐसे लोगों को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है, जो जूनियर हैं, दूसरों को सुपरसीड कर के, जिन की सिफारिश होती है। जिन को ऊपर पहुंचना चाहिये, उन को हम नीचे गिरा देते हैं। इस लिये उन का मनोबल गिर जाता है। इस लिए मेरे खयाल से अगर कोई अच्छा काम करता है और ठीक वक्त पर उस का उत्साह बढ़ाया जाये तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि आप के काम में बाधा पड़े।

आप को घाटा क्यों होता है अगर आप इस को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे तो शायद आप मेरे साथ होंगे कि घाटे के जितने कारण हैं उन में से एक कारण रोड कम्पिटीशन है। जो ट्रक्स आज कल चलते हैं वह रेल से ज्यादा सुविधा देते हैं। वह माल को लोड करते हैं और ठीक जगह पर पहुंचा देते हैं। आप के यहां डिलिवरी लेने में और डिस्पैच करने में जब तक रिश्वत न दी जाये, तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक माल बाबू खुश न हों तब तक माल पड़ा रहता है और बरसात में सड़ता रहता है। इस लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जो रेलवे अधिकारी हैं वह इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

इस के बाद माल गोदाम में जो चोरियां होती हैं, मैं उन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। चोरी करने में हाथ उन्हीं लोगों का होता है जो उस के रक्षक होते हैं। इस लिये इस पर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। रोड से जो माल जाता है उस में चोरी होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है और न उन पर जाने वाला माल बरसात में खराब हो सकता है। रोड कम्पिटीशन जो हो रहा है उस के कारण रेलवे को काफी घाटा हो रहा है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों में आज कल ईमानदारी बहुत कम है और इस का कारण है मोरल टीचिंग का न होना। आप रोज-रोज सेकुलर

सेकुलर की बात करते रहते हैं। इस सेकुलर शब्द ने हमारे लोगों की ईमान्दारी को खत्म कर दिया। चूंकि मारल टीचिंग रहीं है इस लिए सत्य और असत्य का भेद मालूल नहीं होता, बुरा और भला का भेद नहीं होता। जब तक इस का ज्ञान नहीं होगा तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। जो हमारी यूनियनें हैं मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वन वे ट्रैफिक नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों से भी गलती हो सकती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कर्मचारी सारे दूध के धोये होते हैं। अगर हमारी यूनियनें ईमानदारी से काम करें तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि आज हमारे देश में उत्पादन न बढ़ सके। आज रेलवे सब से बड़ी कंसर्न है सरकार की जो व्यापारिक आधार पर चलती हैं लेकिन उस में आप हर साल घाटा दिखलाते हैं। यह घाटा कभी नहीं हो सकता अगर हम अपना काम को ठीक से करें और हमारी यूनियनों में आज जो लोग दस्तन्दाजी कर रहे हैं, जो कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग हैं, वह ऐसा न करें। कौन सी पोलिटिकल पार्टी इस में कामयाब होगी, इस का एक कम्पिटीशन चल रहा है। उन को मालूम नहीं हैं कि देश के लिये किस में लाभ होगा और किस में नुकसान होगा। आज हम को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। जैसे दूसरे देशों के बारे में अपनी लास्ट यीअर की स्पीच में मैंने बताया था, वहाँ यूनियंज प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होने पर मजदूरों को मुनाफे में भाग दिलाती हैं और अगर नुकसान होता है तो मजदूर को सजा देने का अधिकार भी उनके पास होता है। लेकिन यहां एक तरफा कार्य चल रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कर्मचारियों का कोई दोष नहीं है। सितम्बर 1968 की 19 तारीख को जो हड़ताल हुई थी उस के बारे में मैं ने बहुत कुछ सुना है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि उनकी जो न्यायोचित मांगें हैं वे पूरी होनी चाहिये, उन को जो मिलना चाहिये, मिले। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अनुशासनहीनता का वे परिचय दें। मान लो आज हमारे ऊपर पाक या चीन का आक्रमण हो जाता है और जो रेल कर्मचारी हैं वे हड़ताल कर देते हैं तो फौज तो हमारी पहाड़ों पर लड़ रही होगी, अब उसको गोला, बारूद चाहिये, कपड़ा चाहिये, खाना चाहिये, घर की खबर चाहिये और हमारे जो सैंट्रल एम्प्लायीज हैं वे काम करना बन्द कर दें रेलें चलाना वे बन्द कर दें तब हमारी हार तो वैसे ही हो जाएगी। इसलिए यह सब काम जो है यह देश हित के लिए घातक है। मैं अपने साथियों से कहूँगा कि हम को यूनियनों के संरक्षण के लिए सब कुछ करना चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ उनके जो कर्त्तव्य हैं, वे भी उनको बतलाने चाहियें, मजदूरों के जो कर्त्तव्य हैं उनका भान भी उनको कराना चाहिये।

मैंने एक सुझाव गत वर्ष भी आपके सामने रखा था जिस को मैं उचित समझता हूँ। वह सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह से क्लास एक और क्लास दो की आप ट्रांस्फर्ज करते हैं, उसी तरह से क्लास तीन और चार के जो एम्प्लायीज हैं, उनकी ट्रांस्फर्ज भी आपको शुरू कर देनी चाहिये। ऐसा अगर आपने किया तो आपका जो उत्पादन है वह बढ़ना शुरू हो जाएगा। लेकिन आप इसको करेंगे नहीं। इस का कारण यह है कि आपको वोट चाहियें और वोट उन्हीं के पास ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए आप कर्त्तव्य का पालन करने में असमर्थ हैं। यही कारण है कि रेलवे में जो उत्पादन होता है वह कम होता जा रहा है। मैं दृष्टान्त के तौर पर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गोरखपुर में जो रेलवे वर्कशाप है, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को लिलवा कारखाने में भेज दिया जाए तो वे वहां जा कर ज्यादा काम करेंगे इस वास्ते कि वह वहाँ की भाषा नहीं जानते और लिलवा का आदमी अगर गोरखपुर वर्कशाप में आ जाए तो वह चूंकि यहां की भाषा नहीं जानेगा, इस वास्ते काम ज्यादा करेगा। इस तरह से उत्पादन आपका बढ़ जाएगा। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आप इस पर विचार करें।

[श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ]

अब मैं एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। ये होते क्यों हैं ? इसके कई कारण हैं। एक कारण यह भी है कि असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर जब इम्तहान पास कर के आता है तो उसको स्टेशन का इंडिपेंडेंट चार्ज दे दिया जाता है। पहले ऐसा होता था कि कुछ दिन उसको अनुभव प्राप्त करने के लिये दिये जाते थे। कुछ दिन तक जब वह अनुभव प्राप्त कर लेता था तब उसके बाद उसके सपुर्द स्टेशन का चार्ज दिया जाता था। अब बिना अनुभव के उनके सुपुर्द इस चार्ज को कर दिया जाता है। उसकी गलती के कारण एक तो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। दूसरे प्वाइंटसमैन जो होता है उसकी गलती के कारण होते हैं। अफसर लोग ठीक तरह से देख रेख नहीं करते हैं प्वाइंट्स को बदलते नहीं हैं, इस वास्ते भी एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। लोगों से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, इस वास्ते भी एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। डाइवर लालच में आ कर ओवर टाइम तो करने लग जाता है और ऐसा करते वक्त उसको नींद भी आ जाती और इस वजह से भी कभी कोई एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है। इन सब बातों पर आपका ध्यान देना होगा।

एक सब से बड़ी बात मुझे जो कहनी है यह है कि जो छोटी-छोटी नैरोगेज लाइनें हैं, उनको आपको ब्राड गेज में तबदील कर देना चाहिये। नैरोगेज के न तो यहां आप कोई इंजन बनाते हैं और न ही डिब्बे बनाते हैं और न ही इनका बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। वही टूटी फूटी गाड़ियाँ हैं जो चलती हैं। ऐसी गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना देश हित और जनता की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी ठीक नहीं है।

एक बात मुझे और भी कहनी है कि जो रेल डिब्बों में कौरीडोर सिस्टम है वह बहुत गलत है। अगर दो मोटे आदमी एक इधर से आ जाए और एक दूसरी तरफ से आ जाए तो वे बीच में ही अटक जाते हैं, निकल नहीं पाते हैं। मैं एन० ई० आर० की ही मिसाल देता हूँ। रेल मन्त्री महोदय जा कर देखें। वह भी वहां अड़क जायेंगे और निकल नहीं पायेंगे।

तीसरी चीज लैट्रिज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। वे बिल्कुल इनसफिशेंट हैं। जैसे टिकट लेने के लिए क्यू लगानी पड़ती है वैसे ही लैट्रिन में जाने के लिये क्यू लगती है इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अगर इन सुझावों की ओर ध्यान दिया गया तो आप जनता का बहुत उपकार करेंगे। कटमोशंज मैंने इसीलिए दी हैं कि मौका मिल जाए। वैसे तो मिलता नहीं है। आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपको बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे मन्त्री का ध्यान उन के भाषण के पन्ना 8, पैराग्राफ़ 14 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है, "मैं रेल का किराया और भाड़ा बढ़ाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रख रहा हूं।" लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि 25 जनवरी को रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ़ से सब रेलवेज़ को यह नोटिस इस्यू किया गया कि मौजूदा पार्सल रेट पर दस परसेंट ज्यादा रेट बढ़ाया जाये और जो पैसेंजर लगेज मुफ्त जाता था, उस पर भी यह रेट लगाया जाये। मैं रेलवे मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह नोटिस इस्यू किया गया 25 जनवरी को और उन का भाषण हुआ 19 फ़रवरी को, तो क्या उन्हें इस नोटिस के बारे में मालूम था या नहीं और अगर उन्हें मालूम था, तो उन्होने अपने भाषण में रेल का किराया और भाड़ा न बढ़ाने की बात क्यों कही। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिए।

इस के बाद मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान उन के भाषण के पैराग्राफ 14 के आरम्भ में कही गई इस बात की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति रेलवे की 1;

करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित दायिता को पूरा कर लेने के बाद, जो पिछले साल के मुकाबले में लगभग चार करोड़ रुपये अधिक है, लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये का अधिशेष बच जायेगा। इस बात को ले कर पार्लियामेंट के कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने मन्त्री महोदय का अभिनन्दन किया है। मैं इस बारे में उन का अभिनन्दन करने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं पाता हूँ, क्योंकि रेलवेज़ की वित्तीय हालत पर एक गहरी नज़र डालने पर मैं पाता हूँ कि विकास निधि समाप्त हो चुकी है, छः करोड़ रुपये का रेलवे रिज़र्व फंड अब घटते-घटते दो करोड़ रुपये से कम हो गया है। यही नहीं, मैं देखता हूं कि इस साल साधारण राजस्व से 45 करोड़ रुपये का उधार लिया गया है। रेलवेज़ की तरफ़ से साधारण राजस्व को कोई मदद देने के बजाये साधारण राजस्व से 45 करोड़ रुपया उधार लिया गया है।

हमारी रेलवे में टोटल कपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट 3634 करोड़ रुपये है। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर इनवेस्टमेंट हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सब मिला कर भी नहीं है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में सब मिला कर कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट होगा 3400 या 3500 करोड़ रुपये, लेकिन सिर्फ रेलवेज़ में कैपिटल इनवेस्टमेंट है 3634 करोड़ रुपये। इन रेलवेज़ की शुरुआत हुई ब्रिटिश ज़माने से हिन्दुस्तान में ब्रिटिश कैपिटल का विकास हुआ रेलवेज़ के ज़रिये से। इस के अलावा इस देश में पटसन, चाय और कोयला उद्योगों का उद्भव, विकास और विस्तार रेलवेज़ के ज़रिये से ही हुआ। ब्रिटिश पूंजीपतियों ने हमारे देश से काफ़ी रुपया लूट लिया था और वह भी रेलवेज़ के ज़रिये से। लेकिन ब्रिटिश ज़माने में एक साल भी रेलवेज़ को घाटा नहीं हुआ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. We shall now take up the half-hour discussion.

18.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
WAGON INDUSTRY

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): I raise this dicussion because this subject covers the entire engineering goods industry of this country. Wagons are being manufactured by various units in the country, and most of these, because of the very basis of the wagon manufacturing programme, have had to make huge capital investments ; they have also organised large-scale technical know-how, so much so that the wagon industry is one of those industries on which the very basis of economic progress in the machine tool and engineering industries depends.

This industry has been finding it very difficult to survive for some years and, as you know, there has been so much of talk, so much of complaint and so much of stress and strain about the engineering goods industries in general. Recession was being felt in this country, and the worst sufferers were these engineering goods industries, and wagon building industry has suffered most. I am afraid these days to talk about the difficulty of any industry has also become very much a political issue. The moment you talk about an industry facing any trouble, motives are imputed that you are sponsoring a particular industry and you have become their spokesman. I find it very difficult. I know when I talk about a particular industry there is always a danger that probably I might be charged of putting forward a case of that particular industry. I think the political life in this country has to change. I think it should be an obligation on all Parties to see that the genuine development of this country is kept in view and not personal prejudices and motivations. I think that I should take enough courage in my hands to say that I have put forward the case because I feel that large number of wagon building industries to-day are suffering. They are suffering because the demand to the order of their production is not being balanced.

As you know, originally it was decided that only 9000 wagons would be bought for the year 1969-70. As you know, the capa

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

city in this country, if you really utillse it properly, has been built up to manufacture 26,000 wagons and if things would have been normal, this capacity would have been produ ed in this country. A little loss might have been there but this is the capacity which has been built up in this country.

I am grateful to the hon. Railway Minister. Since he has come, he has come to the rescue of wagon builders. He said that the demands will now be 16,000-19000. Well and good. From 9,000 to 19,000, 10,000 wagons more will be purchased by the railway. But what have been the factors which have created this situation ? The whole wagon manufacturing programme was being linked up with a very rosy picture of large-scale Russian purchase of our wagons. So much hopes were built up in this country not only by the Railways but by the country as such that one Russia purchases, the problem will be over. They were supposed to purchase nearly—I do not know—55,000 wagons and it really created a new hope in the minds of wagons builders and also in the country. In the Government Departments also lot of hopes were revived. I remember when Mr. Kosygin came here and when he was discussing these things, there was so mech glow felt in the industries and also on the face of the Ministers and departments that it looked that all their ills of recession were going to be over very soon. I in those days was not so encouraged to believe that because we have in this country seen so many rosy pictures which die before they are born. They are like dreams coming and withering away. The reality does not take shape. We have been living in that kind of situation. Therefore, when all the enthusiasm that was being displayed about the Russian demand and the Russian requirements we were not facing reality and now we have come to this situation. I understand, that the Government is in a very difficult situation, I do not agree with the Railway Ministry that wagon builders have not been able to keep up to their supply. The story runs bothways. If they are not able to keep up the supply, the Government also has not been very very definite about their requirments, about the price that will be paid to them and also the bill that will be paid to them.

Therefore, I think it will be rather unfair to complain that the letting down has been only on one side, that is, on the side of the wagon-builders. If the letting down has happened, the blame has to be shared between the wagon manufacturers and, so to say, the Railway Ministry equally. Because I even now feel that the railways last year delayed the order of wagons by six to eight months. You can imagine the backlog that can be created by this delay in orders. Moreover, pressure was put on them that their bills will not be paid if they did not stop supply of the wagons. Secondly, they were not helped with components, and the raw materials and components sometimes require foreign exchange. Nobody helped them because probably it suited the Railway Ministry that they really should not bring all that stock because the Railway Ministry also could not have done anything with the stock.

Now I would like to express my concern on one or two aspects. One thing is this. I understand there is a price hitch on the part of Russia to purchase wagons at the price at which we are offering. We are offering them the wagons at Rs. 120,000 per wagon ; but their wagon is not an ordinary wagon ; their wagon, I think, in terms of four-wheelers, is two and a half times the wagons that we require. Therefore, the 55,000 wagons which will be required by Russia would be very costly. Moreover, we find that Russia has been negotiating and having all this talk about 55,000 wagons, but now we are made to understand that only 2,000 wagons would be taken by them every year. Now, it has reached a total of 2,500. That is what they have asked and they said that they cannot purchase more than 2,500. Moreover, there is a serious price hitch. How can you really offer these below the bargain price ? I understand that the USSR has offered Rs. 80,000, but the price of wagon is Rs. 120,000. That means the Government will have to subsidise Rs. 40,000 per wagon.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Why should they do it ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : That is exactly what I am going to ask.

Why they are really going in for bargaining. I understand that many industries will prosper because of the wagons. Wagon-Building is not a unit which does not require the co-operation and the supply of components for thousands of industries also which function because of the wagon-building industry.

But what I would like to ask is this : When we have so much friendliness towards Russia and Russia has so much friendliness towards us, this is the time when that friendliness has to be tested. We have been told that so far Russia has been helping us. But not in a way of charity, but, further help, we have to pay. (*Interruption.*) That is exactly what I want to tell you. Please bear in mind that nobody helps anybody else out of a charitable disposition. It is a hard economic truth. When we said so, those friends on that side were angry. Now they have come to realise that no country could expect that another country would be charitable for charity's sake. But certainly, certain basis of friendship could be utilised by this Government also to seek a bargain with Russia. After all they want that we should pay the price. But as a result of political pressures, why should we succumb to them ? Let us also bring political pressure. Unfortunately we have created an impression that if we do not succeed, we do not succeed. (*Interruption.*) Mr. Ranga, you seem to think that the Government is so hopeless, but I am not so hopeless about the Government so far. I still feel that if they put pressure on Russia that "you really hear us", it will be good. After all, Mr. Kosygen came here and all the talks were taking place. So much build-up was given, psychological build-up, political build-up and economic build-up. So much was said that Russian purchases will really cure this country of all economic ills.

This is the situation we find today, and I think the damand of the situation is just we have to strike a hard bargain with Russia and we must clearly tell them that "you have to come to terms with us."

We have been coming to terms with them for long, in Bokaro and other things. It is time they came to our terms. For every wagon, we will be spending foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 35,000, because for their wagons, we require a special alloy which we have to purchase from outside. Therefore, it is very necessary that this kind of favourable balance with Russia on the basis of Rs. 80,000 is not created. It will be an adverse balance for us. This will be a very costly proposition to us. Therefore, to avoid this direct loss of Rs. 40,000 and an indirect loss of foreign exchange components worth Rs. 35,000 per wagon, it is high time the Minister concerned sought a clear-cut understanding from Russia that they would come forward and fulfil their honoured, though oral, commitment. I do not deny they have fulfilled their commitments in the past. Let the Government say to them that they must fulfil also this commitment given by Mr. Kosygen. I have full faith in the Minister-in-charge and I admire him because of his roots. I do not admire many ministers as I admire him, He is made of a stronger nerve than is actually visible and I hope he will do the needful.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I am thankful to Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha for drawing the attention of the House towards the difficulties of wagon-builders. It is also correct that they have got a capacity of about 26,000 wagons. The maximum they had produced in 1964-65 was a little over 27,000. Since 1963 up till now the orders placed with them are up to a little over 26,000, She has said the Ministry is still thinking about the order to be placed for 1969-70. Our effort will be not to starve them or make them suffer on account of lack of orders. We are aware of the utility of this industry, which is employing quite a large number of poor workers. If they are starved, it will be a problem for our country. The order is placed sometime in May or June, because that year starts from July. We will try our best to help this industry. Of course, we are not in an affluent position and we are having our own difficulties. Subject to that limitation, we will try to be as helpful as possible.

As regards the Russian order, it was very good of the Prime Minister of USSR to have given that offer. That offer is still under negotiation. If it materialises, it will be a great boon to our wagon-building industry, because it will go up to 54,000 by the end of the fourth plan, beginning with about 2,500 from 1970-71. But the

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

price factor is there. We shall have to import some raw materials, steel, etc. from there because they want a particular type of wagon.

As it is in the negotiation stage I do not want to make any comment on that at the moment, but I hope that every precaution will be taken while negotiating that matter. We are exploring the possibilities of exporting wagons to various other countries. As the House knows, quite a good number of countries, more particularly Asian and African countries, do help this wagon-building industry by placing orders on the manufacturers. Even now Ceylon, Burma, Poland and East Africa have placed orders on our wagon-builders and the orders are quite sizeable —40 numbers of petrol tanks are needed by Ceylon, 14 numbers of eight wheelers tank wagons are needed by Burma, 500 covered wagons are needed by Poland, 47 eight-wheelers are needed by East Africa, 45 eight-wheeler cattle wagons are needed by East Africa and so on. In this way we will continue to explore markets for our wagon-builders and also to see how best to utilise their capacity.

I am quite conscious of the need of the wagon-builders. We do realise our difficulty and to what extent we are in a position to help them. It is good that Shrimati Sinha drew our attention to the question of prices. The wagon-builders to feel that the prices are less compared to the prices that they are getting from foreign countries and also the prices that are being quoted by USSR. I do not know what could be done in this matter. It is a fact that the prices of certain raw materials, components and wages have gone up. I do not deny that. At the same time, there has also been a fall in the prices of structural fabrication, cast steel and items of general engineering goods in the market. So they are compensated each other. Anyway, these are matters which I do not want to discuss now. We can discuss them and arrive at an agreement which might be acceptable to the Railways as well as the wagon-builders and which might not put any strain on either.

The wagon year will start from July. It is a fact that we wanted to place orders for 10,000 or a little less. As I said, we are conscious of their difficulties and we will consider the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have got before me the names of hon. Members who want to put questions. Shri Om Prakash Tyagi and Shri George Fernandes are not here. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha—

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, हालांकि मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी बातें साफ कर दी हैं और गुंजायश कम हो जाती है सवाल पूछने के लिए, फिर भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कम्यूनिस्ट मुल्कों में, रशिया में, या दूसरे मुल्कों में वैगन्स भेजते हैं और आर्डर्स आये हैं, और दूसरे नान-कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में जैसे अफ्रीका और एशिया के सीलोन बर्मा आदि देशों में वह भेजने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक आपने कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में रशिया में और दूसरे नान-कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में कितने भेजे हैं, और एशिया, अफ्रीका के मुल्कों में कितने भेजे हैं और कितना फोरेन एक्सचेंज इधर से और उधर से अर्न किया है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है जैसा कि बहस में कहा गया कि प्राइस में आपको रूस में भेजने के लिये सबसिडी के रूप में आप को देना पड़ता है और बातें अभी चल रही हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप की वैगंस इंडस्ट्री की कैपेसिटी है उस कपेसिटी के फुल युटिलाइजेशन के लिए क्या आपने एक हिसाब लगाया है कि कितनी बड़ी डिमांड हो और उस से प्राइस कितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम हो सकती है और यदि आप उसको कीमत कम कर देते हैं तो कम्यूनिस्ट मुल्कों और पूंजीपति मुल्कों की ज्यादा इस डिमांड को आप मीट कर सकते हैं ?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि यहां पर सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी का जिक्र किया गया है और उस आधार पर कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों और गैर कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में भेजे जाने के लिये कहा गया है लेकिन खुद अपने मुल्क में क्या आपकी

जो मांग है अथवा जरूरत है वह पूरी हो गई है? यदि पूरी नहीं हुई है तो कितनी आपकी जरूरतें हैं और कितना आप अपनी आंतरिक जरूरत के लिये इस्तेमाल करते हैं और अभी कितनी और कमी है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: माननीय सदस्य को विदित होगा कि कुछ वैगंस कोरिया वगैरह में पहले भी गये थे मगर कुल मिलाकर दो करोड़ से ज्यादा किसी वर्ष का नहीं हुआ। जब मैं 2 करोड़ कहता हूं तो हो सकता है कि उससे कुछ कम हो या उससे कुछ ज्यादा हो, ठीक, ठीक इसकी जानकारी तो मैं पता लगा कर ही दे सकूंगा लेकिन जो मैंने बतलाया है उसके अंदाज में होगा।

इस वक्त जो आर्डर एक्जीक्यूशन में है वह हैं जिनको मैंने अभी यहां बताया और सोवियट रूस में अब तक वैगंस उस रूप में निर्यात नहीं किये गये इसलिये तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह बतलाना जरा कठिन है। तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से किसी चीज की कीमत भी नहीं रक्खी जाती है। अब तक आर्डर पर लोग कीमत को कम ज्यादा करके रखते हैं। अभी जो सोवियट रूस के आर्डर आने की बात की चर्चा की गई उस का भी कोई अंतिम निष्कर्ष नहीं निकला है और उसके सम्बन्ध में भी बातचीत चल रही है।

जैसा कि मैं बतला चुका हूं कि अपने देश में और खास कर रेलवे को इन चीजों की कितनी आवश्यकता है अभी भी हम लोगों का आर्डर उनके हिस्से में है। सन् 68-69 के लिये 26,449 वैगंस का हमारा आर्डर था जबकि उन्होंने 1968-69 के लिये 9 महीने में 9871 दिये बाकी उनके जिम्मे हैं। इसी तरह जैसा कि मैंने पहले बतलाया 1964-65 में 27,565 उन्होंने दिये थे लेकिन पीछे के आर्डर्स भी उनके पास रहते हैं। 52,115 के आर्डर्स थे और इसी तरीके से हर साल जितने भी वह बना कर दे पाते हैं वह मिल जाते हैं और बाकी उनके जिम्मे रहते हैं। अब उदाहरण के लिए 1967-68 में 26,895 वैगंस के बनाने की बात थी लेकिन दिये 13,956 इसलिये जितने भी किसी वर्ष में दे सकने की क्षमता है वह दे देते हैं और बाकी उनके जिम्मे अभी बाकी रहता है। इसलिये मेरी समझ में उन की कोई तक्लीफ ऐसी नहीं है कि उस उद्योग को कोई खास धक्का पहुंचे लेकिन हम लोगों के अपने वैगंस काफी ज्यादा हैं और इसलिये हम लोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि कम ही खरीदें लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि दोनों को बैलैंस करने की हम कोशिश करते हैं ताकि उनको भी कठिनाई न हो और हमारा काम भी अच्छे तरीके से चलता रहे।

18.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 18, 1969/ Phalguna 27, 1890 (Saka).

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